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ABSTRACT

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, are a set of surveys each of which has gathered information at multiple points in time on the labor market experiences of five groups of men and women since the mid-1960s. Each group of at least 5,000 persons was selected to be representative of all U.S. citizens born during a given time period such that conclusions drawn about the sample group would be generalizable to the experiences of the larger population. This user's guide is designed for researchers who are either working with one or more of the NLS data sets or exploring the applicability of the NLS to their research needs. The guide is organized in four sections, each beginning with a chapter-specific table of contents and list of tables. The first section provides a brief overview of the set of surveys of the NLS and the various data sets that are currently available to the public. This section also reviews the following three sections of the guide and provides a list of resource materials distributed through NLS User Services. Section 2 presents practical information on the various methods of accessing NLS variables; Section 3 describes (in 35 alphabetically arranged topical discussions) the types of information that have been collected for each cohort. Section 4 presents information necessary to extract NLS variables from magnetic tapes. Appendixes describe the variables found within each NLS record type, present alphabetically arranged lists of keywords for the NLSY (Youth) and Original Cohort main data files, and provide a brief glossary of NLSY terms. (KC)

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USERS' GUIDE

1994

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USERS' GUIDE

1994

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"Let us investigate and then come to an understanding as to what should and can be done."

John R. Commons

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This document pays tribute to the initiators of the NLS, Herbert S. Parnes and Howard Rosen, who had the vision to see that the collection of longitudinal data on the labor force experience of American men and women could provide a basis for policies fostering more efficient and equitable labor markets, to the four Principal Investigators who have steered the NLS through 28 years of fluctuating governmental funding and policy concerns, to the NLS's current Principal Investigator, Randy Olsen, who has guided us through the technological transition to computer-assisted interviewing and the development of user-friendly CD-ROMs, to the cadre of senior researchers who shaped, molded, and created each unique data set, to the teams of archivists who have navigated the complexities of questionnaire design, data cleaning and documentation development, and to Frank L. Mott who has brought a continuity of purpose that has kept our focus clear throughout his 20 years with the NLS.

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Gale James
The Guide Project

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I. INTRODUCTION

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Guide. This Guide is designed for researchers who are either working with one or more of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) data sets or exploring the applicability of the NLS to their research needs. It assumes that the reader has some understanding of the NLS in general and of the NLS cohort groups in particular. This section will briefly overview the set of surveys originally called the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience and the various data sets which are currently available to the public. The content of the three major sections of the Guide is reviewed and references provided to additional resource materials distributed through NLS User Services.

The NLS. The National Longitudinal Surveys, currently sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, are a set of surveys each of which has gathered information at multiple points in time on the labor market experiences of five groups of American men and women. Sample selection procedures insure that the labor market experiences of non-whites, youth, women, and the economically disadvantaged can be examined; conclusions drawn from each group can be generalized to the larger population of Americans, if sample weighting procedures are used. Each of the NLS survey groups consists of 5,000 or more individuals some of whom have been surveyed over many decades. The NLS were recently expanded to include surveys of a group of children born to women of one of the national survey groups. Detailed information is being gathered at two year intervals on the home environment in which each child is being raised and the child's cognitive-socioemotional-physiological development. Four of the survey groups are the subject of continuing interviews that will occur during 1994-1995.

The NLS Survey Groups. The chart below presents information for each respondent group on initial sample sizes, interview years, and current survey status. The phrase "Original Cohorts" is used throughout the Guide to refer to the first four NLS samples for whom surveys began in the mid-1960s, i.e., the Older Men, the Mature Women, the Young Men, and the Young Women. "NLSY" is the acronym for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth. Sample sizes depicted reflect those at the initial survey year for all cohorts except the Children of the NLSY.

The NLS: Survey Groups, Sample Sizes, Interview Years, & Survey Status

Survey Group	Age Cohort	Sample Size	Initial/Latest Survey Year	Number Interviews	Next Survey
Older Men	45-59	5020	1966/1990	13	--
Mature Women	30-44	5083	1967/1992	16	1995
Young Men	14-24	5225	1966/1981	12	--
Young Women	14-24	5159	1968/1993	16	1995
NLSY	14-22	12686	1979/1993	14	1994
Children of the NLSY	Birth-20	6509	1986/1992	4	1994

NLS Data Sets. NLS data are distributed on five main files, each containing the cumulative longitudinal record of that cohort up through the current release date. Subsequent releases are announced in the quarterly NLS newsletter.

NLS Main File Data Sets: Current Releases

Data Set Name	Current Release	Type of Information
NLS of Older Men	1966-1990	The 1966-1990 longitudinal record of each respondent plus the 1990 information collected from the widows and next-of-kin of deceased sample members.
NLS of Mature Women	1967-1989	The longitudinal record of each respondent exclusive of the pension plan characteristic data described below.
NLS of Young Women NLS of Young Men	1968-1991 1966-1981	The longitudinal record of respondents in the two youth cohorts including information from the separately-administered high school survey and the constructed set of college survey variables.
NLSY Main Files	1979-1992	The longitudinal record of each respondent including information from the 1979 high school survey, the 1980 *ASVAB* administration, and the transcript data collection. This main data set is supplemented by four special files described below.

In addition to the main file data sets, a variety of special files have been constructed from data collected during the main surveys, from external data sources, and/or from the administration of supplementary questionnaires. For the most part, these data sets are designed to be used in conjunction with variables from the main file of the respective cohort.

NLS Special Data Files: Current Releases

Data Set Name	Survey Years	Types of Information
NLSY Child File	1979-1992	Information from a battery of child cognitive-socioemotional-physiological assessments administered to NLSY mothers and their children during the 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 NLSY surveys has been combined with other data collected during the main youth surveys to form a data set which permits examination of the linkages between maternal-family behaviors or attitudes and the subsequent development of over 6,500 children.
NLSY Workhistory	1979-1992	Constructed from data collected during the main NLSY surveys, this file provides a week-by-week longitudinal work record of each respondent from January 1, 1978 through the most current survey date. It is arranged in three primary arrays: (a) an *A array* of the respondent's labor force/military status each week beginning in January 1978; (b) an *HOUR array* of the usual hours worked per week at all jobs beginning in January 1978; and (c) a *DUALJOB array* containing additional job numbers for respondents who worked at more than one job simultaneously in any week beginning in January 1978.
NLSY Geocode Files	1979-1992	Information on state, county, and SMSA/MSA/CMSA/PMSA of respondents' current residence, location of most recent college attended, and select environmental variables from the *County and City Data Books* for county or SMSA of current residence is available to persons whose research work is related to the National Longitudinal Surveys and who satisfactorily complete the Bureau of Labor Statistics' geocode accessing agreement procedure.
NLSY Women Support Network File	1983-1985	A data file constructed from locator information details the geographic proximity of the relatives, friends, and acquaintances of female NLSY respondents interviewed during 1983-1985 and provides measures of geographic mobility for these respondents during those years.
Mature Women Pension Plan File	1989	Detailed pension plan characteristics gathered from employer-provided Summary Plan Descriptions including information on plan definitions, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements for 815 pension plans under which respondents in the Mature Women cohort and/or their husbands reported coverage during the 1989 interview.

Organization of the Guide. This Guide is organized into three easy-to-assess sections, each beginning with a chapter-specific table of contents and list of tables.

Section 2 presents practical information on the various methods of accessing NLS variables via

- the extensive set of survey instruments, e.g., questionnaires, household interview forms, etc., available for each data set

- the NLS topic or key-word-in-context system that indexes each variable

- the set of longitudinal and topical record types into which each NLSY variable is placed, and

- the codebook and codebook supplements that provide core information on each variable's frequency distribution, coding categories, source, derivation, and location.

Section 3 describes -- in 35 alphabetically-arranged topical discussions -- the types of information that have been collected for each cohort. Persons interested in, for example, examining NLS variables on educational status or poverty should thumb to the respective topical section with that name. For ease of reference, certain subject areas which in previous editions of the Guide were presented as non-topical chapters are now included within this alphabetically-arranged section. Thus, the oft-referenced tables depicting numbers of each NLS cohort interviewed at each survey point are located in a topical section entitled "Sample Sizes & Retention Rates" while a discussion of the various types of created variables can be found in "Created NLS Variables".

Section 4 presents information necessary to extract NLS variables from magnetic tapes. Those researchers working with one or more of the NLS CD-ROMs will find helpful both Section 2 of this Guide, "Accessing NLS Variables", and the compact disc-specific manuals that are distributed with each CD-ROM.

Appendices describe the variables found within each NLSY record type, present alphabetically-arranged lists of keywords for the NLSY and Original Cohort main data files, and provide a brief glossary of NLSY terms.

NLS Publications & User Services. This manual is one of a set of user-oriented documents available to the NLS research community. Persons needing more information on the NLS in general or the NLS cohort groups are encouraged to obtain copies of the *NLS Handbook*. Persons interested in data collected on the Children of the NLSY will want to examine the *NLSY Child Handbook 1986-1990*. Research completed on the NLS over the past 25 years is summarized in the *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1994*. Ordering information for NLS publications and data sets is available from NLS User Services, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221-2418, (614) 442-7366 or USERSVC@OHSTHR.

2. ACCESSING NLS VARIABLES

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2. ACCESSING NLS VARIABLES

OVERVIEW

This section will provide some practical how-tos for accessing NLS variables via the hardcopy and electronic documentation system. NLS variables are derived, for the most part, directly from survey instruments, arranged both numerically and topically within the NLS documentation system, and presented, within a codebook, along with full and complete information on each variable.

The first section of this "Accessing NLS Variables" chapter will discuss the primary types of NLS variables and the process by which each NLS variable is assigned a number and title that serve to identify it throughout the NLS documentation system.

The sections that follow will introduce the user to the various methods of accessing NLS variables: (1) by survey instrument; (2) by topic or keyword; (3) by record type; or (4) by codebook. Each "Accessing" section begins with a graphic summary of the terms, documentation items, and functions that will be discussed and identifies the specific NLS data files to which a given accessing method applies (see below).

NLS Terms:	NLS terms essential to understanding that access method are defined.
NLS Documentation:	NLS documentation items relevant to the access method are described and depicted.
NLS Functions:	NLS accessing functions available to users of the NLS CD-ROMs are discussed.
NLS Data Files:	The NLS data sets for which an access method is available are identified.

User Notes: The focus of these sections will be on accessing variables found on what are called the main data files for each cohort, i.e., the Older Men, Mature Women, Young Men, Young Women, NLSY and NLSY Child data sets. These files are documented in a relatively consistent manner. Users of three special data sets, the NLSY Workhistory, the NLSY Women's Support Network File, or the Mature Women Pension Plan File, should reference the separate documentation available for those files. Users having access to a personal computer (PC) and CD-ROM drive are strongly encouraged to use the CD-ROM to access NLS data. Accessing these data on tape can be a punishing experience due to the intrinsic limitations of that medium. The power of the extracting software on the NLS CD-ROMs makes this option the most appropriate and user-friendly medium.

Types of NLS Variables

There are six types of variables present in NLS data files. The type of variable impacts: (1) the title or variable description which names each variable; (2) the physical placement of the variable within the codebook; and (3), for NLSY variables, the location of a variable within a given record type. Types of NLS variables include:

1. Direct raw responses from a questionnaire or other survey instrument.

2. Edited variables constructed from raw data according to consistent and detailed sets of procedures, e.g., occupational codings, *KEY* variables, etc.

3. Constructed variables based on responses to more than one data item either cross-sectionally or longitudinally and edited for consistency where necessary, e.g., variables on the NLSY Supplemental Fertility File (FERTILE record type).

4. Constructed variables from data provided on a non-NLS data set, e.g., the *County & City Data Book* information present on the NLSY geocode data files.

5. Variables provided by Census/NORC or another outside organization based on sources not directly available to the user, e.g., the high school survey and transcript data, the demographic characteristics of the four Original Cohorts, scores from the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude*

Battery administered to NLSY respondents, etc.

6. Data collected from or about one universe of respondents reconstructed with a second universe as the unit of observation, e.g., variables on the NLSY Child File.

User Notes: In general, the Center does not impute missing values or perform internal consistency checks across waves. Exceptions to this general rule occur when financial support has been available, as is the case with the consistency edits performed since 1982 on the NLSY fertility data. When bounded interviewing methods are used, responses from the previous interview appear in the text of a question, both to verify that past information and as a point from which to update current information. Bounded interviewing techniques, using data from the *Information Sheets* or flap items (described below), are intended to impose consistency across waves. Data quality checks most often occur in the process of constructing: (1) cumulative and current status variables, e.g., 'Highest Grade Completed'; and (2) NLSY employment-related variables, e.g., 'Weeks Working in Past Calendar Year', 'Total Tenure with Employer', etc. More information on NLS survey instruments can be found in the "Accessing NLS Variables by Survey Instrument" section; the "Created NLS Variables" section discusses the variable construction process for a number of NLSY variables.

Numbering and Titling of NLS Variables

NLS Terms:	Reference Number, Variable Description or Variable Title
NLS Documentation:	All NLS hardcopy and electronic documentation, e.g., codebooks, indices, and variable listings
NLS Functions:	Accessing by Reference Number All CD-ROM accessing functions
NLS Data Files:	All NLS data files except the NLSY Workhistory, NLSY Women's Support Network File, and Mature Women's Pension Plan File

Reference Numbers: Every variable within the main NLS data sets has been assigned a control or reference number or identifier that determines its relative position either within the data file or the NLS documentation system. **Persons contacting the Center should be prepared to discuss their**

question or problem in relationship to the reference number(s) of the variable(s) in question. Tables 2.4.1 - 2.4.3 illustrate the reference number assignment patterns for select survey years and cohorts.

Original Cohorts and NLSY (exclusive of the NLSY Child File): Reference numbers, once assigned to variables within the Original Cohort and NLSY (exclusive of the NLSY Child File) data files, remain constant through subsequent revisions of the files. Reference numbers are assigned sequentially with variables referring to the first survey year having a lower reference number than those variables specific to the second year and so forth. Occasionally variables are created in a year later than that in which the data were actually collected. These variables are frequently given a reference number with a decimal value that reflects the year in which the actual data were gathered rather than the year the created variable was constructed, e.g., R 1461.01.

NLSY Children: Reference numbers for this data set are the unique identification numbers assigned to each variable which determine its relative position within the codebook. A reference number assigned to a given child variable is specific to a given data release and will change in subsequent releases. All child variables have been arranged in a topical order; variables from the latest release on a given topic are added to those on the same topic from previous years. A different prefix is used to identify a given release: all variables from the first 1986 release of the NLSY child data were preceded by the letter C XXXX.XX; second release 1988 variables were preceded by a D XXXX.XX, and so forth.

Variable Descriptions or Variable Titles: Every variable within NLS main file data sets has been assigned an 80 character summary title that serves as the verbal representation of that variable throughout the hardcopy and electronic documentation system.

Variable titles are assigned by Center archivists who endeavor, within the limitations described below, to capture for each variable the core CONTENT of the variable and to incorporate within the title: (1) KEYWORDS that facilitate easy identification of comparable variables; (2) UNIVERSE IDENTIFIERS that specify the subset of respondents for which each variable is relevant; and (3) for some variables, REFERENCE PERIODS that indicate the period of time, e.g., survey year or calendar year, to which these data refer. Note: For more information on the NLS keywording system, see the "Accessing NLS Variables by Topic or Keyword" section of this Guide. Universe identifiers and reference periods are discussed below.

Universe Identifiers: If two ostensibly identical variables differ only in that they refer to different universes, the variable title will include a reference to the applicable universe by either appending in parentheses to each title the appropriate universe (Example 1) or by identifying the universe before the variable title (Example 2).

Example 1: HAS RESPONDENT BEEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST FOUR WEEKS (UNEMPLOYED 81) or
HAS RESPONDENT BEEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST FOUR WEEKS (OLF 81).

Example 2: FEMALE - NUMBER OF CHILDREN R HAS HAD SINCE LAST INTERVIEW 83 INT

Reference Periods: Variable descriptions may include a phrase indicating the time period to which these data refer. The following general conventions apply:

Survey Year: When the variable title includes either the phrase XX INT (81 INT) or the year, e.g., 67, without the year being preceded by the preposition "IN", this indicates the survey year in which that variable was measured, not necessarily the year to which it applies.

Example 3: ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT refers to the labor force activity in the week preceding the 1981 interview.

Example 4: NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED IN PAST YEAR, 67 refers to the weeks worked in the 12 month period preceding the 1967 survey.

Calendar Year: When a date follows a verbal description of a variable and is preceded by the prepositional phrase "in XX", the date identifies the calendar year for which the relevant information was collected.

Example 5: INCOME FROM SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS BASED ON R'S WORK RECORD IN 88? 89 refers to payments received in calendar year 1988 with data collected during the 1989 survey.

User Notes: All searches for NLS variables are essentially searches for variable descriptions or titles. Hardcopy NLS documentation items such as the *KWIC Index* or *Numeric Index* consist of lists of variable descriptions. Electronic searches of NLS variables via the NLS CD-ROM access methods ultimately produce listings of variables by their reference number and variable description or title.

Flexibility in variable title assignment for raw data items is restricted by: (1) the actual wording of the question as it appears within the survey instrument; (2) precedent, in other words, how that type of variable has been titled in previous survey years; and (3) the maximum allowable length for variable titles. An attempt is also made to include key phrases and words in titles that permits identification of large groups of variables with similar/related content and subject matter.

Users should be careful not to presumptively conclude that two variables with the same or similar titles necessarily have the same (1) universe of respondents **or** (2) coding categories **or** (3) time reference period. While the universe identifier and reference period conventions discussed above have been utilized, users are urged to consult the questionnaires for skip patterns and exact time periods for a given variable and to factor in the relevant fielding period(s) for the cohort.

Users of Original Cohort data on disc may note occasional inconsistencies between the survey year field and the year specified in the variable title. In such cases, the year specified in the variable title should be presumed to be correct.

Variables containing similar content, e.g., information on respondents' labor force status, may have completely different titles, depending on the type of variable (raw versus created). In addition, such variables may be located within different NLSY record types.

> Example 1: 'Employment Status Recode' (ESR) is the created or reconstructed version of the 'Activity Most of Survey Week' raw variable. The 'Activity' variable is derived from the first question of the full series of questions used by the Department of Labor (DOL) to obtain employment status; the title reflects questionnaire content. ESR, on the other hand, reflects the procedure used to recode the 'Activity' variable. This produces a constructed variable for all NLS respondents based upon responses to the 'Activity' question and all other questions used by the DOL to obtain employment status. These other questions serve to qualify and refine employment status beyond the answer to the initial 'Activity' question.

Example 2: NLSY raw fertility variables appear within the various BIRTHREC or BIRTHRXX record types while edited and constructed versions of these variables appear within the record type FERTILE.

Finally, different archivists over a period of 20 years have performed the task of assigning variable descriptions to data from the five NLS cohorts. While every effort has been made to maintain consistency, users may find some differences in variable title and keyword assignment. Two primary sources of variation among Original Cohort variable title assignment include: (1) systematic error in which identical questions may have the same question wording across the four Original Cohorts but similar, although not identical, variable titles. The rule in title assignment has been to make consistency *within* a cohort of highest priority; and (2) random error due to spacing or punctuation errors. The sorting program that produces variable title listings usually places these variables near if not next to the series of interest.

2.1 ACCESSING NLS VARIABLES BY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

NLS Terms:	Survey Instruments, Questionnaire Item or Question Number
NLS Documentation:	Identifying a questionnaire number or item within a survey instrument enables researchers to locate detailed frequency and coding information for that variable within the NLS codebook.
NLS Functions:	Accessing by Question Number
NLS Data Files:	Older Men, Mature Women, Young Men, Young Women, NLSY Main Data Files, NLSY Child Data

Introduction

The primary variables found within the main data set of each NLS cohort are derived directly from one or more survey instruments, e.g., questionnaires, household interview forms, etc. *This section will describe each of the NLS survey instruments in the order that they appear within Table 2.1.1 below.* In cases where an instrument, e.g., the questionnaire, is common to all NLS cohorts that instrument is discussed first in general and then in specific as it applies to a given cohort. NLSY survey instrument discussions precede those for the Original Cohorts. Information on the conventions utilized within the NLS documentation system to identify questionnaire items from some of the primary survey instruments is provided.

Certain other documents, namely interviewer reference manuals and flowcharts, provide background information on how specific survey instruments were administered or offer the researcher techniques for working with a specific survey instrument. While not survey instruments in and of themselves, these latter documents are described within this section.

Table 2.1.1 Types of NLS Survey Instruments & User Aids by Cohort

NLSY & NLSY CHILDREN	ORIGINAL COHORTS
1978 Household Screener; Household Interview Forms	**1966 Household Screener; Household Record Cards**
Interviewing Aids	
Face Sheet	
Information Sheet	
Children's Record Forms (CRF)	
1986 & 1988 Caretaker Locating Form	
Child Face Sheet	
Questionnaires	**Questionnaires**
Questionnaire Supplements	**Questionnaire Supplements**
1979 High School Survey	1968 School Survey
1980-1983 Transcript Surveys	
1980 Illegal Activities Form J	
Employer Supplements	
1983 Fertility Supplement	
Child Supplements, Mother Supplements, & Child Self-Administered Supplements	
Confidential Abortion Forms	
1988 & 1992 Drug Use Supplement	
1988 Childhood Residence Calendar	
Child Self-Administered Supplement Confidential Card	
Interviewer Reference Manuals (Q by Qs)	**Interviewer (Field Representative) Reference Manuals**
Flowcharts	**Flowcharts**

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NLS Survey Instruments

A unique set of survey instruments has been used during each survey year of each cohort to collect information from cohort respondents or other subjects of the NLS surveys. The term "survey instrument" is used to refer to: (1) the questionnaires that serve as the primary source of information on a given respondent; (2) questionnaire supplements fielded during *select* survey years that contain additional sets of questions; and (3) documents such as the household interview forms or household record cards that collect information on members of each respondent's household.

Questionnaire Item or Question Number: A generic term referring to the printed source of data for a given variable. A questionnaire item may be a question, a check item, or an interviewer's reference item that appears within one of the survey instruments. Each questionnaire item has been assigned a number or a combination of numbers and letters within the NLS documentation system to assist the user in linking each variable to its location in a survey instrument.

The conventions used to identify questionnaire items within the NLS documentation system differ by cohort and survey instrument. In general, Original Cohort questionnaire items found within the NLS documentation reflect the printed question numbers found within the questionnaire. NLSY questionnaire item assignment is more complex and varies across survey years and instrument. For some years, NLSY questionnaire item identification is dependent upon various combinations of the deck and column numbers used in data entry that are printed to the right of the answer categories on the survey instrument. In other years, designation is made by section and question numbers. Specific information on the conventions utilized for each survey instrument appear below under the subheadings "Question Numbering".

Users should be aware that, while the source of the majority of variables in the main NLS data sets is the questionnaire or one of the other survey instruments, certain NLS variables are created from either other NLS variables or from information found in an external data source (see "Types of NLS Variables" earlier in this section or the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide).

NLS Household Interview Forms & Household Record Cards

NLS surveys include the collection, during each interview, of information on the members of each respondent's household. For NLSY respondents, such household data are collected prior to the administration of the main questionnaire and have for many years utilized separate survey instruments called the *Household Interview Forms.* For respondents of the Original Cohorts, these data are collected primarily through the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire which in turn relies upon information provided by Census personnel on the separate *Household Record Cards.* Respondents in each NLS cohort with the exception of the NLSY Children were selected on the basis of a screening of sample households. *Both the instruments used for the yearly household data collection and the household screening instruments that were used to draw the samples of respondents are described below.*

NLSY 1978 *Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual*: This document contains detailed information on the 1978 screening of households conducted by NORC from which the several civilian youth samples (the cross-sectional and supplemental samples) were drawn. It provides a copy of the short 25 question screener, question-by-question specifications for administering the form, and a sample completed screener. Most of the information collected on each respondent during the screening is presented within the data set. The screener is the source for such important data as the sex and race/ethnicity variables that were used to assign each respondent to a specific NLSY subsample as well as the relationship codes (e.g., "brother", "sister", "husband", "wife") which allow researchers to identify related NLSY respondents who shared a household at the time of the screening.

> ***Question Numbering:*** Question numbers for the 1978 screener were arbitrarily assigned by NORC using an artificial questionnaire section number that followed the last section of the 1979 questionnaire ("Section 25" for all screener variables) even though the actual administration of the screener preceded administration of the 1979 questionnaire.
>
> Users should note that screener questions are identified within the documentation as 1979 variables even though these data were collected during 1978. Most variables from the screener utilize the phrase HOUSEHOLD SCREENER at the beginning of the variable title, appear physically within the codebook after the 1979 household record series, and have been placed within the M79VAR record type.

NLSY *Household Interview Forms*: Yearly household information for the NLSY is collected from either the respondent or the head of household prior to the administration of the main questionnaire. NLSY *Household Interview Forms* are used to: (1) enumerate all persons currently living in the respondent's household; (2) record information about each person's age, highest grade completed, work experience in the past year, and relationship to the respondent; and (3) collect, during the 1979-1986 surveys, certain family income information. Information on household members is collected utilizing the questions on the *Household Interview Forms*; however, much of the information is actually recorded on the "Household Enumeration" section of the *Face Sheet* discussed below.

During the 1979-1986 interviews, different versions of the *Household Interview Forms* were administered depending upon the type of residence of the respondent. Version A was used if the respondent was living with his/her parents (or in-laws) in which case the interview was conducted with the respondent's parents (or in-laws) in order to gather information on household income sources. Version B was used if the respondent was living in group quarters, such as a dormitory or the military, or in such temporary facilities as a hospital or prison and was administered to the respondent. If the respondent had a permanent residence elsewhere, the household interview gathered information about that household. Version C was administered to the respondent if s/he was living in his/her own dwelling unit, military family housing, orphanage, religious institution, or other individual quarters or was the head of a family unit. Table 3.16.1 in the "Household Composition" section of this Guide depicts by survey year and version the universe and residential unit(s) specific to each form.

During the first eight rounds, many respondents were younger than 18 and living with their parents; thus, Version A was frequently used. Beginning with the 1987 survey, all respondents were 21 or older and living predominantly on their own; consequently, the household interview forms were consolidated into a single version. For the 1979 through 1986 survey years, these forms appear as separate documents; beginning with the 1987 interview, household interview questions were incorporated within each year's questionnaire. Some variation in administration of these forms has occurred over survey years; users should reference each survey year's *Interviewer's Reference Manual* for more information.

Original Cohort 1966 *Household Screener & Household Record Cards*: Prior to most surveys, Census interviewers complete or update information found on a *Household Record Card*. Part of this information is transferred during the main interview to the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire. The first *Household Record Card* (LGT-1 dated 2/23/1966) is the screening instrument used to select respondents of the four appropriate age-sex groups from the 34,662 households selected for the spring and fall screenings. Information for this first card was gathered from a household member while respondents provided comparable information in subsequent surveys. Each *Household Record Card*: (1) enumerates all persons currently living in the household; (2) records for each person the following information: name, relationship to respondent, whether this person is considered a household member (CPS definition), marital status, birth date, sex, and military enlistment status; (3) summarizes changes since the last survey in household composition; and (4) provides information on the respondent's current and/or permanent address and telephone number at the time of interview as well as the names of persons who will know how to contact the respondent at the next interview.

Five versions of the *Household Record Cards*, each covering approximately three survey years, have been used: LGT-1, LGT-1A, LGT-1B, LGT-1C, and LGT-1D. While information from these cards does not, in general, appear as variables within any of the Original Cohort data files, certain information present on the cards detailing each respondent's current household composition is transferred to the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaires. In addition, certain demographic variables as of the initial survey year, notably age, birthdate, race, and sex, were derived from the 1966 household screenings. Users should consult the yearly *Interviewer's Reference (Field Representative's) Manual* for the specific instructions and definitions used to complete each card.

NLSY Interviewing Aids

Certain instruments utilized during fielding of the NLSY and NLSY child surveys provide researchers with interview-, respondent-, and child-specific information that appears as variables within the NLS data sets. Note: *Information Sheets*, discussed below for the NLSY only, are also present for the four Original Cohorts; see the "Original Cohort Questionnaires" discussion below.

NLSY *Face Sheet*: Immediately prior to fielding, a *Face Sheet* is computer-generated for each respondent and mailed to the interviewer assigned to that case. The *Face Sheet* contains: (1) various items of respondent-specific information (name, address, phone number); (2) information about each member of the household or family unit as of the last interview (full name, sex, relationship to youth, education, and whether the household member worked during the year) generated from the most recent administration of the *Household Interview Forms*; (3) an historical overview of previous interview rounds (whether the respondent refused to be interviewed, the case was converted (i.e., the respondent was interviewed after initially refusing), the interview was complete or incomplete, etc.); and (4) information for the 1980-1986 survey years on the version of the *Household Interview Form* that was used in the previous interview. This information is used to alert the interviewer and field manager to potential problems, assist them in preparing a successful location and fielding strategy, and provide details necessary to conduct an efficient interview, e.g., a listing of previous employers. Information about the respondent's household and family unit from each survey year's *Face Sheet* appears as a set of variables in the HHRECORD record type on the NLSY main data set. Sample *Face Sheets* for most survey years can be found in the various *Interviewer Reference Manuals*. Beginning with the 1988 release, summary *Face Sheet* information with reference numbers is provided within the yearly set of survey instruments under the title "Household Enumeration".

NLSY *Information Sheet*: This document contains data on the respondent from the previous interview that will be referred to and used to update information during the interviewing process. Items found on this document include: marital status, high school completion status, university last attended, names of previous employers, training program enrollment, and pregnancy status. This information enables the interviewer to accurately route the respondent through the relevant sections of the questionnaire and provides on-the-spot reconciliation of earlier errors. *Information Sheet* items appear within the NLSY data set (LASTINFO record type). Beginning with the 1988 interviews, facsimiles of this interviewing aid, along with reference numbers, are provided within the documentation package. Sample *Information Sheets* can be found in the yearly *Interviewer Reference Manuals*.

NLSY 1985-1992 *Children's Record Forms (CRF)*: This interviewing aid containing information on the biological and nonbiological (i.e., adopted or step-) children has been used since the 1985 survey to: (1) provide identification numbers, names, dates of birth, sex, and deceased/adopted status for each child; and (2) identify special sections of the main questionnaire (e.g., immunization, feeding, etc.) that need to be administered for particular children. Sample *Children's Record Forms* can be found in the *Interviewer's Reference Manuals*. Beginning with the 1988 release, a copy of the *CRF* is available with reference numbers noted for each variable.

NLSY 1986 & 1988 *Caretaker Locating Form*: This form was used by interviewers during administration of the main questionnaire to obtain detailed address information for biological children of the mother who were living outside the mother's household at the time of the 1986 and 1988 interviews. This form lists the distance of the child's usual residence from the mother's household. While every effort was made to assess these children in 1986, information from the locating form is not present in the data file.

NLSY *Child Face Sheet*: This interviewer information sheet, used during the 1988 and 1990 fieldings, contained information on the child's ID, name, mother's sample type (1990 only), *Child Supplement* interview date, child's date of birth, child's age at date of child supplement, PPVT age, school grade, whether child has had menses, interviewer ID, and a grid indicating which assessments should be administered. Select information from the *Child Face Sheet* appears within the NLSY Child Data File.

NLS Questionnaires

There are separate and distinctly different questionnaires for each survey year of each NLS cohort including the NLSY children. Each questionnaire is organized around a set of topical subjects, the titles of which usually appear on either the first page of each section of the questionnaire or as a header.

The questionnaires are critical elements of the NLS documentation system and should be utilized by each researcher to ascertain the wording of questions, coding categories, and the universe of respondents asked to respond to a given question.

NLSY Questionnaires: NLSY questionnaires record: (1) interview dates; (2) responses to the topical survey questions (see discussion below); (3) locating information which will assist NORC in finding the respondent for next year's interview; and (4) interviewer remarks on such topics as the race and sex of respondent, language in which the interview was conducted, interviewer's impressions, etc. An interviewing aid utilized in conjunction with the questionnaire is the *Show Card* which lists the various possible response categories for select questions and helps the respondent keep the more complicated response categories in mind.

NLSY questionnaires contain questions on the following core topics: current labor force status, jobs and employers, work experience and attitudes, training, assets and income, family background, marital history, fertility, regular schooling, military service, health, and fertility. Additional sets of questions on such topics as child care, alcohol use, drug use, job search methods, educational/occupational aspirations, school discipline, pre- and post-natal health behaviors, delinquency, childhood residences, and so forth have been fielded during select survey years. Each NLSY questionnaire (as well as other survey materials) can be linked to the appropriate survey year through the following control numbers that are printed in the upper right hand corner on the front of the document: 1979 (4270); 1980 (4300); 1981 (4332); 1982 (4336); 1983 (4364); 1984 (4382); 1985 (4418); 1986 (4440); 1987 (4464); 1988 (4488); 1989 (4497); 1990 (4512); 1991 (4531); and 1992 (4554).

Question Numbering: The conventions used to assign question numbers within the NLS documentation system vary by survey year and are based on various combinations of the questionnaire section number, the question number, and/or the deck and column numbers (Table 2.1.2). Users can locate a variable within the hardcopy codebook—which represents each question fielded in the same order as it appears within the questionnaire—by finding the question number which appears (in parentheses) to the right of each reference number (Figures 2.4.1 - 2.4.2).

Table 2.1.2 NLSY Question Numbering Conventions

1979 Questionnaire:	Combine the (S) section number with the (Q) question number such that question 1 in Section 2 is designated S02Q01.
1980-1982 Questionnaires:	Combine the (S) section number with the (D) deck and column numbers printed beside the question such that the question appearing in deck 13, column 14 within Section 6 is designated S06D1314. The deck number is printed on the upper right hand corner of the page.
1983-1987, 1989-1992 Questionnaires:	Combine the deck and column numbers such that the (Q) question that appears in deck 4 column 13 is designated Q0413.
1988 Questionnaire:	Combine the section number with the question number such that (Q) question 3 within Section 5 is designated as Q5.3.

User Notes: Although NLSY questionnaires are topically arranged, the user should be aware that the absence of a section title on a given subject does not mean that no questions on that topic were fielded during that survey year. For example, the 1987 and 1989 NLSY questionnaires contain no section entitled "Child Care"; however, a small number of child care questions were asked in those years and appear within the "Fertility" sections of the questionnaires.

Original Cohort Questionnaires: Each Original Cohort questionnaire collects two general types of information: (1) information on the actual interview, i.e., interview dates, times, and contact methods; and (2) information supplied by the respondents on various topics related to their work and life experiences. Each survey instrument is organized around core sets of questions: e.g., current labor force status, retrospective work history, attitudes, health, marital history, household composition, assets, and income. In addition, the interview schedules of each cohort contain special sets of questions on a variety of topics specific to the particular stage of life of these four unique age-sex groups: retirement and pension plans for the Older Men and Mature Women; education, high school/college experiences, and future job plans for the younger cohorts; and child care, household responsibilities, fertility, perceived job discrimination, and attitudes toward women working for the female cohorts. As cohort respondents have matured, the content of the questions has changed to reflect the current factors relevant to each cohort. Thus, some questions in the early survey years have been discontinued in favor of more appropriate topics.

Information Sheet: *Information Sheets* (or flap items), located within the Original Cohort questionnaires, are usually designed in such a way that the interviewers can fold the sheet out to the side of the actual questionnaire and refer to the items on the flap during the interview. The only item that a user would need from the flap is "current marital status" which the interviewer transcribes from the *Household Record Card* in certain survey years. Other items such as information from previous interviews have been clerically entered by Census and are used by the interviewer during the interview. These include such information as name of previous employer, actual date of previous interview, marital status at the time of previous interview, and place of residence at the time of previous interview. A third type of item located on the *Information Sheet* is transcribed by the interviewer during the current survey from information recorded in the questionnaire. These items will be referenced by the interviewer during the remainder of the interview.

Question Numbering: Four different designations are used within the NLS Original Cohort documentation system to identify varying types of questionnaire items (Table 2.1.3). All designations utilize the preprinted numbers and letters that appear within each survey year's questionnaire; unnumbered questionnaire items reference the page number. Users can locate most variables within the hardcopy *Numeric Index* or codebook by finding the question number that appears within the question number column of the *Numeric Index* or to the right of each variable description within Original Cohort codebooks. CD-ROM users can access variable titles and codebook information via the "Accessing Data by Question Number" function.

Table 2.1.3 Original Cohort Question Numbering Conventions

Question:	Question Number	112E; 59E
Interview Check:	Check Item (CH)	CHJ3; CH AA
Interviewer Reference Item:	Interviewer Reference (R)	123R; R4
Unnumbered Questions:	Page Number	PG1

User Notes: There are major differences between the content of telephone and personal interviews. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, most of the interviews were conducted in person, usually at the respondent's home. There was one attempt at a mail survey in 1968 for the Older Men and the Mature Women; however, the low response rate led to dropping that type of contact. After the first five years, the decision was made to conduct a major survey every five years and two telephone surveys during the five-year span so that problems of recall could be avoided and contact could be maintained with the respondents.

There are several different ways of identifying whether a survey is a personal or telephone interview. Users can: (1) examine the questionnaires themselves and note the physical differences in size, i.e., a larger number of questions are fielded during a personal interview; (2) reference Tables 3.29.3 and 3.29.5 in the "Sample Sizes & Retention Rates" section of this Guide which depict the type of interview by survey year for each of the four Original Cohorts; or (3) examine variable titles assigned to questions of similar content (see the *KWIC Index*). Differences in what appear to be comparable variables reflect variations in the wording of the question or the fact that the reference period for an identically-worded question may be different in a personal versus telephone interview. Questions that refer to the last five years are usually found in a personal (or five year) interview. This difference means that some questions are only asked in the five year surveys and some are asked only in the telephone surveys. Users conducting longitudinal analysis need to change their variable creation procedures to account for the differences in data collection between the early years of uninterrupted personal interviews and subsequent survey years when telephone interviews were used. During the mid-1980s, the collection pattern was altered; a decision was made to conduct a personal interview every other year and collect data going back to the date of the last interview. This pattern was implemented for the Mature Women cohort starting with the 1987 survey and for the Young Women beginning in 1988. The Young Women skipped a year in 1990 because of the collection of the decennial census. However, the Young Women were interviewed in 1991 and the Mature Women the following year.

Not all surveys were conducted during the same season of each survey year. Users should keep this in mind when analyzing data. Responses to labor force status questions may, for example, differ significantly if fielding occurred during the summer versus winter months. See the discussion of fielding periods in the sampling sections of this Guide.

NLS Questionnaire Supplements

Not all questions for a given survey year appear within the main questionnaire. The following section describes the one additional supplement utilized for the Original Cohorts and the many supplements that have been used during fielding to collect data for the NLSY and the NLSY children.

NLSY 1979 High School Survey: A supplemental survey of the last secondary school attended by civilian NLSY respondents was conducted in 1979. This survey gathered information on each school's grading system, course offerings, dropout rate, student body composition, faculty characteristics, as well as respondent scores from a variety of intelligence and aptitude tests. Copies of the high school survey instruments, the "School Questionnaire" and the "Student's School Record Information" form, are included within the larger documentation item called the *High School & Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation.*

NLSY 1980-1983 Transcript Surveys: Transcript information on up to 64 courses was collected from high school records for civilian NLSY respondents who were expected to complete high school within the United States. A copy of the survey instrument used to collect transcript information, called the "Transcript Coding Sheet", is included within the larger documentation item called the *High School & Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation.*

NLSY 1980 Illegal Activities *Form J*: This confidential questionnaire supplement, administered during the 1980 survey, contains a series of questions designed to collect information on the extent of respondents' participation in various delinquent and criminal activities such as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, and robbery. This series supplement those on reported contacts with the criminal justice system collected within the main questionnaire.

Question Numbering: S40Q1-S40Q21; section 40 questions 1-21.

NLSY *Employer Supplements*: Information about each employer for whom a NLSY respondent has worked since the last interview has been collected since 1980 using a separate instrument called the *Employer Supplement.* A separate supplement is completed for each employer. Note: Comparable information for the 1979 survey can be found in the "On Jobs" section of the main questionnaire and within the separate 1979 *Employer Flap.*

Question Numbering: Three numbering systems have been used to identify questionnaire items within the *Employer Supplements.*

Table 2.1.4 NLSY Employer Supplement Question Numbering Conventions: 1980-1992

1980-1987 1989-1991	A supplement identifier, i.e., the letter B, representing the first supplement, through F, the fifth supplement, is combined with the deck and column numbers preprinted in the instrument. The deck numbers for the first *Employer Supplement* would be B1, B2, B3, and B4 while the second supplement would use C with each deck and column number. The question number QB140 thus refers to B (the first supplement), 1 (deck 1), 40 (column 40) while S31DB166 refers to *Employer Supplement* B, deck 1, column 66.
1988	Letter designations, e.g., ESB, ESC, ESD, ESE, ESF, continue to identify the specific supplement in use; however, deck and column numbers are not utilized in 1988. Appended to the supplement identifier is the actual question number as printed in the supplement. For example, ESB.1 refers to the first supplement, question 1.
1992	A series of arbitrarily-assigned two-digit prefix numbers were attached to the column numbers preprinted in the supplement. Question numbers 7439-7831 refer to information collected in the first supplement, 7939-8331 to the second supplement, 8439-8831 to the third supplement, 8939-9331 to the fourth supplement, and 9439-9831 to the fifth supplement.

Although data from up to ten jobs are collected, information on only the first five jobs is provided on the main data set. Data on the other five jobs are used to construct summary variables for hours and weeks worked; see the "Created NLS Variables" and "Work Experience" sections of this Guide for more information.

NLSY *Fertility Supplement 1983*: Respondents (both male and female) who were not interviewed during 1982 were administered a special set of supplementary fertility questions during the 1983 survey. The *Fertility Supplement* was designed to collect complete fertility data, including all live births for males and females, and all pregnancy losses and contraception between pregnancies for females. These questions replaced, for those noninterviewed in 1982, the fertility questions found in Section 10 of the 1983 questionnaire.

NLSY *Child & Mother Supplements*: Several special survey schedules called the *Mother Supplements,* the *Child Supplements*, and the *Child Self-Administered Supplements*, have been utilized during the 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys to: (1) administer a battery of cognitive and socioemotional

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assessments to children born to female NLSY respondents; (2) gather information from each mother on her children's home environment, behavior, health, and motor-social-cognitive development; (3) collect information from children ages 10 years and over on a wide range of topics including child-parent interactions, family decision-making, attitudes toward school, extra-curricular activities, child employment, peer relationships and dating activities, attendance at religious services, participation in various delinquent activities, and use of cigarettes, alcohol, and other illegal substances; and (4) collect from interviewers their evaluation of the testing conditions and observations of the child's home environment. Abbreviated versions of the mother and child supplements called the *Infant Supplement* and the *Mother of Infant Supplement* were utilized in the 1986 survey for households in which only children under 8 months of age resided.

Contents of each *Child Supplement*, *Mother Supplement*, and *Child Self-Administered Supplement* differ somewhat across survey years but typically consist of the sections depicted below (Table 2.1.5). Specific content listings for each instrument can be found either on the inside front or back cover of each instrument; accompanying charts depict the specific parts administered to children of varying ages.

Table 2.1.5 Contents of the Various Child Assessment Instruments

Child Supplement (CS)	*Mother Supplement (MS)*	*Child Self-Administered Supplement (CSAS)*
Background	HOME - SF	Interactions with Parents
Child Health	How My Child Usually Acts	Responsibilities in the Home
Body Parts	Motor & Social Development	Time Use after School & School Satisfaction
Memory for Location	Behavior Problems Index	Religion
Verbal Memory	School & Family Background	Peer Relationships
SPCC/ What I Am Like	Interviewer Remarks	Dating; Marriage & Childbearing Expectations
Digit Span		Sexual Activity & Sex Education
PIAT Math & Reading		Substance Use
PPVT		Employment
Interviewer Evaluation & Observations		Etc.

Question Numbering: Variables on the NLSY child data set are derived from three sources, only one of which is related to the child assessment instruments described above.

Questionnaire items appearing within the mother or child supplements are identified by a "MS" for the *Mother Supplement* or a "CS" for a *Child Supplement*, followed by the year of the survey, the deck number and column number which are preprinted on the questionnaire supplement. Thus a question appearing in deck 2 column 44 of the 1988 *Mother Supplement* is designated within the child documentation as MS880244.

A second source of variables on NLSY mothers and their children is the main NLSY survey instruments. These variables include a reference to one or more main file R numbers but are not linked to a question number. For the most part, these are created variables within the main NLSY data set. CD-ROM child data users will be able to access these main file variables (both direct pick-ups and created variables) only through the "Accessing Mother's Variables" option on the compact disc. Table 2.4.6 in the "Accessing by Codebook" section presents additional information on the question numbering conventions utilized for NLSY children and mothers.

NLSY 1984/1986/1988/1990/1992 Confidential Abortion Forms: During every other interview beginning in 1984, female NLSY respondents completed a short confidential abortion form which elicited information on the number and dates of each abortion the respondent had ever had. Copies of these supplementary questions are provided within the yearly survey instrument sets. The 1984 form also collected information on the dates that respondents left school prior to 1979 if their leaving school was associated with early childbearing.

NLSY 1988 & 1992 *Drug Use Supplement:* The 1988 supplement contains the confidential set of drug use questions which were, through a random assignment process, self-administered by the respondent in half of the cases and administered by the interviewer in the other half. Questions were asked on age at first use of marijuana and cocaine, extent of lifetime and most recent use, as well as method(s) used in ingesting cocaine. The 1992 supplement contains the confidential set of questions on respondents' use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, or other drugs.

NLSY *Childhood Residence Calendar 1988*: The 1988 questionnaire contained a special section detailing the living arrangements of respondents from birth through age 18. The *Childhood Residence Calendar*, the interviewing aid used to collect these data, depicts for each year of life the type of parent (biological-, adoptive-, or step-parents) with whom each respondent lived for at least four months and, for those ages when s/he was not living with a parent, in what other types of arrangements the respondent resided, e.g., with grandparents, foster parents, friends, or in a children's home, detention center, or other institution.

NLSY Child Self-Administered Supplement Confidential Card: A separate confidential form, administered during the 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys to children age 13 and over, collected information on whether the child had ever engaged in sexual intercourse and, if so, age and date of first intercourse. The 1992 version includes dates of any live births.

Young Men and Young Women 1968 High School Survey: A supplemental survey of the last secondary school attended by respondents within the Young Men and Young Women cohorts was conducted in 1968. This special survey was mailed to the designated high schools and was designed to collect academic performance information and intelligence scores for respondents as well as information on the programs and facilities of each high school. The instrument used is identified simply as the "Survey of Work Experience of Young Men and Women School Survey".

NLS Interviewer Reference Manuals

Each questionnaire or set of survey instruments is accompanied by an *Interviewer's Reference Manual* providing interviewers with detailed instructions on how to administer each instrument.

NLSY *Interviewer's Reference Manual* (or *Question by Question [Q by Q] Specifications*): This document provides NORC interviewers with background information on the NLSY and detailed question-by-question instructions for coding the questionnaire, *Employer Supplement*, *Household Interview Forms*, and other supplementary survey instruments. Separate *Q by Q*'s exist for each NLSY survey year as well as for the NLSY children's *Child Supplement* and *Mother Supplement*.

Original Cohort *Interviewer's (Field Representative) Reference Manual*: This instrument provides Census interviewers with background information on the NLS, respondent location instructions, as well as detailed question-by-question instructions for coding/completing the questionnaire and *Household Record Cards*. Note: *Interviewer's Reference Manuals* do not include verbatims of the actual questions. Wording of each questionnaire item can only be found in the questionnaires.

NLS Flowcharts

NLS questionnaires are lengthy and often present the researcher with the complex task of determining the universe of respondents asked a specific question. To assist in this task, flowcharts have been developed that graphically depict the skip patterns for each questionnaire. Flowcharts are available for each survey year of the NLSY and include the skip patterns of not only the main questionnaire but important questionnaire supplements such as the *Employer Supplement*. Flowcharts are provided for post-1977 questionnaires of the four Original Cohorts; comparable information for earlier Original Cohort questionnaires appears within each cohort's codebook under the heading "Universe Information".

2.2 ACCESSING NLS VARIABLES BY TOPIC OR KEYWORD

NLS Terms:	Keywords, Key Word in Context
NLS Documentation:	KWIC Index, Dictionary of Keywords
NLS Functions:	Accessing by Key Word in Context Accessing by Any Word in Context
NLS Data Files:	Older Men, Mature Women, Young Men, Young Women, NLSY Main Data Files, NLSY Geocode, and NLSY Children

Introduction

NLS variables can be accessed via a set of preselected keywords or through a function available on the NLS CD-ROMs that allows the user to search for and select those variables whose titles contain any single word or combination of words. The *KWIC Index* and two functions present on the NLS CD-ROMs, the "Key Word in Context" and the "Any Word in Context" functions, provide users with bridging information to the codebook and/or survey instruments.

NLS Keyword System

Variables within the NLS data sets listed above contain, within their titles, one or more words that have been designated as "keywords". This keywording system allows variables whose titles contain identical words or strings of words to be linked together and, via a computer program developed by the Center, permits listings of variables to be generated based upon these preselected and often topical keywords.

Each NLS data file listed above has its own unique set of 200+ keywords that has been compiled into a dictionary of keywords. Each dictionary lists those keywords present for a given cohort and provides linkages to other related keywords as illustrated below.

Original Cohorts:	*EDUCATION see CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE, FIELD OF STUDY, GRADE ATTENDED, HIGH SCHOOL*
NLSY:	*EMPLOYMENT see DAYS PER WEEK, FULL-TIME, HOURS, HOURS PER WEEK*

Hardcopy dictionaries can be found at the end of this publication; appendix B lists the NLSY main file/geocode keywords and appendix C presents those keywords used within the variable titles of one or more of the Original Cohort data sets.

> ***Note to NLSY Child CD-ROM Users:*** The keyword system is currently being developed and not all variables have been assigned a keyword. The "Any Word in Context" search of variable titles (see below) may be a more efficient way of locating variables within the child data set.

Listings of variables by preselected topic or keyword are generated by the Center for tape users and are published as the *KWIC Index*. This document is arranged alphabetically by keyword; under each keyword are listed those variable descriptions containing that keyword or keyword string. Figure 2.2.1 below depicts listings for the keyword "survey week 79" from an Original Cohort *KWIC Index* and entries from a *NLSY KWIC Index* for a comparable keyword. As can be seen, each entry provides the user with the variable's reference number, the variable title or description, the questionnaire number, and variable location information. *KWIC* listings can be used to locate variables with similar variable descriptions across survey years and provides linking information to the NLS survey instruments and codebooks.

The software on each NLS CD-ROM provides users with the means to not only access by keyword all variables within a data set but to produce a listing of variables on a given topic. Using the search function "By Key Word in Context", all variable titles within a data set can be searched by one or more keywords, saved into a user-named extract specification file, and printed off as a documentation file.

The "Any Word in Context" (also called the "contextual search" function) on the NLS CD-ROM software allows the user to search for and select those NLS variables whose titles contain any single word or combination of words found in the entire documentation data base. Instead of searching for those variables whose titles contain one of the predetermined keywords, every word, number, and symbol found in each variable title has been used to form a dictionary or index and can be used to conduct a search. This function broadens the ability of the user to access variables on a given topic but is still

Figure 2.2.1 NLS KWIC Index Sample Entries

ORIGINAL COHORT KWIC ENTRIES

SURVEY WEEK 79	REF #	VBL #	QUES #
# OF HOURS WORKED*****(ACTUAL)	4567.	5477	
ACTIVITY MOST OF *****	4565.	5192	1
ACTIVITY MOST OF *****, 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4918.	5222	R 6
ANY REASON R COULD NOT ACCEPT A JOB*****? (UNEMPLOYED 79)	4576.	4918	4B
DAY STOPPED WORKING AT LAST JOB HELD BTWN LAST INTERVIEW & *****	4640.	4987	10A
DID R WORK AT ALL*****?	4566.	5193	2A
DIR R WORK AT ALL*****? 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4919.	5223	R 7

NLSY KWIC ENTRIES

KEYWORD=SURVEY WEEK

REF-NUM	KWIC-TITLE	SURVEY YEAR	QUES #	RT NAME	COLUMNS STRT END	FMT
R 442.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	79	S08Q06A	CPS	20-21	2
R 2612.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	80	S07Q06A	CPS	122-123	2
R 4442.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	81	S06D1326	CPS	224-225	2
R 6943.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	82	S05D1511	CPS	326-327	2
R 9373.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	83	Q1132	CPS	428-429	2
R 441.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	79	S08Q06	CPS	18-19	2
R 2611.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	80	S07Q06	CPS	120-121	2

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dependent on the wording of each variable title which in turn is questionnaire dependent. For more information on the naming of NLS variables, see the "Variable Descriptions or Variable Titles" section above, especially the notes to users.

> *User Notes:* Users of the Original Cohort data sets should be aware that, although each cohort has its unique set of keywords, all keywords used in any of the four data sets are provided in the hardcopy keyword listing. Since keywords are associated with specific topics and not all topics were included in each cohort, a variable title for a given cohort will include only a subset of the entire list of keywords. Users of the CD-ROM will notice that the "By Key Word in Context" function provides a listing of only those keywords relevant to that cohort.

2.3 ACCESSING NLSY VARIABLES BY RECORD TYPE

NLS Terms:	Record Type
NLS Documentation:	Numeric Index, Codebook
NLS Functions:	Accessing by Record Type
NLS Data Files:	NLSY Main Data Files, NLSY Geocode Data Files, NLSY Child Data on CD-ROM

Introduction

NLSY data files are organized in such a way that variables sharing a common factor such as longitudinality, topic, research use, or source are stored in unique units called "records", each of which is assigned a name or "record type". This section will: (1) discuss the decision rules used to assign a variable to a given record type; and (2) describe the hardcopy presentations and electronic search functions which are available to assist users in accessing NLSY variables by record type. While the primary function of the NLSY record type file structure is to provide magnetic tape users with the physical location of a variable for extracting purposes, the topical and longitudinal nature of these records works to assist both magnetic tape and CD-ROM users locate variables of interest. Note: Magnetic tape users should reference the "Extracting NLS Data" section of this Guide for more information on record types and tape locations.

NLSY Main File & Geocode Record Types

NLSY main file data reside within over 70 record types each containing anywhere from under 10 to over 1,000 variables. Placement of a variable within a given record type has been based upon the following decision rules:

1. ***Longitudinal or Repeating Records:*** Questions that have been asked or variables that have been created in an identical manner in either every survey year or in multiple survey years have been placed within longitudinal record types. The following record types are composed of such longitudinal data: KEYVARS, CPS, JOBS, JOBINFO, PERIODNW, SCHOOL, INCOME, ASSETS, CRFBIO, CRFNBIO, HHRECORD, BTWNJOBS, GOVJOBS, MILITARY, and INTRMK. The CPS record type, for example, contains variables from those questions of the "CPS or Current Labor Force Status" section of each year's survey instrument that have been asked in a consistent manner while the KEYVARS record type contains a discrete set of variables on a variety of topics that has been created by the Center from each survey year's data.

   These longitudinal record types are "repeating" record types in that they assign the same name to the same variables for each year in which the variable occurs and sometimes for each of several times it may appear within a given year. These records then utilize keyfields or sort identifiers which arrange the variables within a record in a fixed order. Thus the repeating record type HHRECORD (Household Record) sorts the over 1,000 variables within it first by year and then by household member while the 1,500+ variables within JOBINFO (Job Information/*Employer Supplement*) are sorted by year and job number.

2. ***Topical or Non-Repeating Records:*** Variables that share some common research topic have been grouped together into subject-related record types, e.g., MARRIAGE, DGRECERT, HEALTH, CHILDCAR, ALCOHOL, DRUGS, PROFILES, GEOXX, BIRTHRXX, FAMBKGN, LASTINFO, CHILDREN, SCHLSURV, TRANSURV, TRAINING, ILLEGAL, ATTINFLN, ATTITUDE, FERTILE, and TIMEUSE.

   Thus the PROFILES record type contains all variables from the 1980 administration of the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery* while CHILDCAR stores variables from select questionnaire sections, namely the 1982-1986, 1988, 1989, and 1992 "Child Care" and/or "Fertility" series that collected information on child care.

   Although topical record types are, in general, non-repeating, users should not conclude either that: (1) a given topical record type contains no longitudinal data; or that (2) longitudinal data on a given topic is not available within the data set as a whole. For example, the TRAINING record type, although topical, contains the longitudinal set of variables detailing each respondent's investments in vocational/technical training across all survey years in which s/he was interviewed. The yearly BIRTHRXX topical records contain the discrete set of variables collected during a given survey on the birth record and fertility of NLSY respondents; the longitudinal fertility record of NLSY respondents can be constructed by linking comparable variables from these yearly "non-repeating" record types.

3. ***Miscellaneous Records:*** All other non-longitudinal variables, i.e., those questions that have been asked or variables that have been created only in select survey years are placed within year-specific MXXVAR or miscellaneous record types. These record types represent groupings of unrelated sets of variables based on questions which have not been asked in a consistent manner over a significant number of years.

   Thus, those questions from the yearly "CPS" section of each survey instrument that were not asked in a longitudinal manner appear within the MXXVAR record types for each survey year.

Table 2.3.1 presents an alphabetical listing of those record types found on the NLSY 1979-1992 main/geocode data files and identifies each record type as "longitudinal", "topical" or "miscellaneous". These labels are intended to present a helpful construct to understanding the general nature of the contents of a given record type and, as noted above, should not be viewed as precise indicators of longitudinality - nonlongitudinality. Narrative summaries of the contents of each NLSY main file record type with references to other record types containing variables on the same or related topics can be found in appendix A.

Accessing Variables by Record Type

Comparable variables collected across survey years can be identified by examining the listing of variables found in the longitudinal record types. Similarly, topical record types can be searched for those variables available on a given subject. Users should note that while the topical name of many of the NLSY main file record types implies that all variables on a given topic appear within that record type, every item relating to a particular subject area will not necessarily be found in the record type with the generic name. For example, while the majority of child care variables can be found in the record type CHILDCAR, other record types, namely CRFBIO, GOVJOBS, GOVTRAIN, TIMEUSE, and the yearly MXXVAR record types also contain variables which may be of interest to those focusing on child care issues.

The hardcopy *Numeric Index* of the NLSY main and geocode data files is a numerically arranged listing of all variables as they appear within each NLSY record type. The order in which the record types appear within the *Numeric Index* reflects the structure of the data set on magnetic tape

Table 2.3.1 NLSY 1979-1992 Main & Geocode Data Record Types

Record Type	Type	Record Type	Type	Record Type	Type
COMMON	Topical	CRFNBIO	Longitudinal	ALCOHOL	Topical
KEYVARS	Longitudinal	CHILDREN	Topical	DRUGS	Topical
FAMBKGN	Topical	M79VAR	Miscellaneous	ILLEGAL	Topical
MARRIAGE	Topical	M80VAR	Miscellaneous	JOBFIND	Topical
CPS	Longitudinal	M81VAR	Miscellaneous	JOBSB478	Topical
JOBS	Longitudinal	M82VAR	Miscellaneous	JOBSCHL	Topical
JOBINFO	Longitudinal	M83VAR	Miscellaneous	ATTINFLN	Topical
PERIODNW	Longitudinal	M84VAR	Miscellaneous	ATTJBOFR	Topical
LASTINFO	Topical	M85VAR	Miscellaneous	ATTITUDE	Topical
SCHOOL	Longitudinal	M86VAR	Miscellaneous	INTRMK	Longitudinal
INCOME	Longitudinal	M87VAR	Miscellaneous	TIMEUSE	Topical
ASSETS	Longitudinal	M88VAR	Miscellaneous	FERTILE	Topical
HHRECORD	Longitudinal	M89VAR	Miscellaneous	GEO79	Topical
BTWNJOBS	Longitudinal	M90VAR	Miscellaneous	GEO80	Topical
DGRECERT	Topical	M91VAR	Miscellaneous	GEO81	Topical
BIRTHREC	Topical	M92VAR	Miscellaneous	GEO82	Topical
BIRTHR85	Topical	GOVJOBS	Longitudinal	GEO83	Topical
BIRTHR86	Topical	PROFILES	Topical	GEO84	Topical
BIRTHR87	Topical	SCHLSURV	Topical	GEO85	Topical
BIRTHR88	Topical	TRANSURV	Topical	GEO86	Topical
BIRTHR89	Topical	MILITARY	Longitudinal	GEO87	Topical
BIRTHR90	Topical	TRAINING	Topical	GEO88	Topical
BIRTHR91	Topical	GOVTRAIN	Topical	GEO89	Topical
BIRTHR92	Topical	CHILDCAR	Topical	GEO90	Topical
CRFBIO	Longitudinal	HEALTH	Topical	GEO91	Topical
				GEO92	Topical

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with the COMMON file appearing first followed by the KEYVARS record type and so forth. All variables appearing in the first record type COMMON are listed in reference number and survey year order followed by all variables belonging to the second record type sorted by year and so forth. The *Numeric Index* provides cross-referencing information on each variable's reference number, question number and, for tape users, tape location. NLS codebooks, in addition, contain information on each variable's record type, variable location, and coding information, as well as other helpful information. Section 3 on "Extracting NLS Data" provides an ordering of record types as they appear on magnetic tape and within the *Numeric Index.*

Accessing and search functions available to users of the NLSY Main File and NLSY Child CD-ROMs include the "By Record Type" option, selection of which will generate a listing of each record type. Listings of record types on the initial NLSY CD-ROM releases appear in a frequency of use order that replicates the record type order of the magnetic tapes (Table 2.3.1); more recent releases list the record types in alphabetical order.

> *User Notes:* Once placed within a record type, variables are seldom if ever moved. However, certain exceptions to this general rule have occurred. Beginning with the 1988 release, several sets of NLSY main file variables dealing with alcohol use, government training, and other training were deleted from the MXXVAR record types and reassigned to the topical files ALCOHOL, GOVTRAIN, or TRAINING. However, certain other variables from the "Government Training" and "Other Training" sections of the 1979 and 1982 surveys were not moved; R1368. through R1374. remain in M79VAR; R1375. through R1404. remain in DGRECERT; and R7443., R8281., and R8282. remain in M82VAR. Users should be aware that while variables placed in longitudinal or "repeating" record types are generally present for all survey years, some variables will not be found there for some years due to discontinuation or a change in the form of the question or series of questions. Likewise, although variables placed in the miscellaneous record types will not have been asked in a consistent manner in all years present, they may exist in similar form for more than just one or two years—possibly quite a few.

NLSY Child Data Record Types

The NLSY 1979-1990 child data on compact disc have been grouped into 17 record types reflecting the topical and instrument-related organization of the data file itself (Table 2.3.2). The descriptions appearing after the record type name provide brief explanations of the types of variables present within that record type.

Table 2.3.2 NLSY 1979-1990 Child Data Record Types

ASSESS86	13 sets of raw & normed child assessment scores; PPVT age; child sampling weight 1986
ASSESS88	13 sets of raw & normed child assessment scores; PPVT age; child sampling weight 1988
ASSESS90	11 sets of raw & normed child assessment scores; PPVT age; child sampling weight 1990
CHDBKGN	Child-mother & child-sibling linkage variables; child demographic characteristics; child's usual residence; father presence
CHDCARE	Current childcare 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988; retrospective childcare in first 3 years of life
CHDSUP86	1986 *Child Supplement* questionnaire items; child health; child enrollment and grade level; interviewer evaluation of testing conditions
CHDSUP88	1988 *Child Supplement* questionnaire items; child health; child enrollment and grade level; Headstart experience; interviewer evaluation of testing conditions; *Child Self-Administered Supplement* questionnaire items
CHDSUP90	1990 *Child Supplement* questionnaire items; child health; child enrollment and grade level; Headstart experience; interviewer evaluation of testing conditions; *Child Self-Administered Supplement* questionnaire items
EMPINC	Family income; family poverty status; amount of public assistance; spouse employment; maternal CPS history
FAMBKGN	Maternal socio-demographic background; maternal spouse background; maternal intelligence; maternal family of origin background; race & ethnicity; maternal religion; maternal marital status; maternal marital history; maternal education background; changes in maternal marital status
MHHCOMP	Household composition; age, education, and work status of household members
MOMSUP86	1986 *Mother Supplement* questionnaire items
MOMSUP88	1988 *Mother Supplement* questionnaire items; mother report of school and family background
MOMSUP90	1990 *Mother Supplement* questionnaire items; mother report of school and family background
MOMWELL	Maternal physical health history; height & weight of mother; onset of maternal menses; onset of maternal sexual activity; maternal delinquency; maternal alcohol consumption; maternal use of drugs; maternal birth expectations; maternal education expectations; maternal work/career attitudes & expectations
NATAL	Prenatal care of child; postnatal care of child; infant health in first year of life
WORKHIST	Mother's quarterly employment history linked to child date of birth

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2.4 ACCESSING NLS VARIABLES BY CODEBOOK

NLS Terms:	Coding Information, Derivations, Frequency Distribution, Questionnaire Item or Questionnaire Number, Universe Information, Valid Values Range, Variable Location (including Split Variables and Variable Number), Verbatim
NLS Documentation:	Codebook, Codebook Supplement, Error Updates
NLS Functions:	Each accessing function on the NLS CD-ROMs permit users to examine coding information for each variable. A codebook of selected variables can be printed.
NLS Data Files:	Older Men, Mature Women, Young Men, Young Women, NLSY Main Data Files, NLSY Geocode Data Files and NLSY Child Data

NLS Codebook System

All variables present on a main file NLS data set are documented via: (1) a cohort-specific codebook; (2) an accompanying codebook supplement; and (3) error updates. This section will describe these three primary components of the NLS codebook system and discuss the important types of information found within each. Certain specially-constructed NLS data files, namely the NLSY Workhistory Data File, the NLSY Women's Support Network File, and the Mature Women Pension Plan File, do not utilize the codebook system described below.

NLS Codebooks: The codebook is the principal element of the NLS documentation system and contains information that is intended to be complete and self-explanatory for each variable in a data file. Codebooks are available in hardcopy volumes which summarize all variables for a given data set. The software on the NLS CD-ROMs allows easy access to each variable's codebook information and permits the user to print a codebook extract for preselected variables.

Each NLS codebook entry depicts the following important information for every variable: its reference number, variable title, coding information,

98

99

frequency distribution, location within the data file, reference to the questionnaire item or source of the variable, and information on the derivation for created variables. Original Cohort codebooks present, in addition, universe information for the early survey years while NLSY codebooks contain a verbatim of the question text upon which the variable is based. Each of the above terms is described more completely below. Finally, the codeblocks of many variables include special notes containing additional information designed to assist in the accurate use of data from that variable.

Reference numbers are assigned in a relatively uniform pattern that varies, however, across the NLS cohorts. Sample reference number assignment methods applied in recent survey years for the NLSY, the NLSY children, and for one of the Original Cohorts are presented below.

NLSY Codebook: As a general rule, questionnaire items appear first for a given survey year followed by items from such instruments as the *Information Sheet*, *Household Interview Forms*, *Employer Supplement*, etc. Created or constructed variables are followed by variables drawn from an external data source, e.g., the *County & City Data Book* information which is used in the geocode data files. The reference number assignment of questions and created variables from one NLSY survey, 1988, appears below; not all survey year assignments are ordered in precisely this manner.

Table 2.4.1 NLSY 1988 Reference Number Assignment

R25000. - R28927.:	**All Raw, Edited and Created Variables**
R25000. - R27467.:	Questionnaire Items
R27469. - R27501.:	Information Sheet Items
R27506. - R27609.:	Household Record
R27610. - R28254.:	Employer Supplement
R28255. - R28371.:	Children's Record Form
R28372. - R28690.:	Childhood Residence Calendar
R28704. - R28729.:	Created Variables
R28735. - R28811.:	Supplemental Fertility File Variables
R28825. - R28927.:	Geocode Variables

NLSY Child Codebooks: Variables within the two NLSY child codebooks are arranged in a topical and instrument-related order following the schema listed below. The *1990 NLSY Child Codebook* presents key mother-child identification and interview-specific variables first. Topical modules drawn from the longitudinal record of the mothers are followed by direct pick-up and created variables from the 1986/1988/1990 child assessment instruments. Unedited items from the 1986/1988/1990 child assessments (e.g., E4021. - E5677., E5910. - E7864., and E8100. - E9895.) are presented within a separate *NLSY Raw Supplement Codebook*. All other variables are located in a second codebook called the *1990 NLSY Child Codebook*. Table 2.3.2 in the "Accessing NLSY Variables by Record Type" section of this Guide links the various sections of the child codebook to the child record types.

Table 2.4.2 NLSY Child 1990 Reference Number Assignment

E 1. - E9999.:	**All Raw, Created and Reconstructed Variables**
E 1. - E 37.40:	Key mother/child identification variables and maternal interview dates
E 38. - E 459.:	Child age and basic child/mother demographic information
E 460. - E3748.:	Maternal marital record, maternal education history, household composition, maternal health, maternal delinquency/substance use, maternal/family income, family employment history, maternal work histories, postnatal care and infant's health, and child care
E4021. - E5677.:	1986 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* unedited items
E5700. - E5812.:	1986 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* created raw and normed scores; 1986 child sampling weight
E5910. - E7864.:	1988 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* unedited items including the 1988 *Child Self-Administered Supplement*
E7900. - E8007.:	1988 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* created raw and normed scores; 1988 child sampling weight
E8100. - E9895.:	1990 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* unedited items including the 1990 *Child Self-Administered Supplement*
E9900. - E9999.	1990 *Child Supplement* & *Mother Supplement* created raw and normed scores; 1990 child sampling weight

Original Cohort Codebooks: Variables are first grouped according to survey year. Within each survey year, those variables related to the interview, e.g., interview method, interview date, reason for noninterview, sampling weight, etc., occur first followed by variables picked up directly from the questionnaire and *Information Sheet*. In general, created and edited variables appear last. Placement of the created environmental variables has varied; during the early survey years, they are grouped with those variables relating to the interview. Reference number assignment for the 1990 Older Men survey is presented below. This survey differed somewhat from the usual interview in that it included the fielding of two questionnaires, one for the cohort member and one for the widow of a deceased respondent. However, reference number assignment for each followed the general schema outlined above.

Table 2.4.3 NLS Older Men & Widows 1990 Reference Number Assignment

R6001. - R7871.:	**All Raw, Edited and Created Variables MEN & WIDOWS**
R6001. - R6016.:	MEN - Interview-Specific Variables including identification of respondent and 1990 sampling weights
R6017. - R7032.:	MEN - Questionnaire Items
R7033. - R7039.:	MEN - Information Sheet Items
R7040. - R7065.:	MEN - Interviewer's Assessment
R7065.01 - R7098.:	MEN - Created and Edited Variables
R7101. - R7116.:	WIDOWS - Interview-Specific Variables including identification of respondent and 1990 sampling weights
R7117. - R7812.:	WIDOWS - Questionnaire Items
R7814. - R7818.:	WIDOWS - Information Sheet Items
R7819. - R7851.:	WIDOWS - Interviewer's Assessment
R7861. - R7871.:	WIDOWS - Created and Edited Variables

User Notes: NLS codebooks are not a substitute for the survey instruments. Although these two pieces of documentation contain similar information, the survey instruments should be used to determine precise universe information.

Codebook Supplements: Variable creation procedures and supplemental coding information are provided within each cohort's *Codebook Supplement*. Information provided within these documents is **not** available in the hardcopy NLS codebooks nor in any of the electronic documentation files on the NLS CD-ROMs. A codebook supplement is available for each NLS respondent group except for the NLSY Children. Brief descriptions of the contents of the NLSY and Original Cohort codebook supplements appear at the end of this section.

Error Updates: ***Prior to working with a NLS data file, users should make every effort to acquire information on current data and/or documentation errors.*** A variety of methods are used to notify users of errors in the data files and/or documentation and to provide those persons who acquired a NLS data set from the Center with corrected information. Errors discovered after the release of a data file are distributed in hardcopy form to current tape/disc purchasers along with the data set. Error notices appear, along with information on how to acquire the corrected data and/or documentation, within the quarterly NLS newsletter.

Codebook Item Descriptions

What follows is a discussion of the common types of information found for each variable within a NLS codebook. Items are discussed in the order listed below. Definitions of certain common NLS terms, e.g., "reference numbers" and "variable descriptions", appear earlier in the "Introduction" to these "Accessing NLS Variables" sections. Sample codebook entries depicting the format and items present within codeblocks of the Original Cohorts, the NLSY, and the NLSY Children are interspersed throughout this section.

Coding Information
Multiple Responses (Geometric Progression)
Missing Responses
Derivations
Frequency Distribution
Questionnaire Items (Questionnaire Numbers)
Universe Information
Valid Values Range
Variable Location and Variable Numbers
Split Variables
Verbatim

Coding Information: Each codebook entry presents the set of legitimate codes that a variable may assume along with a text entry describing the codes. ***Users should note that coding information for a given variable in the NLS codebook is: (1) not necessarily consistent with the codes found within the questionnaire; and (2) not necessarily consistent for the same variable across years. Use only the codebook coding information for analysis.*** The following types of code entries occur in NLS codebooks:

Dichotomous or yes/no variables which are uniformly coded "Yes" = 1, "No" = 0. Other dichotomous variables have frequently been reformulated to permit this convention to be followed.

Discrete (Categorical), as in the case of the NLSY example ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 89 INT.

1	WORKING
2	WITH A JOB, NOT AT WORK
3	LOOKING FOR WORK
4	KEEPING HOUSE
5	GOING TO SCHOOL
6	UNABLE TO WORK
7	OTHER

Continuous (Quantitative), as in the case of the Original Cohort example HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*.

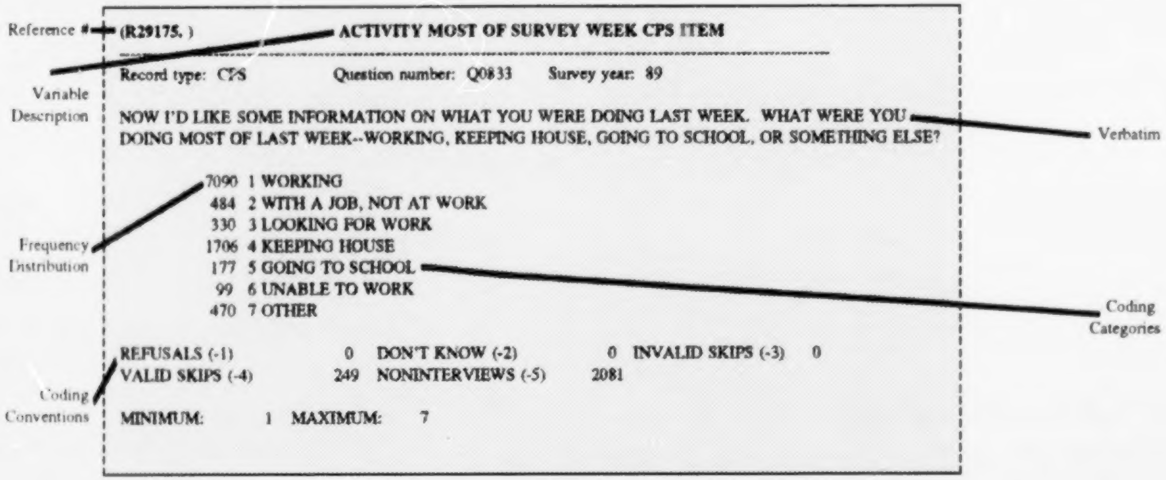
1 THRU 9998 ACTUAL DOLLARS AND CENTS (2 implied decimal places)

1- 99
100-199
200-299
300-399
400-499
500-599
600-699
700-799
800-899
900-999
1000 +

Combined Quantitative-Qualitative Variables, i.e., variables which are ostensibly quantitative but which may have several nonquantitative (categorical) responses, utilize positive integers equaling the actual values for the quantitative responses and negative values, beginning with -1, for the qualitative (categorical) responses. For example, 'Expected Age of Retirement' is coded as follows:

45 THRU 99 actual age
-1 already retired
-2 never plan to retire

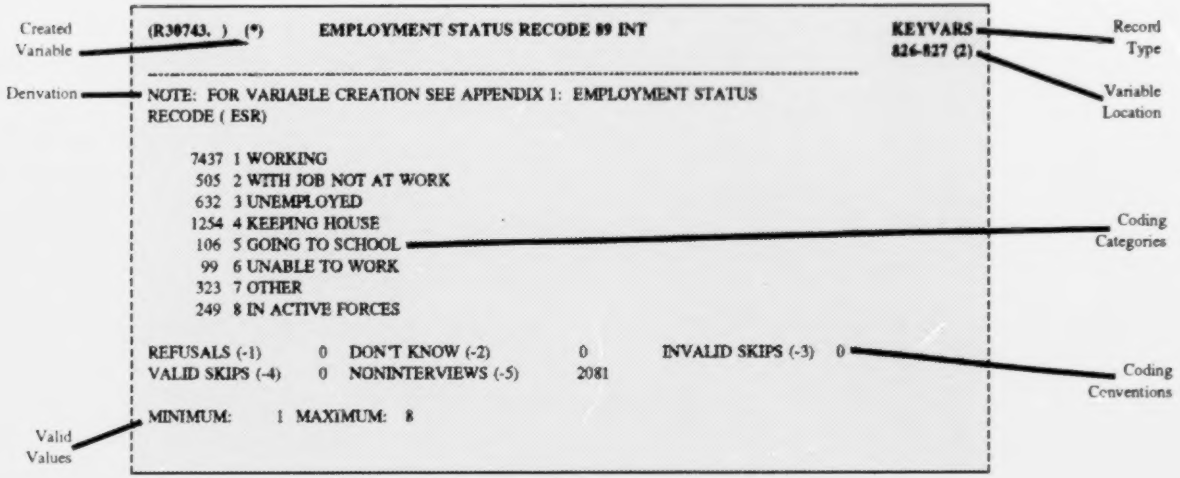
Figure 2.4.1 NLSY CD-ROM Sample Codeblock



```
(R29175. )                  ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Record type:  CPS             Question number:  Q0833      Survey year:  89

NOW I'D LIKE SOME INFORMATION ON WHAT YOU WERE DOING LAST WEEK.  WHAT WERE YOU
DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK--WORKING, KEEPING HOUSE, GOING TO SCHOOL, OR SOMETHING ELSE?

           7090  1 WORKING
            484  2 WITH A JOB, NOT AT WORK
            330  3 LOOKING FOR WORK
           1706  4 KEEPING HOUSE
            177  5 GOING TO SCHOOL
             99  6 UNABLE TO WORK
            470  7 OTHER

REFUSALS (-1)              0  DON'T KNOW (-2)          0  INVALID SKIPS (-3)   0
VALID SKIPS (-4)         249  NONINTERVIEWS (-5)    2081

MINIMUM:          1   MAXIMUM:      7
```

Reference #
Variable Description
Verbatim
Frequency Distribution
Coding Categories
Coding Conventions

Figure 2.4.2 NLSY Sample Codeblock



```
(R30743. )  (*)       EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE 89 INT                    KEYVARS
                                                                     826-827 (2)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
NOTE:  FOR VARIABLE CREATION SEE APPENDIX 1:  EMPLOYMENT STATUS
RECODE ( ESR)

        7437  1 WORKING
         505  2 WITH JOB NOT AT WORK
         632  3 UNEMPLOYED
        1254  4 KEEPING HOUSE
         106  5 GOING TO SCHOOL
          99  6 UNABLE TO WORK
         323  7 OTHER
         249  8 IN ACTIVE FORCES

REFUSALS (-1)        0  DON'T KNOW (-2)          0       INVALID SKIPS (-3)   0
VALID SKIPS (-4)     0  NONINTERVIEWS (-5)    2081

MINIMUM:       1  MAXIMUM:   8
```

Created Variable
Record Type
Derivation
Variable Location
Coding Categories
Coding Conventions
Valid Values

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Multiple Responses: Response categories to multiple entry questions found in certain Original Cohort (not NLSY) job search, child care, discrimination or health questions have been coded in a geometric progression. More than one response to, for example, the question "What were you doing in the past four weeks to find work?" was possible. The response categories to that question were coded as follows:

Checked with public employment agency	1
Checked with private employment agency	2
Checked with employer directly	4
Checked with friends or relatives	8
Placed or answered ads	16
Other method	32

Multiple responses are then coded for each respondent by adding the individual codes which yields a unique value for each combination. Such multiple entry variables are identified by an asterisk (*) next to the answer categories in the questionnaire. If a multiple entry has only a few unique combinations, the codebook will specify the exact combinations; those with many combinations need to be unpacked. One method of unpacking such multiple entry variables is presented in the "Extracting NLS Data" section of this Guide.

Missing Responses: Nonresponse categories are treated quite differently in the Original Cohort and the NLSY data sets, reflecting the customs and decisions of the two organizations (the Bureau of the Census and NORC) involved.

***Original Cohorts*:**

"NA"	is the convention used to describe the absence of a valid coded response. Substantively, "NA" can represent cases where: (1) the respondent should not have a valid code since s/he was not in the applicable universe; and (2) the respondent has no valid code due to refusal, interviewer error, or coding, transcribing, or data entry error. All of these situations are coded identically with a value of -999. Split variables have -999 in each location, yielding a value of -999999. In the floating binary option, NA is uniformly coded with the value -(16.**10), or hexadecimal CB1000000. Note: For some income items and other sensitive questions, refusals are assigned a -1.
"DK"	is used in the codebook to refer to responses of "DON'T KNOW." Such responses have been assigned the uniform code of -987. Split variables have -987 in each location yielding - 987987. In the floating point binary option, DK is uniformly coded with the value -512000, or hexadecimal C57D0000.
"#NEGATIVE"	denotes the uniform number of negative codes exclusive of "NA" and "DK".

NLSY including NLSY Children:	Noninterview	-5
	Valid Skip	-4
	Invalid Skip	-3
	Don't Know	-2
	Refusal	-1

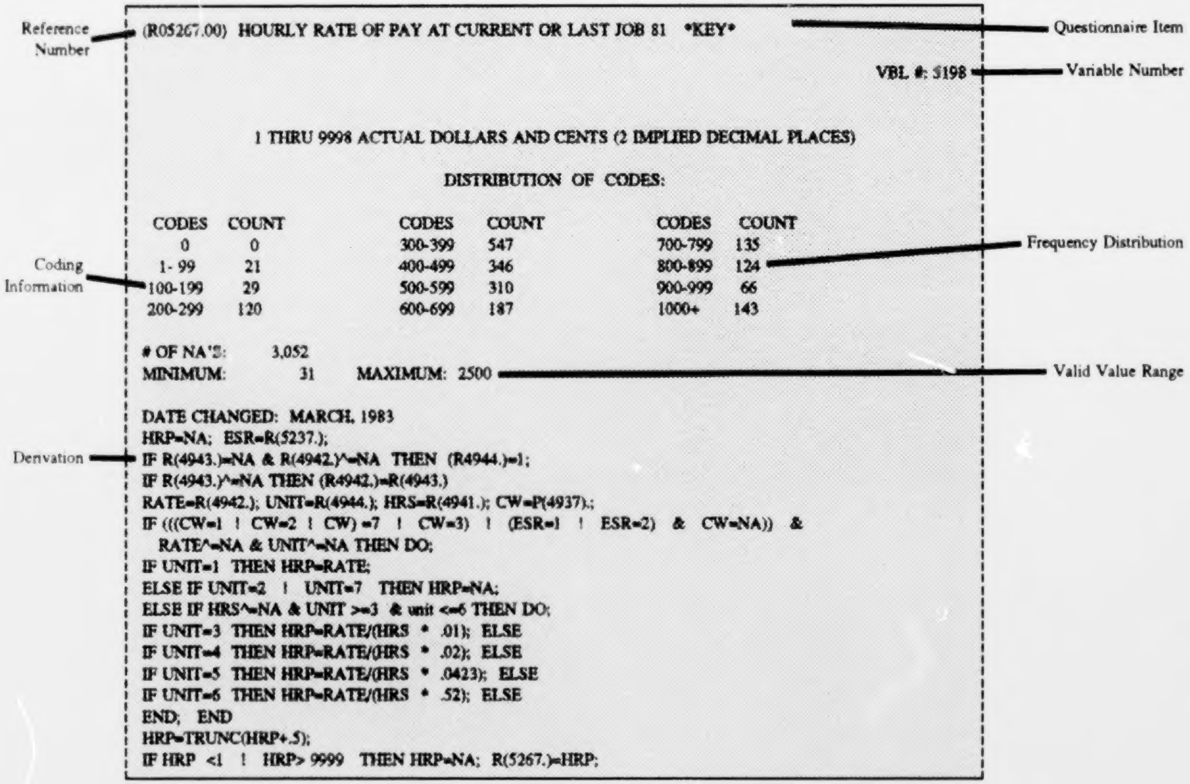
Note: The above conventions are used within the child data set for many child created variables. However, the *Child Supplement* and *Mother Supplement* items -4 and -3 are combined into an unspecified -6 "missing". Researchers working with the child data set should reference the coding convention section of the *NLSY Child Handbook 1986-1990* (Baker et al., 1993) for a more complete explanation.

Derivations: The decision rules employed in the creation of constructed variables have been included, whenever possible, in the codebook under the title "DERIVATIONS". This information is designed to enable researchers to determine whether available constructs are appropriate to their needs. In the case of the illustrative NLSY variable (Figure 2.4.1), ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 89 INT, no derivation is shown because this variable is picked up directly from the interview schedule. In the Original Cohort example (Figure 2.4.3), HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*, the derivation describes in detail the items of the interview schedule used to create the variable.

Certain variables will contain a reference to a variable creation appendix for the decision rules that were used in creating the variable. In the illustrative NLSY example (Figure 2.4.2), EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE 89 INT, users are referred to appendix 1 for variable creation information. NLSY users should reference the "Created NLS Variables" section of the Guide for a crosswalk to the NLS document that contains the derivation for specific main file variables.

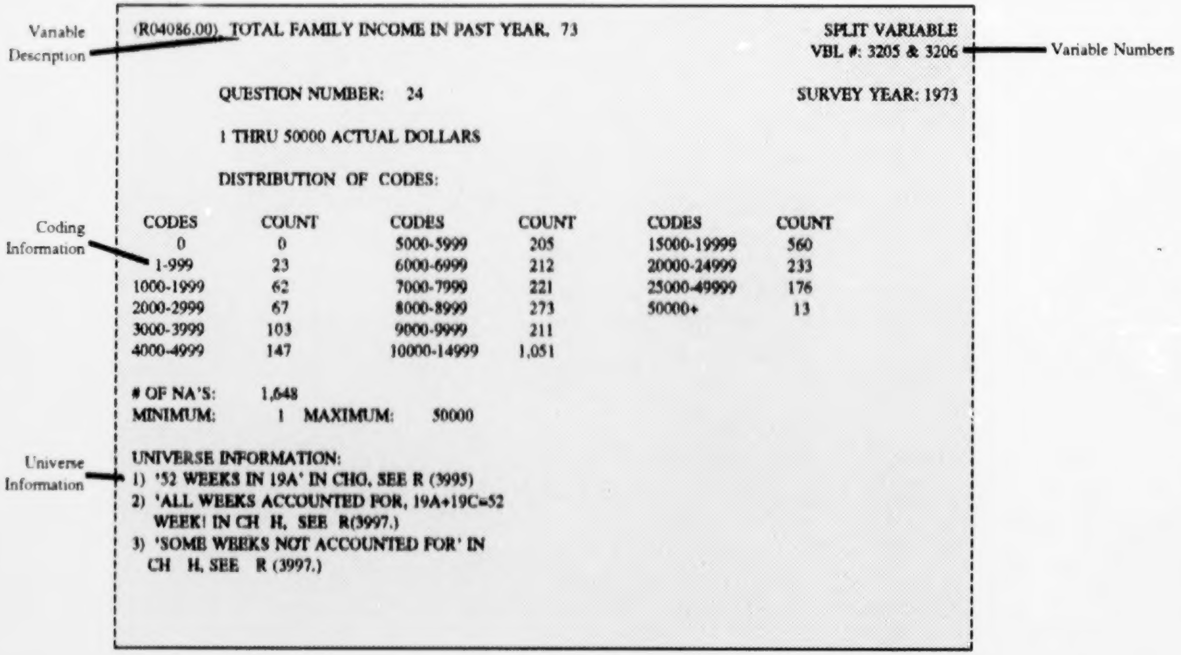
Frequency Distribution: In the case of discrete (categorical) variables, frequency counts are normally shown in the first column to the left of the code categories, as illustrated by the ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK variable (Figure 2.4.1). In the case of continuous (quantitative) variables, a distribution of the variable is presented using a convenient class interval. The format of these distributions varies. In the case of the illustrative variable (Figure 2.4.3), HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST JOB 81 *KEY*, the frequency count is straightforward. There are twelve categories; the maximum category shown is 1000 and above (since two decimal places are implied, the figure 1000 represents $10.00 and above), for which there is a frequency count of 143.

Figure 2.4.3 NLS Mature Women Sample Codeblock


Reference Number
Questionnaire Item
Variable Number
Frequency Distribution
Coding Information
Valid Value Range
Derivation

```
(R05267.00)  HOURLY RATE OF PAY AT CURRENT OR LAST JOB 81   *KEY*

                                                                VBL #: 5198


            1 THRU 9998 ACTUAL DOLLARS AND CENTS (2 IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES)

                              DISTRIBUTION  OF  CODES:

  CODES   COUNT               CODES    COUNT              CODES    COUNT
    0       0                 300-399  547                700-799  135
   1- 99   21                 400-499  346                800-899  124
  100-199  29                 500-599  310                900-999   66
  200-299  120                600-699  187                1000+    143

# OF NA'S:       3,052
MINIMUM:            31      MAXIMUM:  2500

DATE CHANGED:  MARCH, 1983
HRP=NA;  ESR=R(5237.);
IF R(4943.)=NA & R(4942.)^=NA  THEN  (R4944.)=1;
IF R(4943.)^=NA THEN (R4942.)=R(4943.)
RATE=R(4942.); UNIT=R(4944.); HRS=R(4941.); CW=P(4937).;
IF (((CW=1  !  CW=2  !  CW) =7   !   CW=3)   !   (ESR=1   !   ESR=2)   &   CW=NA))   &
   RATE^=NA & UNIT^=NA THEN DO;
IF UNIT=1  THEN HRP=RATE;
ELSE IF UNIT=2   !   UNIT=7   THEN HRP=NA;
ELSE IF HRS^=NA & UNIT >=3  & unit <=6 THEN DO;
IF UNIT=3  THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS  *  .01);  ELSE
IF UNIT=4  THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS  *  .02);  ELSE
IF UNIT=5  THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS  *  .0423);  ELSE
IF UNIT=6  THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS  *  .52);  ELSE
END;   END
HRP=TRUNC(HRP+.5);
IF HRP  <1   !   HRP> 9999   THEN HRP=NA;  R(5267.)=HRP;
```

Figure 2.4.4 NLS Young Men Sample Codeblock


Variable Description
Variable Numbers
Coding Information
Universe Information

```
(R04086.00) TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN PAST YEAR, 73                SPLIT VARIABLE
                                                          VBL #: 3205 & 3206

          QUESTION NUMBER:   24                            SURVEY YEAR: 1973

          1 THRU 50000 ACTUAL DOLLARS

          DISTRIBUTION  OF  CODES:

 CODES        COUNT       CODES        COUNT       CODES        COUNT
    0           0       5000-5999       205      15000-19999     560
  1-999        23       6000-6999       212      20000-24999     233
1000-1999      62       7000-7999       221      25000-49999     176
2000-2999      67       8000-8999       273      50000+           13
3000-3999     103       9000-9999       211
4000-4999     147      10000-14999    1,051

# OF NA'S:      1,648
MINIMUM:           1   MAXIMUM:      50000

UNIVERSE INFORMATION:
1) '52 WEEKS IN 19A' IN CHO, SEE R (3995)
2) 'ALL WEEKS ACCOUNTED FOR, 19A+19C=52
   WEEK! IN CH  H,  SEE  R(3997.)
3) 'SOME WEEKS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR' IN
  CH   H, SEE   R (3997.)
```

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Questionnaire Item: "Questionnaire item" is a generic term identifying the printed source of data for a given variable. A questionnaire item may be a question, a check item, or an interviewer's reference item appearing within one of the survey instruments (Table 2.4.4).

Original Cohorts: Questionnaire item identifications are located in the extreme right hand column of the codebook and also appear within both the *KWIC Index* and *Numeric Index*. The question number, when available, is copied exactly from the questionnaire. Five question identifications are possible:

1. In the vast majority of cases, the reference is to a specific question item found on the survey, e.g., 22F or 3B.
2. The convention "CH" is used to identify check items that occur within the survey, e.g., CH B. Their purpose is to direct the interviewer to the next appropriate question.
3. The convention "R" denotes a reference item, e.g., R2 or 12R. Typically, reference items are grouped in a section of the survey instrument called the *Information Sheet* which contains information that interviewers frequently refer to during the course of an interview, e.g., dates, are located in this area. Items designated "R" in the survey instruments are also designated "R" in the documentation.
4. When an item does not include a question number, only the page number ("PG") of the questionnaire on which a particular item appears is identified, e.g., PG 1. The first page of most questionnaires contains unnumbered interview status information and transcribed *Household Record Card* information.
5. The absence of a question entry within the documentation indicates that a variable was not picked up directly from the interview schedule and is therefore a created variable. In the illustrative Original Cohort codebook entry (Figure 2.4.3), HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*, there is no entry in the questionnaire item space indicating that this variable is *not* picked up directly from the interview schedule.

Table 2.4.4 Original Cohort Questionnaire Item Numbering Conventions

Question:	Question Number	112E; 59B
Interview Check:	Check Item (CH)	CHJ3; CH-AA
Interviewer Reference Items:	Interviewer Reference (R)	123R; R4
Unnumbered Questions:	Page Number	PG1

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NLSY: The questionnaire location for NLSY entries appears in parentheses directly after the reference number: for example, R4434. (SO6D1314). Four questionnaire item numbering conventions are used in the codebook (Table 2.4.5).

1. For the 1979 variables, the questionnaire item refers to the section and question number within that section. For example, (SO2Q01) refers to Section 2, question 1.
2. Questionnaire items for the years 1980-82 are referenced accordingly: SO6D1314 refers to Section 6 of the questionnaire (SO6); deck 13 (D13); and column 14 (14).
3. Questionnaire items for the 1983-1987, 1989-1992 survey years refer to the deck and column number of the variable in the questionnaire, e.g., Q0413 refers to deck 4, column 13.
4. Questionnaire items for 1988 refer to the section and question, e.g., Q5.3 refers to Section 5, question 3.

Location information for the questionnaire items are depicted within the survey instruments as follows. The deck numbers are printed at the top of each page in the survey instruments beginning in 1980. The column numbers are printed to the left of the response categories. If the variable contains more than one digit, the column reference is to the starting column for that variable.

Table 2.4.5 NLSY Questionnaire Item Numbering Conventions

Survey Year	Designated By	Example
1979	Section # & Question #	S02Q01
1980-1982	Section #, Deck & Column	S06D1314
1983-1987, 1989-1992	Deck & Column	Q0413
1988	Section # & Question #	Q5.3

If a NLSY variable is not taken directly from one of the survey instruments, the questionnaire location contains an asterisk (*) in the codebook or is blank in the *KWIC Index* and *Numeric Index*. The following categories of variables will have no questionnaire numbers: (1) assigned identification numbers for the respondent, child, or family unit, etc.; (2) all derived or constructed variables; (3) variables from the following special surveys: Profiles *(ASVAB)*, the School Survey, and the Transcript Survey; (4) variables found on constructed data files such as the Supplemental

Fertility File; and (5) variables drawn from an external data source such as those found on the geocode files.

Section, deck, and question numbers have been somewhat arbitrarily assigned by NORC to the information and questions found in special survey instruments such as the *Household Screener, Information Sheet, Children's Record Forms, Household Interview Forms*, and the *Employer Supplements*. The section and deck numbers for these special survey items were numbered sequentially after the main survey items and their specific order varies each year.

The exception to this is the assignment of the deck numbers for the *Employer Supplements*. Question numbering is discussed earlier in the "Accessing NLS Variables by Survey Instrument" section of this Guide; see especially Table 2.1.4.

NLSY Children: Variables on the NLSY Child Data File are derived from special supplements administered during child survey years (e.g., 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992) and from the yearly NLSY questionnaires. The questionnaire location for NLSY child entries drawn from the special mother and child supplements is found in parentheses on the left-hand side of the codeblock after the reference number and preceding the variable description. The question number for child variables constructed from the main youth data files can be found in the hardcopy codebook immediately under the source number. For compact disc users, no question number category appears for child variables for reasons that will become evident below. The following conventions have been applied:

1. Questions from the specific mother and child assessment instruments are identified by "MS" for *Mother Supplement* or "CS" for *Child Supplement*. The numbers that follow this prefix refer to the year of the survey, then to the deck number printed at the top of each page in the survey instrument, and finally to the column number printed alongside each question in the survey instrument. For instance, the example CS861217 from Table 2.4.6 refers to deck 12, column 17 of the 1986 *Child Supplement*. Deck numbers for the *Child Self-Administered Supplement* follow consecutively those in the regular *Child Supplement;* questions are numbered in the same manner as the regular *Child Supplement*. Question numbers from these supplements are considered source numbers and are found in the source number location.

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Table 2.4.6 NLSY Child Question Numbering Conventions

	Tape Users' Documentation			**CD-ROM Users' Documentation**		
Source of Variable	Source Number [a]	Example	Question # [b]	Source Number [a]	Example	Question #
Mother Supplement or *Child Supplement*	*Supplement*: Year/Deck/Column	MS880244 or CS861217	Blank	*Supplement:* Year/Deck/Column	MS880244 or CS861217	Blank
NLSY Main File	Reference Number on NLSY Main File	R11451. R 8092.	See "NLSY Question Numbering Conventions" above	Accessible only through mother variables. These do not appear as separate variables for the children.[c]		
Specially created or modified for the Child Data Set	Asterisk	*	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank

[a] The source number is found in parentheses on the left-hand side of the codebook page, immediately preceding the variable description.

[b] The question number is located immediately under the source number in the hardcopy child codebook.

[c] The CHDCARE record type is the exception. Based largely on main file direct pick-ups, these variables are provided to CD users as a child-based file.

2. Variables taken directly from the NLSY main file include both raw and created variables. In the hardcopy codebook, an "R" number appears in the source location, referring to the variable's reference number on the NLSY main file. Numbering for questions taken directly from NLSY survey instruments follows the criteria described above under "NLSY Questionnaire Item Numbering Conventions". Thus, in the illustrative example (Figure 2.4.5), the variable, DOES HEALTH LIMIT AMOUNT OF WORK MOTHER CAN DO? 86 INT, is based on the main youth variable numbered R21409. and originates from deck 65, question 26 in the 1986 questionnaire. The presence of a youth reference number accompanied by a blank in the question number position generally indicates a variable was created as a *KEY* variable for the main youth file. On the compact disc, variables taken directly from the NLSY main file must be accessed through the mother's variables. For instance, the variable, DOES HEALTH LIMIT AMOUNT OF WORK MOTHER CAN DO?, will not be accessible from the children's variables; it can only be retrieved from the mother's variables.

3. Variables that are created or modified for the child data set contain an asterisk (*) in the source number location. Since these are created, no question number is given. Series of variables with a specific child as the unit of analysis which occur in the "Fertility" or "Child Care" sections of the youth questionnaire, many but not all of which are modified, are also given an asterisk in the source number location.

Universe Information: Universe information for the Original Cohort data sets is printed as separate line items in the codebook for surveys through 1976. The illustrative example (Figure 2.4.4), TOTAL NET FAMILY INCOME IN PAST YEAR 73, presents universe information at the bottom of the codeblock. Subsequent to 1976, universes can be tracked by referring to the flowchart associated with a particular year's survey, e.g., "Young Women 1983 Universes".

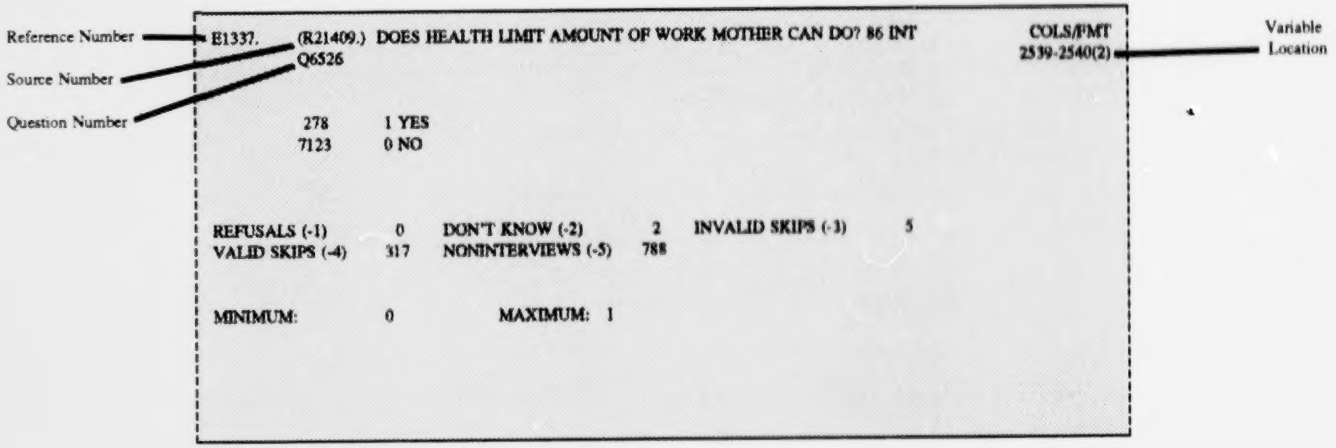
Valid Values Range: Depicted below the frequency distribution is information relating to the range of valid values for that particular distribution. "MINIMUM" indicates the smallest recorded value exclusive of "NA" and "DK". "MAXIMUM" indicates the largest recorded value. In the case of the example (Figure 2.4.3), "HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY", this value is 2500 with two implied decimal places or $25.00.

Confidentiality issues restrict release of all income and asset values as described below:

NLSY: To insure respondent confidentiality, the values of income or asset variables exceeding particular limits are truncated and the upper limits converted to a set maximum value. From 1979 through 1984, the upper limit on income variables was $75,000, and any amounts exceeding $75,000 were converted to $75,001. Beginning in 1985, the upper limit on income amounts was increased to $100,000 due to inflation and the advancing age of the cohort, and amounts exceeding $100,000 were converted to $100,001. During that same survey year, specific questions on assets owned by NLSY respondents were added to the survey. The asset amounts have different upper limits, and the types of variables and limits for those variables are as follows: (1) mortgage, market value, and debt on residential property and total market value of assets each worth over $500 and miscellaneous debt over $500--over $150,000 converted to $150,001; (2) market value and debt on a farm or business and savings--over $500,000 converted to $500,001; (3) market value and debt on vehicles--over $30,000 converted to $30,001. Beginning in 1989, the amounts exceeding the upper limits mentioned above were assigned the average value of all values exceeding the limits, in an effort to more accurately reflect the true range of income and asset values. In the unique instance where one case has a value above the 1985 truncation limit, that value for that case is assigned the truncation limit. Users should be aware of these changes in the income ceiling if they are carrying out longitudinal analyses with these data. Upward trends in mean income statistics may reflect this change in the ceiling value.

Original Cohorts: To insure respondent confidentiality, income variables exceeding particular limits are truncated each survey year so that values exceeding the upper limits are converted to a set maximum value. These upper limits vary by year and cohort, as do the set maximum values. From 1966 through 1970, upper limit dollar amount variables were converted to set maximum values of 990, 999, 9990, 9999, 999900, or 999999. From 1971 through 1980, upper limit variables were set to maximum values of 50000, and from 1981 to 1984 the set maximum value was 50001. Beginning in 1985, upper limits were made consistent: income amounts exceeding $100000 were converted to a set maximum value of 100001. From 1966 through 1980, asset variables exceeding upper limits were truncated to 999999, and beginning in 1981 assets exceeding one million were converted to a set maximum value of 999997. Beginning with the 1990 survey of the Older Men, Census also topcoded selected asset items if it considered that release of the absolute value might aid in the identification of a respondent. This topcoding was conducted on a case by case basis with the mean of the top three values substituted for each respondent who reported such amounts.

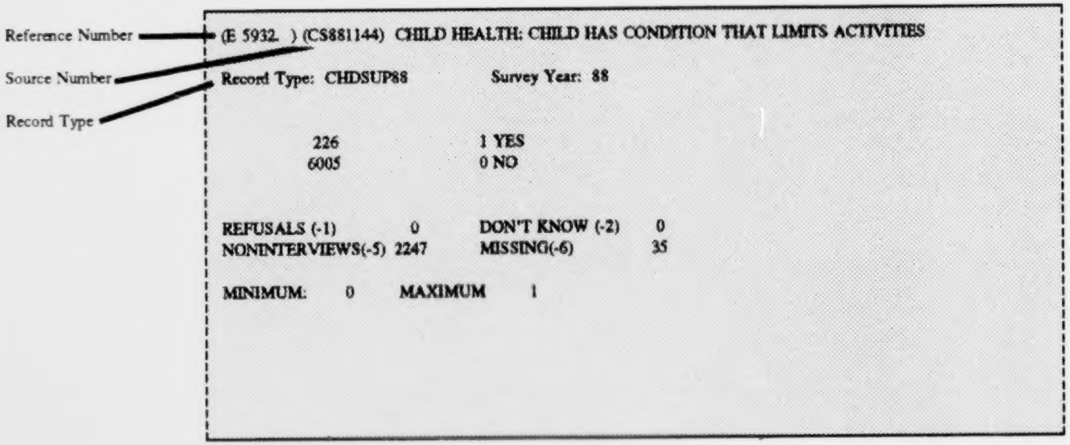
Figure 2.4.5 NLSY Child Sample Codeblock



```
E1337.      (R21409.)  DOES HEALTH LIMIT AMOUNT OF WORK MOTHER CAN DO? 86 INT        COLS/FMT
            Q6526                                                                2539-2540(2)

       278       1 YES
      7123       0 NO


REFUSALS (-1)       0    DON'T KNOW (-2)        2    INVALID SKIPS (-3)       5
VALID SKIPS (-4)  317    NONINTERVIEWS (-5)   788


MINIMUM:            0            MAXIMUM:  1
```

Reference Number
Source Number
Question Number
Variable Location

Figure 2.4.6 NLSY Child CD-ROM Sample Codeblock



```
(E 5932  ) (CS881144)  CHILD HEALTH: CHILD HAS CONDITION THAT LIMITS ACTIVITIES

Record Type:  CHDSUP88           Survey Year:  88


        226                 1 YES
       6005                 0 NO


REFUSALS (-1)           0     DON'T KNOW (-2)     0
NONINTERVIEWS(-5)  2247       MISSING(-6)        35

MINIMUM:      0      MAXIMUM       1
```

Reference Number
Source Number
Record Type

Variable Location: Variable location information for tape users is printed for each NLSY variable within the documentation but must be calculated from the variable number information provided within the Original Cohort documentation.

NLSY: To determine the variable location for NLSY main file variables on tape, users must identify the record type in which the variable resides as well as the column location or physical place of the variable within that record type; the record type corresponds to a data set name on the tape. In the illustrative NLSY example (Figure 2.4.2), EMPLOYMENT STATUS RECODE, the variable location information indicates that this variable is located in the KEYVARS record type in columns 826-827 and has a length of 2.

NLSY Children: The hardcopy codebook provides tape users with the column location of the variables. Thus, in the illustrative example from the child codebook (Figure 2.4.5), DOES HEALTH LIMIT AMOUNT OF WORK MOTHER CAN DO?, the variable is located in columns 2539-2540 and has a length of 2.

Original Cohorts: Variable locations for each variable within an Original Cohort data set must be calculated from the **Variable Number (VBL#)** provided within the codebook (or *KWIC/Numeric Index*). Variable numbers have been assigned to identify the relative location of each variable within a record. Each variable within an Original Cohort data set, with the exception of such split variables as income and sampling weight, has a uniform length of four characters or bytes. Variable numbers, once assigned, will not be changed unless it is necessary to do so to correct an error.

The physical location or absolute address of an Original Cohort variable can be determined from the Variable Number as follows:

Variable Location = (X-1) * 4 + 1 where X is the Variable Number

In the illustrative codebook entry from the NLS of Mature Women (Figure 2.4.3), VBL #: 5198 for the HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY example, has a physical location on the tape of 20789.

Split Variables: Certain Original Cohort variables have values that require more than four characters. To accommodate these 'split' variables, two contiguous variable locations are used to contain these data. Thus in the illustrative example (Figure 2.4.4), TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN PAST YEAR, 73, the phrase "Split Variable" is followed by two variable numbers, VBL# 3205 and 3206 which have a physical location of, respectively, 12817 and 12821 on the tape. Thus, if variable numbers 3205 and 3206 identify a split income variable, then INCOME = 1000 * X(3205) + X(3206) would determine the true value of the variable.

Verbatim: When a NLSY variable is taken directly from the questionnaire, the verbatim of the question appears beneath the variable title. If a question is the source for more than one variable, the first variable contains the verbatim while subsequent variables prompt the user to refer back to the variable containing the verbatim. The following verbatims appear for Reference #s 3194. and 3195. and demonstrate this convention.

> R 3194. IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1979 DID YOU (OR YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE) RECEIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME? JANUARY 80 INT
>
> R 3195. SEE R (3194.) FEBRUARY

NLS Codebook Supplements

This section contains brief descriptions of the various attachments and appendices available within the NLSY and Original Cohort codebook supplements.

NLSY Codebook Supplements: There are two NLSY codebook supplements, one containing supplementary coding categories and derivations for selected variables on the main NLSY data files, the other containing comparable information specific to the NLSY geocode data files. Although there is no separate codebook supplement for the NLSY Child File, references will be found within the codeblock of select child variables to NLSY main file attachments and appendices. Child users are encouraged to consult these documents.

Attachments & Appendices: NLSY Main File Codebook Supplement

Attachment 3: Industry and Occupation Codes - is a compilation of: (1) the 3-digit 1970 Census classifications used to code job and training information as well as occupational aspiration information and *Employer Supplements* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1971); (2) the 3-digit 1980 Census codes which have been used in addition to the 1970 codes beginning with the 1982 survey, to classify the industry and occupation of respondents' most current or most recent job (CPS job) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1980 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1981); and (3) the 1977 military occupational specialty codes used to classify responses to the 1980-1985 questions on military jobs and military occupations (U.S. Department of Defense, "Occupational Conversion Manual: Enlisted/Officer/Civilian", Defense Manpower Center, Arlington, Virginia, DOD 1312.1-M).

Attachment 4: Fields of Study in College - provides the coding classifications for the major fields of study and subspecialties variables: (1) the 1979-1983 major field of study at current or last college attended; and (2) the 1984-1992 major field of study at most recent colleges attended.

Attachment 5: Index of Labor Unions and Employee Associations - provides codes for the 1979 questions on name of union/employee association at jobs #1 - #5 (i.e., R 937.- R 941.).

Attachment 6: Other Kinds of Training - lists the various categories of occupational training used to code the 1979 survey question on types of other training programs in which a respondent was enrolled for at least one month (R 1348., R 1353., R 1358., R 1363.).

Attachment 7: Other Certificate Codes - defines codes for the various types of certifications (i.e., practical nurse, welding, insurance, chef, etc.) that a respondent had ever received as of the 1979 interview (R 1376., R 1377., R 1378., R 1379.).

Attachment 8: Health Codes - provides a modified version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) codes [*International Classification of Diseases, Volumes 1 & 2.* Geneva, WHO, 1977-1978] which were used, during survey years 1979-1982, to classify types of health problems limiting the amount or kind of work a respondent could do and the work-related injury data collected during the 1988-1990 and 1992 surveys. Also included is a list of numeric codes identifying the parts of the body affected by health problems.

Attachment 100: Geographic Regions - provides a listing of those states which comprise each of the four regions used in such variables as 'Region of Residence', 'South/Nonsouth Place of Birth', and 'South/Nonsouth Place of Residence at age 14'.

Attachment 101: Country Codes - provides the foreign country codes used to code respondent's country of residence, country of parent's birthplace, and country of citizenship at time of immigration.

Attachment 102: State 'Federal Information Processing Standards' or FIPS Codes - which were used to code respondent's state of birth and state of residence.

Attachment 103: Religion Codes - contains the various denomination categories used to code the 1979 religion of respondent questions (R.103.10 and R 104.10) and the 1982 religion questions (R 6558., R 6583., R 6586., R 6613., and R 6616.).

Attachment 106: Profiles of American Youth - provides general and technical information on the 1980 administration of the *ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery)* to NLSY respondents. Included in this attachment are technical notes on the *ASVAB* scale scores, an annotated bibliography of DOD publications, an example of the test score report, and various brochures disseminated to participating respondents. An *Addendum* provides information on the creation of two Armed Forces Qualification Test scores, AFQT80 and AFQT89, which were added to the data set beginning with the 1979-1990 release.

Appendix 1: Employment Status Recode (ESR) Variable Creation 1979-1992 contains the adapted version of the FORTRAN program used to create this measure of main labor force activity during the survey week.

Appendix 2: Total Net Family Income Variable Creation 1979-1992 - provides the code used to create this KEY income variable for each survey year as well as the poverty level and poverty status variables.

Appendix 3: Job Satisfaction Measures 1979-1982 - provides background information and yearly reference numbers for both the scale items and global satisfaction measures of the modified Quality of Employment Survey scale administered in the 1979-1982 surveys. Additional references and a methodology for constructing the full scale are also presented.

Appendix 4: Job Characteristic Index 1979 & 1982 - provides background information, reference numbers, questionnaire locations, and additional references for the job complexity questions asked in these two survey years.

Appendix 5: Supplemental Fertility File Variables - provides: (1) a brief overview of the contents of the 1979-1992 FERTILE file on the main NLSY data tape; (2) background information on the 1982 data quality check; and (3) the availability of additional reports assessing NLSY fertility data.

Appendix 6: SMSA Urban-Rural Creation - contains the decision rules used to create: (1) the four codes ("not in SMSA", "SMSA not central city", "SMSA central city not known", and "SMSA central city") for the 'Current Residence in SMSA' variables; and (2) the "urban" and "rural" codes for the 'Is R's Current Residence Urban/Rural?' variable series.

Appendix 7: Unemployment Rate - provides an explanation of how the variable 'Unemployment Rate of Labor Market of Current Residence' was created.

Appendix 8: Highest Grade Completed - contains the codes used to create the *KEY* 1990, 1991, and 1992 variables 'Highest Grade Completed as of May 1 Survey Year" and 'Enrollment Status as of May 1 Survey Year'.

Appendix 9: Linking Jobs through Survey Years - identifies the procedures and variables necessary for linking employers reported across contiguous survey years.

High School & Transcript Surveys: Overview & Documentation - contains background information on the sample design, field work, and types of variables collected during the three rounds of this special survey. Included is a transcript survey codebook, instructions for coding courses, course codes, copies of the transcript coding form and school questionnaire, as well as additional references to other technical reports prepared by the sponsoring agency, the National Center for Research in Vocational Education.

Attachments & Appendices: NLSY Geocode Data File Codebook Supplement

Appendix 10 Geocode Documentation provides year by year descriptions of how the geocode files were constructed, important information on changes in SMSA designations and detailed explanations of the missing values for the geocode variables.

Attachment 100 Geographic Regions provides a listing of those states which comprise each of the four regions used in such variables as region of residence and south-nonsouth place of birth/place of residence at age 14.

Attachment 101 Country Codes provides the foreign country codes used to code respondents' country of residence and country of parents' birthplace.

Attachment 102 State 'Federal Information Processing Standards' or FIPS Codes (U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards) which were used to code respondents' state of birth and state of residence.

Attachment 104 SMSA Codes contains the coding information utilized to classify SMSA, MSA, CMSA, PMSA of residence at each interview date.

Attachment 105 Addendum to FICE Codes contains the supplementary identification numbers for those colleges and universities not listed in the *Education Directory Colleges and Universities* (1981-1982 and 1982-1983 Supplement) published by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Appendix 7 Unemployment Rate provides an explanation of how the continuous and collapsed versions of the variable 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence' were created.

Original Cohort Codebook Supplements: There are separate codebook supplements for each of the four Original Cohorts. Each document contains supplementary coding categories and derivations for select variables found on the respective data set.

Attachments & Appendices: Older Men Codebook Supplement

Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industrial and Occupational Classification Codes - provides the occupation-industry coding assignments made by Census Bureau personnel from the verbal descriptions obtained in the interviews. The 1960 Census classifications have been used to code all occupation and industry variables for all survey years. Beginning in 1983, Census started double coding of the current or last job held by the respondent utilizing the 1980 classifications. This attachment also contains a copy of the Duncan Socioeconomic Index, an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank of 0-97 to each of the three digit 1960 Census occupations.

Attachment 3: Household Record Variables - identifies certain relationships and characteristics of family members (early survey years) and household members (later survey years). This attachment provides, for each member of the respondent's household, coding information, variable and reference numbers, as well as frequency distributions for the following types of variables: relationship to respondent; age; school enrollment status; highest grade completed; number of weeks worked and hours worked per week last year; and the occupation code. Note: Users will not find all of these variables present for all survey years for each cohort.

Attachment 5: Employment Status Recodes - describes the methodology used by Census to calculate, from the CPS questions that are asked in each NLS survey, each respondent's employment status. This document provides: (1) definitions of 'working', 'with a job but not at work', 'unemployed', and 'not in the labor force'; (2) the decision rules used to assign or recode respondents to a particular labor force status; and (3) Census methodology for dealing with exceptions to the rules.

Appendix 1: Table Used for Determining Cutoff Points for Poverty Status Variables
Appendix 2: Additional Instructions to Interviewers for the 1969 Survey
Appendix 3: State Name and State Codes by Census Division
Appendix 4: Explanation for Census Processing of Weeks on Layoff (R737. in 1967 and R1248. in 1969)
Appendix 5: New Geographic and Environmental Variables 1966-1976
Appendix 18: Union Categories - Copy of Coding Instructions for Name of Union or Employee Association
*Appendix 19: Derivations for 1981 *KEY* Variables*
Appendix 27: Procedures for Calculating the 1990 Weights - R6013.10., R6013.20., R7113.10., R7113.20., R7113.30.

*Appendix 28: Derivations for 1990 *KEY* Variables*
Appendix 29: Summary of Major Differences Between the 1990 & Earlier Surveys
Appendix 30: Explanation for the 1990 Created Social Security Variables - R6743.10.-R6743.30.
Appendix 31: Derivations for Collapsed Occupation and Industry Variables - R7092.-R7098.
Appendix 32: Procedures for Coding Cause of Death - Supplemental Death Certificates

Attachments & Appendices: Young Men Codebook Supplement

Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industry and Occupational Classification Codes - provides the occupation-industry coding assignments made by Census Bureau personnel from the verbal descriptions obtained in the interviews. The 1960 Census classifications have been used to code all occupation and industry variables for all survey years. Because the interviews with respondents in the Young Men cohort ceased in 1981, only the 1960 codes were used with this cohort. This attachment also contains a copy of the Duncan Socioeconomic Index, an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank of 0-97 to each of the three digit 1960 Census occupations.

Attachment 3: Household Record Variables - identifies certain relationships and characteristics of family members (early survey years) and household members (later survey years). This attachment provides, for each member of the respondent's household, coding information, variable and reference numbers, as well as frequency distributions for the following types of variables: relationship to respondent; age; school enrollment status; highest grade completed; number of weeks worked and hours worked per week last year; and the occupation code. Note: Users will not find all of these variables present for all survey years for each cohort.

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Appendix 1: Fields of Study in College - Instructions for the Coding Scheme
Appendix 2: State Names and State Codes by Census Division

Appendix 3: Codes for Enlisted Men and Officers in the Military

Appendix 4: Listing of Median Education for Different Occupations

Appendix 5: Listing of Corrections to Employment Status Recode for 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969

Appendix 6: Listing of the Method Used to Create R's Father and Mother 1966 Variables

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Appendix 8: Derivations Used to Create Enrollment Pattern 1966-1969

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Appendix 12: Determinants of Early Labor Market Success: Method for Variable Construction

Appendix 13: Dual Labor Market Theory: Appendix A (Primary and Secondary Jobs)

Appendix 14: Edits for R2997.

Appendix 15: Decision Criteria for Construction of Variables for Dates Last Attended School

Appendix 16: Listing of Corrections Made for 21 Variables (R2315.-R2317., R2320.-R2322., R2611.-R2622.)

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Appendix 18: Union Categories - Coding Instructions for Name of Union or Employee Association

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*Appendix 20: Derivation for R3836. and Number of Weeks *KEY* Variables Between 1975 and 1976*

Appendix 21: New Geographic and Environmental Variables 1966-1976

Appendix 22: Source for the Job Characteristics Index

Appendix 23: Source for the Job Satisfaction Measures

Appendix 24: Derivations for R3035., R3829., R3833.

Appendix 25: Reason for Preference in Union Certification Elections

Appendix 26: Derivations for R8114.-R8118.

Attachments & Appendices: Mature Women Codebook Supplement

Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industry and Occupational Classification Codes - provides the occupation-industry coding assignments made by Census Bureau personnel from the verbal descriptions obtained in the interviews. The 1960 Census classifications have been used to code all occupation and industry variables for all survey years. In addition, Census started double coding of the current or last job held by the respondent utilizing the 1980 classifications. This attachment also contains a copy of the Duncan Socioeconomic Index, an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank of 0-97 to each of the three digit 1960 Census occupations.

Attachment 3: Household Record Variables - identifies certain relationships and characteristics of family members (early survey years) and household members (later survey years). This attachment provides, for each member of the respondent's household, coding information, variable and reference numbers, as well as frequency distributions for the following types of variables: relationship to respondent; age; school enrollment status; highest grade completed; number of weeks worked and hours worked per week last year; and the occupation code. Note: Users will not find all of these variables present for all survey years for each cohort.

Attachment 4: Bose Index - provides a mean occupational prestige score for each of the three-digit 1960 occupation codes for respondents in the Mature Women cohort.

Attachment 5: Employment Status Recodes - describes the methodology used by Census to calculate, from the CPS questions that are asked in each NLS survey, each respondent's employment status. This document provides: (1) definitions of 'working', 'with a job but not at work', 'unemployed', and 'not in the labor force'; (2) the decision rules used to assign or recode respondents to a particular labor force status; and (3) Census methodology for dealing with exceptions to the rules.

Appendix 3: State Names and State Codes by Census Division Listing
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Appendix 8: Derivations for R744.05 (Number of Years Worked Before 1967 in Occupation)

*Appendix 9: Derivations for 1977 *KEY* Variables*

Appendix 10: New Geographical and Environmental Variables 1967-1977

*Appendix 11: Derivations for 1971 *KEY* Variables*

*Appendix 12: Derivations for 1972 *KEY* Variables*

Appendix 18: Union Categories - Copy of Coding Instructions for Name of Union or Employee Association

*Appendix 19: Derivations for 1982 *KEY* Variables*

*Appendix 20: Derivations for 1987 *KEY* Variables*

*Appendix 21: Derivations for 1989 *KEY* Variables*

Attachments & Appendices: Young Women Codebook Supplement

Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industry and Occupational Classification Codes - provides the occupation-industry coding assignments made by Census Bureau personnel from the verbal descriptions obtained in the interviews. The 1960 Census classifications have been used to code all occupation and industry variables for all survey years. In addition, Census started double coding of the current or last job held by the respondent utilizing the 1980 classifications. This attachment also contains a copy of the Duncan Socioeconomic Index, an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank of 0-97 to each of the three digit 1960 Census occupations.

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Appendix 29: Reason for Preference in Union Certification Election (Item 10e, 1982, R7627.)

*Appendix 30: Derivations for the 1983 *KEY* Variables*

Appendix 31: Listing of Changes in 1983 Survey Made after Questionnaire Printed

*Appendix 32: Derivations for the 1988 *KEY* Variables*

*Appendix 33: Derivations for the 1991 *KEY* Variables*

Reference

BAKER, PAULA C., et al. *NLSY Child Handbook: A Guide to the 1986-1990 NLSY Child Data.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

3. TOPICAL GUIDE TO THE NLS

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Table 3.35.21 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women 517
Table 3.35.22 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women 517
Table 3.35.23 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women 518
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3. TOPICAL GUIDE TO THE NLS

OVERVIEW

This section of the Guide discusses in detail over 30 subject areas for which data are present within one or more of the NLS data sets. It is designed as a first step into — and not a substitute for — the detailed cohort-specific hardcopy and electronic documentation. Descriptions of two NLS documentation items which arrange NLS data topically can be found in the "Accessing NLS Variables" sections of this Guide. This section includes discussions of sampling design, fielding procedures, sample sizes, and retention rates for each NLS survey group. Each section is arranged in a consistent format as described below.

Future editions will include new topical areas. Your suggestions on new topics and/or additions to existing sections should be sent to:

The NLS Guide Project, CHRR, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221. Attn: Gale James.

Arrangement of Each Topical Section

Introduction: A brief overview of the general types of variables available on a given topic for one or more of the following NLS cohorts or cohort-groups:

The NLSY, the sample of 12,686 young people ages 14-22 who have been interviewed yearly since 1979;

The NLSY Children, the 7,250 children born as of the 1992 survey to interviewed NLSY females for whom data have been collected during the yearly surveys of NLSY mothers and the 1986/1988/1990/1992 child assessments; and

The Original Cohorts, the four respondent groups for whom interviews began in the mid-1960s:

5,020 Older Men surveyed from 1966 to 1983 and 1990
5,083 Mature Women interviewed from 1967 to 1992
5,225 Young Men surveyed from 1966 to 1981
5,159 Young Women interviewed from 1968 to 1993

Cohort-Specific Discussions: For each cohort or cohort-group, the following information is included:

General Descriptions of the types of variables present for that cohort on a given topic including information on coding categories, periodicity of the data collection and, where applicable, universes for whom these data are collected, e.g., household, respondent, other family/household member.

Name of the NLS Data File(s) in which sets of variables can be found. If not specified otherwise, the variables discussed in a section can be assumed to be present on the main data file for the respective cohort. Each NLSY data file section will include references to the names of the record type(s) in which variables have been placed.

Survey Instruments, e.g., the questionnaire, questionnaire supplements, household interview forms, etc., which were used during fielding to collect these specific sets of variables. For more information on each instrument, see the "Accessing by Survey Instrument" section of this Guide.

Supplementary Documentation, not present within the hardcopy or electronic codebooks, including: (1) technical background reports; (2) variable construction information; and (3) additional coding categories for select variables. For more information, see the "Accessing by Codebook" section of this Guide.

User Notes identifying special problems or idiosyncracies in these sets of variables.

References to Select External or Center Research Reports presenting descriptive tabulations or discussing data quality/consistency issues for a specific set of variables.

Descriptive Tables: Tables presenting frequencies for select topics appear within certain sections.

3.1 AGE

Introduction

The following section will discuss those age and date of birth variables associated with each NLS respondent. Two sets of tables summarize by cohort, survey year, and reference number some of the more commonly used age and birth date variables and present age distributions for each cohort calculated from the date of birth information reported in the initial survey year. In addition to the respondent-specific variables discussed in this section, information is also available on the date of birth and/or age for other household members.

NLSY

Date of birth information (day, month, year) was collected from each NLSY respondent during the 1979 and 1981 interviews. The variable, 'Age of R', is the self-reported age of the respondent as of the interview date, data for which were gathered during the 1979-1983 surveys. In addition, the NLSY main data files contain a yearly created variable, 'Age of R at Interview Date'. These created variables are constructed using the 1981 date of birth information coupled with the 1979 birthdate for the 491 respondents not interviewed in 1981. However, users should note that age of respondent variables from the Supplemental Fertility File including 'Age of R at 1st Birth' and 'Age of R at Start of 1st Pregnancy' have been constructed using the 1979 date of birth information. Table 3.1.1 presents the reference numbers and record types in which the more commonly used age variables can be found. Table 3.1.2 depicts age distributions of the NLSY for the 1979-1991 survey years using the created variable 'Age of R at Interview Date'.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions regarding age of the respondent are located in Section 1 of the 1979 through 1983 questionnaires. Date of birth questions are printed in the first section of the 1979 and 1981 instruments. The PL/1 code that generates the created age at interview date variable for the 1989-1992 survey years appears below. Age-related questions for family members are located in the 1978 *Household Screener* and, for subsequent years, on the *Household Interview Forms*.

Data Files: The 1979 and 1981 birth date variables have been placed, respectively, in the FAMBKGN and COMMON record types on the NLSY main data set. The 1979-1983 age variables are located in FAMBKGN. The series of created age variables can be found in KEYVARS. The Supplemental Fertility File age variables can be found in the FERTILE record type. Persons using the NLSY Workhistory Data File will find both the 1979 and 1981 date of birth variables present. Age information for NLSY household members can be found in the record types HHRECORD, CRFBIO, and CRFNBIO.

Table 3.1.1 Age & Date of Birth Variables: NLSY

Variable	Record Type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Date of Birth of R	FAMBKGN	R 3. - R 5.				
Date of Birth of R	COMMON			R 4101. - R 4103.		
Age of R	FAMBKGN	R 6.	R 2202.	R 4105.	R 6501.	R 9001.

Variable	Record Type	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Age of R at Interview Date	KEYVARS	R 2165.	R 4065.1	R6190.1	R 8983.1	R11451.1
		1984	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**
		R15203.1	R18910.1	R22581.1	R24455.1	R28713.
		1989	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	
		R30750.	R34017.	R36571.	R40076.	

User Notes: Refielding of the birth date questions in the 1981 survey was prompted by several factors. First, a number of discrepancies between birth dates found on the military files and the NLSY files had been found. Secondly, a number of inconsistencies between age as recorded on the "Household Enumeration" and the main questionnaire were apparent. Differences between 1979 and 1981 birth dates remained for approximately 200-250 respondents after the 1981 fielding; editing on a case-by-case basis was performed by Center staff on only the 1981 variable.

Inconsistencies in age and/or birth date information may appear for a number of reasons: (1) Age and birth date information has been collected at multiple survey points thus giving rise to respondent-reported inconsistencies. (2) Respondents' ages for sample selection were based on date of birth information reported at the time of the 1978 household screening by individuals who may not have been the respondent. (3) Responses to interviewer check items, i.e., the age reported to the interviewer that determines when age-specific questions should be asked, may not be the same age as that calculated from previously reported age or birth date information. For example, a respondent whose age was 16 as calculated from the birth date reported in 1981 may have answered questions which are specific to a 17 year old. When analyzing age-related questions, the user may wish to review the birth dates as reported in 1979 as well as in 1981 if inconsistencies arise.

Age Restrictions on Early Work Experience Data: In the early survey years, some restrictions were imposed on data collected on work experience, specific employers, and military service. These restrictions applied for the most part to those respondents under the age of 16 at the time of the 1979 survey, although some extend beyond that age. The following is a summary of age restrictions that can be found in the work and job experience sections of the 1979 questionnaire:

"Section 6 - On Knowledge of and Experiences with the World of Work": Respondents who were 14-15 year olds were skipped out after questions asking what the respondent thought that people with certain kinds of jobs actually do, i.e., skipped out at Q.2. These questions are found in the ATTITUDE record type.

"Section 7 - Military": Those respondents 16 years and under at the 1979 interview are skipped past all military service questions. This age group is only asked three questions concerning attitudes on service in the military and the possibility of enlistment in the future (Q.72-Q.74). Variables from this section are found in the MVAR79 record type, and for subsequent years, in both the MVARXX and MILITARY record types.

"Section 8 - On Current Labor Force Status (CPS Questions)": Those CPS questions concerning activity most of the survey week and CPS job (Q.1-Q.36) were asked of all respondents. Those respondents who were 15 years and under were skipped past the questions dealing with looking for work to the next section. Questions in this section are found in the CPS and M79VAR record types.

"Section 9 - On Jobs": Information on school-related jobs is collected for 14 and 15 year olds. School-related jobs information is also collected for other respondents who were not employed since 1978 and who were enrolled in regular school at some time since January 1, 1978. For those

16 years and older, information on all jobs since January 1, 1978 was collected. For all respondents, information was gathered on enrollment in various types of government-sponsored programs that provided jobs. These variables can be found in the JOBS and M79VAR record types.

"Section 10 - Jobs" (*Employer Supplements*, in subsequent survey years): Each job could be coded with one or more of the following:

> IF THIS JOB WAS PART OF R'S SCHOOL PROGRAM, CIRCLE CODE "2" HERE:
> IF THIS JOB WAS PART OF A COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM, CIRCLE CODE "3" HERE:
> IF THIS JOB WAS A PART-TIME JOB PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT, CIRCLE CODE "4" HERE:
> IF THIS JOB WAS A GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED SUMMER JOB, CIRCLE CODE "5" HERE:
> IF THIS JOB WAS PART OF A GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE NOT ATTENDING REGULAR SCHOOL, CIRCLE CODE "6" HERE:
> IF THIS JOB WAS PART OF ANY OTHER KIND OF GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED PROGRAM, CIRCLE CODE "7" HERE:

If codes 4-7 above were circled, the job was identified as some type of government-sponsored job or government program providing a job. Respondents were asked the same questions about government jobs that they were asked about non-government jobs. However, an additional series of questions was asked about jobs identified as government-sponsored by one of the above codes. Jobs that were school-related/work-study programs can also be identified by the first two codes listed above.

For the first job listed (which should be the CPS job), 14-15 year olds are routed through the entire series of questions, whether or not the job was a government-sponsored job. However, for each additional non-government-sponsored job, 14-15 year olds are asked only the basic set of questions about start/stop dates, reasons for leaving (if applicable) and hours worked per week. However, if an additional job is government-sponsored, all applicable information is gathered, regardless of the age of the respondent.

Table 3.1.2 Age Distribution of Respondents on Day of Interview: NLSY 1979-1991 (Unweighted Data)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Fielding Period	1-8	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	5-10	6-12	6-12	6-12	6-12
Age													
Not Int'd	0	545	491	563	465	617	1792	2031	2201	2221	2081	2250	3668
14	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1566	977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1564	1532	986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1505	1510	1528	975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1634	1462	1505	1504	1002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	1677	1551	1485	1515	1515	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1667	1603	1585	1484	1505	1488	971	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	1682	1583	1620	1561	1510	1498	1492	869	0	0	0	0	0
22	433	1576	1592	1617	1566	1487	1492	1417	593	0	0	0	0
23	0	347	1600	1578	1657	1550	1443	1468	1420	280	0	0	0
24	0	0	294	1596	1582	1626	1429	1409	1459	1391	395	0	0
25	0	0	0	293	1621	1583	1351	1426	1378	1448	1425	285	0
26	0	0	0	0	263	1578	1245	1330	1418	1397	1461	1382	339
27	0	0	0	0	0	270	1248	1222	1338	1405	1410	1405	1200
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	1208	1188	1355	1394	1420	1306
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	1199	1194	1374	1358	1265
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	1215	1218	1385	1231
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	1235	1197	1165
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	693	1212	973
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	1000
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	539

Table 3.1.3 Age Distribution of Respondents on June 30th of Interview Year: NLSY 1979-1988 (Unweighted Data)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Fielding Period	1-8	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	5-10	6-12
Age										
Not Int'd	0	545	491	563	465	617	1792	2031	2201	2221
14	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	1547	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1584	1508	518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1552	1532	1515	515	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1607	1505	1537	1508	516	0	0	0	0	0
19	1708	1533	1506	1525	1511	510	0	0	0	0
20	1662	1615	1550	1492	1536	1494	513	0	0	0
21	1683	1562	1633	1537	1504	1521	1481	498	0	0
22	811	1596	1571	1626	1549	1486	1508	1445	497	0
23	0	773	1599	1565	1641	1536	1464	1474	1423	492
24	0	0	766	1587	1583	1610	1446	1420	1461	1408
25	0	0	0	768	1605	1565	1382	1419	1393	1452
26	0	0	0	0	776	1581	1229	1367	1394	1401
27	0	0	0	0	0	766	1268	1209	1346	1382
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	1241	1181	1347
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	582	1227	11876
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	563	1224
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	573

```
/* AGE AT 1989 (ROUND 11) INTERVIEW DATE*/

IF WEIGHT_81>0 THEN DO;
   BIRTHMO=R(4101.);
   BIRTHDA=R(4102.);
   BIRTHYR=R(4103.);
END;
ELSE DO;
   BIRTHMO=R(3.);
   BIRTHDA=R(4.);
   BIRTHYR=R(5.);
END;

INTDA=R(29862.);
INTMO=R(29861.);

/* SPECIAL HAND-EDITS FOR BIRTH YEAR */
IF R(1.)=214 THEN BIRTHYR=64;
IF R(1.)=6654 THEN BIRTHYR=57;
IF R(1.)=9250 THEN BIRTHYR=64;

/* AGE AT DATE OF 1989 INTERVIEW */
IF BIRTHDA=-3 THEN BIRTHDA=15;
   IF INTDA=-3 THEN INTDA=15;
   IF INTDA=-5 & INTMO=-5 THEN INTYR=-5;
   ELSE IF INTDA^=-5 THEN INTYR=89;
   IF INTYR=-5 THEN DO;
      INTAGE_89=-5;
   END;
   ELSE IF INTYR>0 & INTMO>0 THEN DO;
      IF INTMO>BIRTHMO THEN INTAGE_89=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
      ELSE IF INTMO<BIRTHMO THEN
INTAGE_89=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
      ELSE IF INTMO=BIRTHMO THEN DO;
         IF INTDA>0 & BIRTHDA>0 THEN DO;
            IF INTDA>BIRTHDA THEN INTAGE_89=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE IF INTDA<BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_89=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE IF INTDA=BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_89=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE INTAGE_89=-3;
         END;
      END;
      ELSE INTAGE_89=-3;
   END;
   ELSE INTAGE_89=-3;
INTAGE_89=R(30750.);
```

```
/* AGE AT 1990 (ROUND 12) INTERVIEW DATE*/

IF WEIGHT_81>0 THEN DO;
   BIRTHMO=R(4101.);
   BIRTHDA=R(4102.);
   BIRTHYR=R(4103.);
END;
ELSE DO;
   BIRTHMO=R(3.);
   BIRTHDA=R(4.);
   BIRTHYR=R(5.);
END;

INTDA=R(33026.);
INTMO=R(33025.);

/* SPECIAL HAND-EDITS FOR BIRTH YEAR */
IF R(1.)=214 THEN BIRTHYR=64;
IF R(1.)=6654 THEN BIRTHYR=57;
IF R(1.)=9250 THEN BIRTHYR=64;

/* AGE AT DATE OF 1990 INTERVIEW */
IF BIRTHDA=-3 THEN BIRTHDA=15;
   IF INTDA=-3 THEN INTDA=15;
   IF INTDA=-5 & INTMO=-5 THEN INTYR=-5;
   ELSE IF INTDA^=-5 THEN INTYR=90;
   IF INTYR=-5 THEN DO;
      INTAGE_90=-5;
   END;
   ELSE IF INTYR>0 & INTMO>0 THEN DO;
      IF INTMO>BIRTHMO THEN INTAGE_90=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
      ELSE IF INTMO<BIRTHMO THEN
INTAGE_90=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
      ELSE IF INTMO=BIRTHMO THEN DO;
         IF INTDA>0 & BIRTHDA>0 THEN DO;
            IF INTDA>BIRTHDA THEN INTAGE_90=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE IF INTDA<BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_90=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE IF INTDA=BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_90=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
            ELSE INTAGE_90=-3;
         END;
      END;
      ELSE INTAGE_90=-3;
   END;
   ELSE INTAGE_90=-3;
INTAGE_90=R(34017.);
```

```
/*AGE AT 1991 (ROUND 13) INTERVIEW DATE*/

IF WEIGHT_81>0 THEN DO;
    BIRTHMO=R(4101.);
    BIRTHDA=R(4102.);
    BIRTHYR=R(4103.);
 END;
 ELSE DO;
    BIRTHMO=R(3.);
    BIRTHDA=R(4.);
    BIRTHYR=R(5.);
 END;

 INTDA=R(35735.);
 INTMO=R(35734.);

 /* SPECIAL HAND-EDITS FOR BIRTH YEAR */
 IF R(1.)=214 THEN BIRTHYR=64;
 IF R(1.)=6654 THEN BIRTHYR=57;
 IF R(1.)=9250 THEN BIRTHYR=64;

 /* AGE AT DATE OF 1991 INTERVIEW */
 IF BIRTHDA=-3 THEN BIRTHDA=15;
    IF INTDA=-3 THEN INTDA=15;
    IF INTDA=-5 & INTMO=-5 THEN INTYR=-5;
    ELSE IF INTDA^=-5 THEN INTYR=91;
    IF INTYR=-5 THEN DO;
       INTAGE_91=-5;
    END;
    ELSE IF INTYR>0 & INTMO>0 THEN DO;
       IF INTMO>BIRTHMO THEN INTAGE_91=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
       ELSE IF INTMO<BIRTHMO THEN
INTAGE_91=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
       ELSE IF INTMO=BIRTHMO THEN DO;
          IF INTDA>0 & BIRTHDA>0 THEN DO;
             IF INTDA>BIRTHDA THEN INTAGE_91=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE IF INTDA<BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_91=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE IF INTDA=BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_91=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE INTAGE_91=-3;
          END;
       END;
       ELSE INTAGE_91=-3;
    END;
    ELSE INTAGE_91=-3;
 INTAGE_91=R(36571.);
```

```
/*AGE AT 1992 (ROUND 14) INTERVIEW DATE*/

IF WEIGHT_81>0 THEN DO;
    BIRTHMO=R(4101.);
    BIRTHDA=R(4102.);
    BIRTHYR=R(4103.);
 END;
 ELSE DO;
    BIRTHMO=R(3.);
    BIRTHDA=R(4.);
    BIRTHYR=R(5.);
 END;

 INTDA=R(39177.);
 INTMO=R(39176.);

 /* SPECIAL HAND-EDITS FOR BIRTH YEAR */
 IF R(1.)=214 THEN BIRTHYR=64;
 IF R(1.)=6654 THEN BIRTHYR=57;
 IF R(1.)=9250 THEN BIRTHYR=64;

 /* AGE AT DATE OF 1992 INTERVIEW */
 IF BIRTHDA=-3 THEN BIRTHDA=15;
    IF INTDA=-3 THEN INTDA=15;
    IF INTDA=-5 & INTMO=-5 THEN INTYR=-5;
    ELSE IF INTDA^=-5 THEN INTYR=92;
    IF INTYR=-5 THEN DO;
       INTAGE_92=-5;
    END;
    ELSE IF INTYR>0 & INTMO>0 THEN DO;
       IF INTMO>BIRTHMO THEN INTAGE_92=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
       ELSE IF INTMO<BIRTHMO THEN
INTAGE_92=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
       ELSE IF INTMO=BIRTHMO THEN DO;
          IF INTDA>0 & BIRTHDA>0 THEN DO;
             IF INTDA>BIRTHDA THEN INTAGE_92=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE IF INTDA<BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_92=(INTYR-1)-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE IF INTDA=BIRTHDA THEN
INTAGE_92=INTYR-BIRTHYR;
             ELSE INTAGE_92=-3;
          END;
       END;
       ELSE INTAGE_92=-3;
    END;
    ELSE INTAGE_92=-3;
 INTAGE_92=R(40076.);
```

These variables can be found in the JOBINFO, GOVJOBS, and M79VAR record types. Users should keep in mind that some of the information contained in the JOBINFO variables will refer to government-sponsored jobs (and possibly school-related/work-study), as general information was collected on these jobs as well

"Section 11 - On Last Job Lasting 2 Weeks or More": Information is regularly collected on the last job held. There is no age restriction. These questions can be found in the JOBSB478 record type.

"Section 12 - On Work Experience Prior to January 1, 1978": If the respondent was 19 years or younger at the time of the 1979 interview, s/he would have been under 18 before 1978, so the retrospective for the time period prior to 1978 was not collected. All those respondents, regardless of age, not enrolled in regular school at any time between January 1978 and the interview date were asked about the first job they held for two or more months and at which they worked 20 hours a week or more after they stopped attending school. Variables from this section are found in the JOBSCHL record type.

"Section 13 - On Government Training": All respondents enrolled in grades 1-12 are skipped over this entire section.

NLSY Children

The NLSY Child Data File contains a variety of age-related variables specific to: (1) a child's birth date, e.g., 'Date of Birth of Child', 'Child's Date of Birth'; (2) a child's age at various developmental/interview-related points, e.g., 'Age of Child at Interview Date of Mother', 'Age of Child at Child Assessment Date', 'PPVT Age of Child at Child Assessment Date'; and (3) a mother's age in relationship to her child, e.g., 'Age of Mother at Birth of Child', 'Age of Mother at Birth of 1st Child'. Table 3.1.4 presents identifying information, i.e., reference numbers and record types, for some of the more commonly used child and mother age variables present on the 1990 release. Those researchers accessing NLSY child data on disc will have available to them not only the variables mentioned above but the full set of mother's birth date and age variables present on the main data set.

Survey Instruments: Many of the assessments were designed to be administered to select age groups of children, e.g., Part D of the *Motor and Social Development Scale* was intended for children 10-12 months of age while the *PIAT Math* was to be administered to children whose PPVT age is 5 years of age or older. Since assessment dates are not necessarily the same for the child and the mother, the age variable specific to the supplement that collected the data should be used. Information on a child's date of birth from the *Children's Record Form* (*CRF*), an instrument used during fielding of the main NLSY, is the source of birth date information for the *Child Supplements*. Beginning with the 1988 assessments, a *Child Face Sheet* was introduced as an aid to interviewers in the calculation of child ages. This instrument contains a preprinted child birth date or a place for the interviewer to record the child's date of birth from Part A of the *CRF* and provides a place for calculating child age and PPVT age in reference to the *Child Supplement* interview date.

Table 3.1.4 Age & Date of Birth Variables: NLSY Child Data 1990

Variable	**Record Type**	**1979-1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**
Date of Birth of Child	CHDBKGN						E 55. - E 57.
Age of Child at Interview Date of Mother	CHDBKGN	E 38. - E 44.	E 45.	E 46.	E 47.	E 47.10	E 47.20
Age of Child at Child Assessment Date, Child Supp.	CHDBKGN		E 65.		E 68.		E 70.10
Age of Child at Child Assessment Date, Mother Supp.	CHDBKGN		E 66.		E 69.		E 70.20
Age of Mother at Birth of Child	CHDBKGN						E 70.

User Notes: Users should be aware that the creation procedures for age of mother variables present on the NLSY Child File are based on the 1979 NLSY date of birth data. Persons using age variables in conjunction with the NLSY child assessment data should read the cautionary notes present in the *NLSY Child Handbook* (1993). Users may note that other unedited child date of birth and age variables appear in the CHDSUPXX and MOMSUPXX record types. These items, not available for all children, appear exactly as recorded in the field. Users are discouraged from using these variables in analysis and instead are urged to use the CHDBKGN variables.

Data Files: Record type locations for some of the commonly used mother and child age/birth date variables can be found above in Table 3.1.4. Record type locations for additional variables are as follows: the yearly ASSESSXX files which include the child's PPVT age variables; NATAL which houses the child age in weeks formula feeding data; FAMBKGN for the 'Age of Mother at Birth of First Child' and 'Age of Mother of Child' variables; the yearly CHDSUPXX which contain raw age/birth date data from the *Child Face Sheet* and *Child Supplements*; and the several MOMSUPXX, which include raw age/birth date information from the *Mother Supplements*. Occasionally, a child's birth date may be altered on the basis of new information received from the mother in conjunction with the internal evaluation procedures carried out at CHRR. Thus, in a small number of cases, date of birth and child age information may not be completely consistent across all survey rounds.

Center Research Report

BAKER, PAULA C.; MOTT, FRANK L.; KECK, CANADA K.; and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. *NLSY Child Handbook: A Guide to the 1986-1990 NLSY Child Data.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

Original Cohorts

Each Original Cohort data set includes information on the respondent's age as of the initial survey year and date of birth. The initial survey year age variables were provided by Census based on information collected during the 1966 household screening. As age inconsistencies were discovered, Census made available, in the late 1970s, date of birth information. Select cohorts include additional date of birth and age variables collected for the most part during fielding of the "Household Roster" (HHR) section of the questionnaire. Finally, one data set, the Young Women, contains a series of created variables, "Revised Age of R at Interview Date", for the 1968-1975 survey years. Tables 3.1.5-3.1.8 provide reference numbers and sources for these date of birth and age variables; Tables 3.1.9-3.1.13 present age distributions for each cohort. Data for reported age and birth dates include a small number of inconsistencies. As a result, attempts to restrict the universe according to age-related variables may have an unwanted result. The cohort-specific "User Notes" sections below discuss some of the idiosyncratic aspects of these variables.

Older Men: The Older Men data set contains a respondent age variable ('Age, 66') for the initial survey year and two date of birth variables, i.e., 'Day of R's Birth', 'Month of R's Birth', and 'Year of R's Birth' for 1966 and a month and year variable for the 1981 survey year. Age at death was calculated by Census at the time of the 1990 interview for 2,660 respondents; data were derived from Census records and month/day/year of death information collected from the widows of respondents.

Table 3.1.5 Age, Date of Birth, & Date of Death Variables: NLS of Older Men

Older Men	1966	1981	1990
Date of Birth of R	R22.01-R22.03 Census	R5051.-R5052. HHR	
Age of R	R22. Census		
Age of SP at Death			R7075.-R7077. Census

Mature Women: Date of birth variables, e.g. 'Day of R's Birth,' 'Month of R's Birth,' and 'Year of R's Birth', are available for four survey years. The 1967 data were derived from the 1966 household screening and complete information is available for most respondents. During the 1981 interview, respondents were asked if the Census birth date information was correct. In 144 cases, the respondent reported a birth date different from that originally provided by Census; the 1981 variable contains revised birth dates for those cases. The 1987 and 1989 "Household Roster" collected additional date of birth information. Three age variables are available, one derived from the household screening, 'Age, 67' - available for all respondents, and a second set for those interviewed in 1987 or 1989, 'Age of Respondent, 87', 'Age of Respondent, 89', collected in the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire.

Table 3.1.6 Age & Date of Birth Variables: NLS of Mature Women

Mature Women	1967	1981	1987	1989
Date of Birth of R	R22.01-R22.03 Census	R4916.00- R4916.20 Interviewer Check	R8171.-R8173. HHR	R9205.-R9207. HHR
Age of R	R22. Census		R8174. HHR	R9208. HHR

Young Men: A variable for respondent's age, 'Age, 66', is provided for the initial survey year based on data from the initial household screening. In addition to the 1966 screener birth date information, 'Day of R's Birth,' 'Month of R's Birth,' and 'Year of R's Birth', birth date information was also collected during administration of the household roster section of the 1976, 1978, and 1981 questionnaires.

Table 3.1.7 Age & Date of Birth Variables: NLS of Young Men

Young Men	1966	1976	1978	1981
Date of Birth	R22.01- R22.03 Census	R5078.- R5080. HHR	R5640.- R5642. HHR	R7441. - R7443. HHR
Age of R	R22. Census			

Young Women: Date of birth variables, 'Day of R's Birth,' 'Month of R's Birth,' and 'Year of R's Birth', are available for respondents in this cohort for the 1968, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1988, and 1991 survey years. Age as reported during the screening interview is available, 'Age, 68', as is a series of created variables, 'Revised Age of R' at interview date, for seven survey years (1968-1973 and 1975). These revised variables are considered to be more accurate than the age information originally reported. Idiosyncracies of these data are discussed in the "User Notes" section below.

Table 3.1.8 Age & Date of Birth Variables: NLS of Young Women

Young Women	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978	1982	1988	1991
Date of Birth of R	R420.10- R420.12 Census							R5576.- R5578.	R6491.- R6493. HHR	R7668.- R7670 HHR	R11841.- R11843. HHR	R13133. - R13135. HHR
Age of R	R31. Census									R7671. HHR		
Revised Age of R at Interview Date	R420.50	R1166.5	R1970.	R3119.5	R3962.5	R4805.5	R5345.5					

Survey Instruments: Information regarding the age and date of birth of a respondent was derived from the 1966 household screener. Respondent's age or date of birth was collected during select survey years within the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire. If the respondent's age or birth date is asked in a particular survey year, an open coded answer box for the respondent will be found in the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire. Ages of respondent's family members can be found in the "Household Roster" for the following cohorts and survey years:

Older Men:	1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1990
Mature Women:	1969, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1992
Young Men:	1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1980
Young Women:	1968-1973, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1991

User Notes: The user is encouraged to carefully examine all age and birth date variables when performing any age-related analysis. Birth data collected at the time of screening may have been provided by a family member, giving rise to possible inconsistencies when comparing a respondent's reported age with age calculated from date of birth. In cases where age was unknown, interviewers were directed to obtain a "best estimate" of a respondent's "exact age" at the time of screening and to make corrections later if possible. Furthermore, a respondent may be inconsistent from one interview to the next in reporting his/her age.

There are varying numbers of out-of-scope cases in the Original Cohorts for two reasons: (1) when calculating age from date of birth variables, the birth date variables in a handful of cases are inconsistent with the stated age of the respondent; and (2) some borderline cases that may actually be in scope for the calendar year of the survey are not necessarily in scope at the time the interview took place. CHRR has investigated causes of birth date inconsistencies and has discovered that they arise from birth data originally provided by Census. Unfortunately these data are generally not recoverable since many of the affected respondents have since attrited. An additional difficulty is that the date of birth for some cases is not reported.

It may be to the user's advantage to calculate his/her own variable for age based on the reported date of birth. When birth date variables are either unavailable or out of scope, the user may wish to investigate other age-related variables in order to establish age.

Older Men: There are several cases in the Older Men data base that are more than one year out of scope when age is calculated from date of birth. Although date of birth was asked again during the 1981 survey, those particular out of scope cases were not surveyed in that year. The user should consult the codebook for case identification codes; other age-related variables may be investigated in order to decide whether to include a particular case in an analysis. In addition, there are 14 cases in the initial survey year with missing birth dates so that an attempt to create an age based on date of birth will result, depending on the algorithm used, in missing or possibly even erroneous ages.

Mature Women: The Mature Women data base contains date of birth inconsistencies similar to those in the Older Men cohort. The inconsistencies are documented in the codebook, and birth date corrections were made in 1981. The birth date corrections should be used carefully and the user is advised to make any corrections on a case by case basis.

Young Men: In the 1981 survey year, there are duplicate date of birth variables for this cohort. The series, R6823., R8068. and R8069. (not depicted on the chart), include values for individuals interviewed as well as for some who were not interviewed in 1981. It is advisable to use the series of birth date variables R7441.-R7443. for this survey year.

Young Women: In select survey years, the created age at interview variable exists even for those not interviewed in that particular year; data are not available for two individuals who were reported deceased between 1968 and 1969. Age distributions in the codebook are reported for noninterviewed as well as interviewed respondents; interested users may calculate an accurate age distribution by deleting respondents who were not interviewed in a given year.

Descriptive Tables: Tables 3.1.9-3.1.13 present age distributions for, respectively, the NLS of Young Men, NLS of Young Women, NLS of Mature Women, and NLS of Older Men.

Table 3.1.9 Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Survey Year: NLS of Young Men (Unweighted Data)

Age of R on June 30 of Interview Year	Fielding Period (Months)											
	October - December (All Years)											
	Interview Year											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976	1978	1980	1981
N/A	1	436	907	1192	1232	1238	1211	1248	1530	1687	1787	1827
13	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	597	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	669	586	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	685	643	562	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	607	633	594	519	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	527	543	557	539	468	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	350	433	423	467	478	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	296	297	361	379	473	467	111	0	0	0	0	0
21	325	266	258	363	408	480	424	0	0	0	0	0
22	355	294	236	254	388	444	507	103	0	0	0	0
23	315	337	275	226	267	399	517	443	105	0	0	0
24	284	288	320	275	228	273	469	508	414	0	0	0
25	60	262	275	309	275	237	410	500	473	105	0	0
26	0	56	262	269	314	275	262	463	454	392	0	0
27	0	0	52	246	271	309	234	399	429	459	102	0
28	0	0	0	49	241	260	257	266	377	437	381	105
29	1	0	0	0	50	234	294	235	247	412	434	372
30	0	0	0	0	0	51	255	249	227	349	424	424
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	294	224	241	402	430
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	252	270	212	345	394
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	230	228	229	344
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	205	257	211	233
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	221	214	202
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	249	208
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	223	247
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	215
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	185
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39

Table 3.1.10 Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Survey Year: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

Age of R On June 30 of	**Fielding Period (Months)**													
	January - March (All Years)													
	Interview Year													
Interview Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1985	1987
No Birth Year Recorded	23	15	10	8	7	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Not Interviewed	0	229	393	445	534	735	916	1051	1257	1358	1509	1612	1439	1520
14	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	538	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	575	525	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	524	554	518	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	529	505	540	506	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	528	510	481	539	496	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	499	504	482	466	529	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	482	479	488	481	469	498	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	386	459	463	489	469	439	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	398	362	441	453	475	453	480	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	356	373	347	440	444	455	429	448	103	0	0	0	0	0
25	186	338	368	339	427	423	438	465	417	0	0	0	0	0
26	5	175	327	364	335	412	427	416	448	102	0	0	0	0
27	0	5	169	328	360	321	405	423	396	415	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	4	172	324	350	399	420	399	431	101	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	4	164	312	304	381	398	387	407	98	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	3	159	329	383	362	388	423	399	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	3	299	290	369	383	367	411	104	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	324	274	346	364	353	405	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	294	309	363	364	341	427	107
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	278	265	331	362	365	400
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	142	302	349	322	368	417
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	270	254	344	370	354
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	290	247	356	354
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	258	283	360	364
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	246	271	357
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	134	294	352
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	265	252
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	289
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	260
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table 3.1.11 Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Survey Year: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

Age of R On June 30 of Interview Year	Fielding Period (Months)													
	5-7	5-7	5-7	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	7-9	4-6	7-9	7-9
	Interview Year													
	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1981	1982	1984	1986	1987
Not Interviewed	0	173	371	508	612	761	911	1119	1271	1406	1541	1661	1748	1842
No Birth Year Recorded	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	251	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	319	243	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	351	310	232	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	304	341	300	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	313	293	321	231	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	272	300	284	287	224	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	295	265	291	310	280	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	329	287	257	275	307	217	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
38	360	322	277	283	264	266	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	363	349	306	251	276	297	216	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	352	349	335	270	245	253	264	204	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	351	335	333	297	268	269	294	255	2	0	0	0	0	0
42	368	336	318	323	291	239	240	284	197	0	0	0	0	0
43	388	356	326	318	321	256	265	232	250	2	0	0	0	0
44	372	376	336	315	312	281	230	249	273	195	2	0	0	0
45	78	356	361	317	305	314	248	220	223	242	188	0	0	0
46	2	75	347	328	311	308	270	231	246	265	233	2	0	0
47	2	2	72	353	318	292	295	254	207	216	254	182	0	0
48	2	2	2	333	347	301	294	285	222	239	209	227	2	0
49	0	2	2	70	316	304	280	285	245	198	225	244	173	1

(Continued)

Table 3.1.11 (Continued) Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Survey Year: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

Age of R On June 30 of Interview Year	Fielding Period (Months)													
	5-7	5-7	5-7	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	4-6	7-9	4-6	7-9	7-9
	Interview Year													
	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1981	1982	1984	1986	1987
50	1	0	2	1	70	332	284	267	276	215	191	203	222	171
51	0	1	0	2	2	309	299	275	278	233	208	218	247	214
52	1	0	1	2	2	68	311	285	253	270	230	183	197	234
53	0	1	0	0	2	2	301	282	261	269	263	200	212	193
54	0	0	1	1	0	2	66	282	273	242	256	227	182	209
55	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	62	268	248	233	254	192	177
56	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	269	262	236	250	221	184
57	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	59	257	251	223	247	219
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	259	254	231	246	241
59	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	57	247	239	221	243
60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	56	236	224	216
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	243	227	217
62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	54	228	220
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	234	220
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	53	226
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	50
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.1.12 Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Survey Year: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

Age of R On June 30 of Interview Year	Fielding Period (Months)											
	5-7	5-7	5-7	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9
	Interview Year											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976	1978	1980	1981	1983
No Birth Year Recorded	14	13	11	8	8	7	5	4	2	2	2	2
Not Interviewed	0	275	372	638	845	1069	1288	1533	1800	2018	2187	2386
20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	281	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	390	269	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	379	368	263	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	344	351	363	258	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	349	326	351	338	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	357	318	319	330	250	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

Table 3.1.12 (Continued) Ages of Interviewed Respondents by Interview Year: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

Age of R On June 30 of Interview Year	Fielding Period (Months)											
	5-7	5-7	5-7	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9	7-9
	Interview Year											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1973	1975	1976	1978	1980	1981	1983
51	362	340	309	305	332	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
52	340	344	339	291	317	241	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	343	319	343	324	293	319	8	1	1	0	0	0
54	317	332	316	326	283	310	235	7	0	0	0	0
55	324	301	323	301	303	277	297	213	1	1	0	0
56	308	303	293	306	316	270	291	284	8	0	1	0
57	275	292	291	275	285	290	271	282	201	1	0	0
58	273	262	281	275	293	291	253	256	268	8	1	1
59	274	264	257	262	264	269	283	239	258	193	8	0
60	63	258	257	234	251	275	273	262	239	252	188	1
61	8	59	247	242	246	247	256	254	226	246	235	8
62	2	8	58	226	229	239	259	240	242	232	242	177
63	2	2	8	55	221	230	235	238	236	212	222	227
64	0	2	2	8	207	210	228	222	217	227	197	237
65	2	0	2	2	50	208	210	216	223	224	213	214
66	0	2	0	2	8	195	197	189	204	197	212	182
67	0	0	2	0	2	46	196	179	200	206	183	203
68	0	0	0	2	2	8	175	184	171	189	190	187
69	0	0	0	0	0	2	44	161	163	188	176	174
70	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	41	170	153	181	177
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	143	147	139	161
72	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	35	151	140	163
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	127	141	127
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	33	119	130
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	30	126
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	97
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	28
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Note: Ages at death and at the 1990 interview date are presented below in Table 3.1.13.

Table 3.1.13 Ages at Death & at Interview by Race: 1990 NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

Age	Age at Death					Age at 1990 Interview				
	Total	(%)	White	Black	Other	Total	(%)	White	Black	Other
Total	2693	(100)	1750	874	36	2092	(100)	1545	473	36
47	2	(a)	1	1	--					
48	9	(a)	3	6	--					
49	19	(a)	10	9	--					
50	9	(a)	5	4	--					
51	24	(a)	13	10	1					
52	30	(1.1)	21	9	--					
53	30	(1.1)	23	7	--					
54	44	(1.6)	29	15	--					
55	45	(1.7)	27	18	--					
56	64	(2.4)	43	20	1					
57	65	(2.4)	45	20	--					
58	73	(2.7)	45	27	1					
59	78	(2.9)	47	30	1					
60	92	(3.4)	58	33	1					
61	89	(3.3)	60	28	1					
62	104	(3.9)	69	33	2					
63	91	(3.4)	52	34	5					
64	109	(4.0)	75	34	--					
65	100	(3.7)	72	25	3	1	(a)	1	--	--
66	114	(4.2)	69	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
67	116	(4.3)	74	40	2	--	--	--	--	--
68	130	(4.8)	83	44	3	4	(a)	4	--	--

(Continued)

Table 3.1.13 (Continued) Ages at Death & at Interview by Race: 1990 NLS of Older Men

Age	Age at Death					Age at 1990 Interview				
	Total	(%)	White	Black	Other	Total	(%)	White	Black	Other
69	133	(4.9)	73	57	3	95	(4.6)	72	22	1
70	119	(4.4)	78	37	4	213	(10.4)	161	49	3
71	136	(5.1)	86	49	1	193	(9.4)	142	48	3
72	114	(4.2)	76	37	1	204	(9.9)	151	51	2
73	117	(4.3)	80	37	--	159	(7.7)	116	38	5
74	92	(3.4)	68	23	1	171	(8.3)	132	35	4
75	85	(3.2)	56	28	1	136	(6.6)	99	35	2
76	99	(3.7)	66	32	1	149	(7.3)	111	37	1
77	80	(3.0)	57	23	--	137	(6.7)	116	19	2
78	64	(2.4)	47	17	--	126	(6.1)	92	33	1
79	57	(2.1)	44	13	--	109	(5.3)	80	28	1
80	42	(1.6)	33	8	1	94	(4.6)	65	24	5
81	41	(1.5)	31	9	1	84	(4.1)	65	17	2
82	21	(a)	16	5	--	76	(3.7)	55	19	2
83	20	(a)	14	5	1	66	(3.2)	56	8	2
84	2	(a)	--	2	--	32	(1.6)	25	7	--
85	1	(a)	1	--	--	2	(a)	1	1	--
86	--	--	--	--	--	1	(a)	1	--	--
87	--	--	--	--	--	1	(a)	--	1	--
89	--	--	--	--	--	1	(a)	--	1	--
Missing	33	--	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--

(a) Less than one percent

3.2 ALCOHOL USE

NLSY

A series of questions, asked during the 1982-1985, 1988-1989, and 1992 surveys, elicited information on the development of drinking patterns, quantity of various alcoholic beverages consumed, frequency of use, impact of consumption on schoolwork and/or job performance, and types of physiological and behavioral dependency symptoms experienced by NLSY respondents. Information on familial history of alcohol abuse or dependency was collected during the 1988 survey and included a series of questions on whether relatives of the respondent had been alcoholics or problem drinkers, the relationship of the respondent to up to seven such alcoholic relatives, and the length of time, if any, that the respondent resided with each such relative. Table 3.2.1 summarizes the alcohol use variables collected for the NLSY and depicts the survey years during which each type of variable was collected. As noted below, there is considerable variation in both the quantity and type of questions asked. Many of the NLSY alcohol use questions have been adapted from those asked in the National Health Interview Surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Two additional sets of alcohol use variables have been collected for select NLSY respondents: (1) alcohol use during pregnancy information was gathered for female respondents during the 1983-1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys; and (2) the 1980 illegal activities supplement asked underaged respondents a question on the number of times they had consumed alcoholic beverages without their parents' permission.

Data Files: Alcohol use variables for all years except 1992 can be found within the ALCOHOL file on the main NLSY data set; the 1992 variables are located in DRUGS. The use during pregnancy items are located in the various BIRTHREC and BIRTHRXX record types.

Survey Instruments: Alcohol use questions can be found within the following sections of the youth questionnaires: 1982 (Section 12); 1983-1985 and 1988 (Sections 13); 1989 (Section 11); and the 1992 *Self-Administered Drug Use Supplement*. The alcohol use during pregnancy questions can be found in the "Fertility" sections of the questionnaire.

User Notes: As Table 3.2.1 indicates, there has been considerable variation over the years not only in the types but the wording of alcohol use questions. The 1989 questionnaire, for example, combined the typically-asked 'drinking ever interfered with schoolwork or job' questions into

Table 3.2.1 Alcohol Variables by Survey Year: NLSY

Item	**Survey Years**						
Quantity - Frequency	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**88**	**89**	**92**
Ever had a drink	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Age when started drinking	*	*					
Age when started drinking at least 1/month		*					
Had any alcoholic beverages in last month	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Frequency of 6+ drinks one occasion in last month	*	*	*	*	*	*	
# days drank in last week	*	*	*	*			*
# bottles/glasses/drinks of beer/wine/liquor in last week	*	*	*	*			
# days drank in last month		*	*	*	*	*	
# days had 1/2/3/4/5/6+ drinks in last month		*	*	*			
# days had hangover in last month		*	*	*			
Total # days had drink in last month		*	*	*			
Frequency of going to bars last month	*	*	*				
# drinks per day/# R usually has on days R drinks					*	*	*
Abuse - Dependency Symptoms							
Physiological/Behavioral Symptoms							
Felt aggressive/cross while drinking			*	*	*		
Gotten into heated argument			*	*	*		
Gotten into a fight			*	*	*		
Done things while drinking that caused others to be hurt						*	
Can't remember activity while drunk			*	*	*		
Tried to cut down or quit but failed			*	*	*		
Afraid might be/become alcoholic			*	*	*		
Spent alot of time drinking/getting over drinking						*	
Sick/vomited after drinking						*	

Table 3.2.1 (Continued) Alcohol Variables by Survey Year: NLSY

Item	Survey Years					
Physiological/Behavioral Symptoms (Cont'd)	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**88**	**89**
Difficult to stop once started						*
Sweat/shake after drinking						*
Needed drink so badly couldn't think of anything else						*
Drank more than intended to						*
Gotten drunk instead of doing things supposed to						*
So hung over interfered with things supposed to do						*
Heard/saw things not there						*
Difficult to stop until completely intoxicated			*	*	*	
Often take a drink first thing in the morning			*	*	*	
Hands shake in the morning			*	*	*	
Gotten drunk while drinking alone			*	*	*	
Kept drinking after promised self not to			*	*	*	
Had strong desire/urge to drink						*
Found same amount of alcohol had less effect						*
Found you had to drink more than once did to get same effect						*
Continued drinking even though threat to health						*
Continued drinking even though caused emotional problems						*
Lifestyle Symptoms (Impact on School, Work, Relationships)						
Drinking ever interfered with schoolwork	*	*	*	*		
Drinking ever interfered with job	*	*	*	*		
Kept drinking even though caused problems with work, home, school						*

Table 3.2.1 (Continued) Alcohol Variables by Survey Year: NLSY

Item	Survey Years					
Lifestyle Symptoms (Cont'd)	82	83	84	85	88	89
Stayed away from work because of hangover			•	•	•	
Gotten drunk on the job			•	•	•	
Lost/nearly lost job because of drinking			•	•	•	
Drinking led to quitting job			•	•	•	
Drinking hurt chances for promotion			•	•	•	
Significant other left/threatened to leave						•
Lost ties with/drifted apart from family members						•
Gave up/cut down activities/interests						•
Drive a car after drinking too much						•
Familial History of Alcohol Abuse/Dependency						
Any relatives been alcoholics/problem drinkers at any time					•	
Relationship to 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th alcoholic relative					•	
# years lived with 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th alcoholic relative					•	

a single 'kept drinking even though caused problems with work/home/or school' question but expanded the number of questions dealing with the impact of alcohol use on other aspects of the respondent's life, e.g., personal relationships, health, participation in outside interests and activities.

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HARFORD, T.C.; PARKER, D.A.; and GRANT, B.F. "Family History, Alcohol Use and Dependence Symptoms Among Young Adults in the United States." *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 16,6 (December 1992): 1042-1046.

NLSY Children

The 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys included several questions for children aged 10 and above that collected information on whether they had ever consumed alcohol, consumed alcohol in the past three months, their age at first use, and the number of times in the past year the child had gotten drunk.

Data Files & Documentation: Descriptions of the child alcohol use questions can be found in the "Child 10 & Over Supplement" sections of the *NLSY Child Codebook*. The alcohol use by NLSY children variables have been placed within the CHDSUPXX files for the respective survey years.

Survey Instruments: Alcohol use questions for NLSY children are found within the 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Self-Administered Supplements.*

Center Research Report

MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. "The Ten-and-Over Years: Self-Reports from Children of the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

Original Cohorts

Questions on the use of alcohol have been asked only in post-1988 surveys of the Original Cohorts. The 1989 Mature Women survey included questions for those respondents who currently use alcoholic beverages on the number of days in the past month/week that they used alcohol and the quantity as well as type of alcohol usually consumed per day. The 1990 Older Men survey collected information for both surviving and deceased respondents on the frequency and quantity of alcoholic beverages consumed during both the past year and during the respondent's entire life for those respondents who had consumed at least 12 drinks during their years as an adult. The 1991 Young Women survey fielded questions on frequency and quantity used during the past month and adult life for those who had consumed at least 12 drinks during their adult life.

Survey Instruments: The "Health" sections of the 1989 Mature Women, 1990 Older Men, and 1991 Young Women questionnaires, and the "Information on Deceased Sample Person" section of the 1990 Widows' questionnaire.

3.3 APTITUDE, ACHIEVEMENT & INTELLIGENCE SCORES

Introduction

The following section discusses the types of aptitude, intelligence, and achievement test data available for the NLSY, the NLS Young Men, and the NLS Young Women. Extensive information on the cognitive development of children born to female respondents of the NLSY is also available. These child data include scores from such assessments as the *Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT-R)*, the *McCarthy Scale of Children's Abilities: Verbal Memory Subscale, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children: Digit Span Subscale*, and the *Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT): Math, Reading Recognition, and Reading Comprehension*. Users interested in these child data are encouraged to acquire a copy of the *NLSY Child Handbook* (1993).

NLSY

The following three surveys, conducted outside of the regular NLSY interviews, collected aptitude and intelligence score information: (1) a special survey conducted in 1980 during which NLSY respondents were administered the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)*; (2) the 1979 survey of high schools during which scores from various aptitude/intelligence tests and college entrance examinations which had been administered during the youth's schooling were collected from school records; and (3) the 1980-1983 collection of high school transcript information which included the gathering of math and verbal scores from the *Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT)*, the *Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)*, and the *American College Test (ACT)*. Table 3.3.1 below provides an alphabetical listing of the tests and the number of respondents for whom scores are available.

***ASVAB* Administration:** In 1980, NLSY respondents participated in an effort of the U.S. Departments of Defense and Military Services to update the norms of the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)*. The Department of Defense and Congress, after questioning the appropriateness of using the World War II reference population as the primary basis for interpreting the enlistment test scores of contemporary recruits, decided in 1979 to conduct this new study. NLSY respondents were selected since they comprised a pre-existing nationally representative sample of young people born during the period 1957 through 1964. This testing, which came to be referred to as the "Profiles of American Youth", was conducted by NORC representatives according to standard *ASVAB* procedure guidelines; respondents were paid $50 for their participation. Groups of five to ten persons were tested at more than 400 test sites including hotels, community centers, and libraries throughout the United States and abroad. A total of 11,914 civilian and military NLSY respondents (or 94% of the 1979 sample) completed this test.

The *ASVAB* consists of a battery of ten tests that measure knowledge and skill in the following areas: (1) general science; (2) arithmetic reasoning; (3) word knowledge; (4) paragraph comprehension; (5) numerical operations; (6) coding speed; (7) auto and shop information; (8) mathematics knowledge; (9) mechanical comprehension; and (10) electronics information. The following types of variables are available for each youth who participated in the Profiles testing: raw scores, scale scores, standard errors, sampling weight, high school graduation status, and whether the testing was completed under normal or altered testing conditions.

A composite score derived from select sections of the battery can be used to construct an approximate and unofficial Armed Forces Qualifications Test score (AFQT) for each youth. The AFQT is a general measure of trainability and a primary criterion of enlistment eligibility for the armed forces. The several methods of calculating AFQT scores developed by the U.S. Department of Defense have been used by the Center to create two percentile scores, an AFQT80 and an AFQT89, for each Profiles respondent. To construct AFQT80, the raw scores from the following four sections of the *ASVAB* are summed: Section 2 (arithmetic reasoning), Section 3 (word knowledge), Section 4 (paragraph comprehension), and one half of the score from Section 5 (numerical operations). Beginning in January 1989, the Department of Defense began using a new calculation procedure. Creation of this revised percentile score, called AFQT89, involves: (1) computing a verbal composite score by summing word knowledge and paragraph comprehension raw scores; (2) converting subtest raw scores for verbal, math knowledge, and arithmetic reasoning; (3) multiplying the verbal standard score by two; (4) summing the standard scores for verbal, math knowledge, and arithmetic reasoning; and (5) converting the summed standard score to a percentile.

The norms for the AFQT are based on persons who are at least 17 years old; those NLSY respondents born in 1963 and 1964 were not used in constructing the norms. While scores have been constructed for these younger respondents, users should be aware that because scores are not adjusted in any way to reflect the younger ages, percentile scores for these respondents may not be correct in a psychometric sense. Rankings of ability as measured by the AFQT should be correct among respondents with the same birth year, even for those born in 1963 or 1964.

The 1990 and subsequent releases of NLSY data include thirteen new PROFILES variables that reflect DMDC practices as of February 1992 (see R 6180.10 - R 6183.). Users should note that more respondents completed the *ASVAB* than were interviewed in 1980; all NLSY respondents were eligible for *ASVAB* testing. Bock and Moore (1986) provide an excellent discussion of the *ASVAB* and present tabular results from this special 1980 survey. *ASVAB* scores collected from school records during the High School Survey (described below) are available for a limited number of respondents.

High School Survey: In 1979, a separate survey was conducted of the last secondary schools attended by civilian respondents. This school survey obtained information about the characteristics of each school. It also gathered respondent-specific information that included scores from various intelligence and aptitude tests administered during the respondents' schooling. Data are available for such tests as the *California Test of Mental Maturity*, the *Differential Aptitude Test*, the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale*, and the *Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children*, and a variety of other tests including such college entrance examinations as the *Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT)*, the *Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)*, and the *American College Test (ACT)*. The following types of information are available for each test taken: IQ score, national percentile score, date (month/year) the test was administered, and student's grade level at the time of testing. A modest number (1,058 or 9.1%) of civilian NLSY respondents have one or more such scores available.

Transcript Surveys: During 1980-1983, high school transcript information was collected for those civilian respondents who were expected to complete high school within the United States. While the focus of these surveys was the collection of course and grade information, math and verbal scores from the *PSAT*, the *SAT*, and the *ACT* were also collected. One or more (sub)scores for at least one test are available for 2,434 or 21.3% of civilian NLSY respondents. Additional information on these surveys can be found in the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide.

Data Files & Documentation: *ASVAB* variables collected during the 1980 Profiles testing are located on the NLSY main data set within the PROFILES file (R6150.-R6183.). The NLSY documentation item, *Profile of American Youth - Attachment 106* provides general and technical information on the Profiles testing and an annotated bibliography of related publications. An addendum discusses the creation of AFQT80 and AFQT89. Variables collected during the 1979 High School Survey are located on the main NLSY data set within the SCHSURV file (R173.11-R173.97). Finally, test scores from the Transcript Surveys are located on the main NLS data set within the M81VAR file (R6197.-R6202.). A documentation item, *High School & Transcript Surveys: Overview & Documentation*, contains background information on the sample design and field work of these special surveys, a summary of the types of variables collected, and coding information.

Survey Instruments: Test questions from the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery* are not available to the public. Copies of the high school and transcript survey instruments can be found within the documentation item referenced above.

User Notes: Users are strongly encouraged to utilize the scaled and percentile scores rather than the raw scores. It should also be noted that the NLSY includes many respondents who, although not institutionalized in 1979, may have significantly diminished mental abilities. Researchers may wish to restrict their universes for certain analyses as these respondents sometimes provide responses that are more error-prone.

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WEGNER, T.G. and REE, M.J. "The 1980 Youth Population: Correcting the Speeded Tests." TR-85-14, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, July 1985.

Table 3.3.1 Aptitude & Intelligence Tests: NLSY School Survey, Transcript Survey & Profiles Testing

Aptitude/Intelligence Test	Reference Number	Record Type	Number of Respondents with Scores
American College Test (ACT)	R 6201. R 6202. R 173.86=9 R 173.92=9	M81VAR M81VAR SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	1,127 1,124 72 17
ASVAB	R 6150. - R 6159. R 173.86=6 R 173.92=6	PROFILES SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	11,914 16 3
California Achievement Test	R 173.86=14 R 173.92=14	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	71 17
California SFTAA	R 173.86=1 R 173.92=1	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	203 14
California Test of Mental Maturity	R 173.11	SCHLSURV	599
California Test of Basic Skills	R 173.86=11 R 173.92=11	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	172 27
Cognitive Abilities Test	R 173.86=5 R 173.92=5	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	59 28
Coop School & College Ability Test	R 173.41	SCHLSURV	164
Differential Aptitude Test	R 173.36	SCHLSURV	569
General Aptitude Test Battery	R 173.86=16 R 173.92=16	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	27 1
Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Maturity	R 173.26	SCHLSURV	201
Iowa Test of Basic Skills	R 173.86=12 R 173.92=12	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	75 7
Iowa Test of Educational Development	R 173.86=13 R 173.92=13	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	53 9
Kuhlman-Anderson Intelligence Test	R 173.31	SCHLSURV	176

Table 3.3.1 (Continued) Aptitude & Intelligence Tests: NLSY

Aptitude/Intelligence Test	Reference Number	Record Type	Number of Respondents with Scores
Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test	R 173.21	SCHLSURV	691
National Educational Development	R 173.86=10 R 173.92=10	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	22 1
Otis-Lennon Mental Ability Test	R 173.16	SCHLSURV	1,191
Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Battery (PSAT)	R 6197. R 6198. R 173.86=3 R 173.92=3	M81VAR M81VAR SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	1,386 1,386 77 41
Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)	R 6199. R 6200. R 173.86=2 R 173.92=2	M81VAR M81VAR SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	951 948 41 16
SRA Assessment Surveysic Skills	R 173.86=20 R 173.92=20	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	32 2
SRA - Primary Mental Abilities	R 173.86=4 R 173.92=4	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	40 2
Stanford Achievement Test	R 173.86=17 R 173.92=17	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	40 2
Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale	R 173.46	SCHLSURV	101
STEP	R 173.86=18 R 173.92=18	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	0 0
STS High School Placement Test	R 173.86=15 R 173.92=15	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	64 3
Terman-McNemar Tests	R 173.86=8 R 173.92=8	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	1 0
Tests of Academic Promise	R 173.86=7 R 173.92=7	SCHLSURV SCHLSURV	13 1
Wechsler Intelligence Test for Children	R 173.51	SCHLSURV	120

Original Cohorts

Scores from various aptitude and intelligence tests were collected for respondents in the Young Men (R1711. - R1718.) and Young Women (R603. - R610.) cohorts during the 1968 survey of high schools. Designed primarily to gather information on the characteristics of the secondary school most recently attended and on respondents' academic performance, the survey also collected information on the names of the most recent scholastic aptitude or intelligence test taken by those respondents who were subjects of the survey. A composite score is available that combines the results from such tests as the *Otis/Beta/Gamma*, the *California Test of Mental Maturity*, the *Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test*, as well as the *PSAT*, *SAT*, and *ACT* college entrance examinations. The composite score is referred to as the 'IQ Score' (R603. for the Young Women and R1711. for the Young Men) as described in the appendix to Kohen (1973). Table 3.3.2 below lists each test and the number of respondents by cohort for whom data are available. Additional information on this survey can be found in the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide.

Survey Instruments: The separate instrument called the *Young Men and Women School Survey* (1968).

Documentation: Appendix 9 in each cohort's *Codebook Supplement* contains useful background information on the 1968 school survey and details certain variable creation procedures.

User Notes: IQ scores from school records were constructed using scores from the tests available; see R1711. (Young Men), R603. (Young Women) and the *Codebook Supplement* appendix 9 (Kohen 1973). While there may be psychometric problems in constructing an IQ measure from a variety of test forms, these constructed variables assist the user who wishes to construct a unified score from having to repeat the work involved in pooling scores.

Reference

KOHEN, ANDREW I. "Determinants of Early Labor Market Success Among Young Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1973.

Table 3.3.2 Aptitude & Intelligence Tests: NLS of Young Men & Young Women School Survey

Aptitude/Intelligence Test	Young Women		Young Men	
	Reference Number	Number of Respondents with Scores	Reference Number	Number of Respondents with Scores
American College Testing Program (ACT/ACTP)	R 610.=11	43	R 1712.=11	44
California Test of Maturity (CTMM/CMM)	R 610.=2	640	R 1712.=2	625
Differential Aptitude Test (DAT)	R 610.=9	70	R 1712.=9	64
Henmon-Nelson Test (HNTMA)	R 610.=4	178	R 1712.=4	216
Iowa Test of Educational Development (ITED)	R 610.=8	114	R 1712.=8	97
Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test	R 610.=3	221	R 1712.=3	169
National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (NMSQT)	R 610.=12	17	R 1712.=12	20
Otis/Beta/Gamma	R 610.=1	790	R 1712.=1	848
Preliminary & Scholastic Aptitude Tests (PSAT/SAT/CEEB)	R 610.=7	217	R 1712.=7	223
Primary Mental Ability Test (PMA/PMAT)	R 610.=6	49	R 1712.=6	34
School and College Ability Test (SCAT)	R 610.=10	182	R 1712.=10	165
Test of Educational Ability (TEA)	R 610.=5	45	R 1712.=5	42

3.4 CHILD CARE

NLSY

Data on child care have been collected within various topical sections of the NLSY questionnaires. The main data collection on types of child care arrangements occurred during the 1982-1986, 1988, and 1992 surveys and is discussed in detail below. A limited number of child care questions, fielded within the 1987 and 1989 fertility series, obtained information from select universes on the extent of responsibility for child care assumed by female respondents during recent pregnancies and whether respondents made use of a regular child care arrangement or encountered child care problems that affected their employment. Out-of-the-labor force respondents could specify, within various sections of the yearly questionnaires, e.g., the 1980-1992 "CPS or Current Labor Force Status" or "Periods not Working" sections, that lack of available child care or family responsibilities was a reason they were not looking for work or did not want a job now. In addition, information on whether or not child care services were provided as a supportive service through federally-funded government employment and training programs was gathered during the 1979-1987 surveys. The special 1981 "Household Chore and Child Care" time use survey provides, for those respondents residing in households with children under age 14, information on the amount of responsibility for providing child care at home and actual time spent on a given day in specific child care tasks. The "Fringe Benefits" section of this Guide details the collection of information on child care as a fringe benefit made available by employers of NLSY respondents. Finally, a special experimental *Child Care Supplement*, administered to 347 NLSY mothers who were interviewed during the first month of the 1989 fielding, collected a wide range of information including data on every child care arrangement used for at least 10 hours per week since the date of last interview. A report evaluating the quality of various child care data items is available from CHRR (Mott and Baker 1992).

The discussion that follows reviews data collected during administration of the "Child Care" and "Fertility" sections of the questionnaire. Users should reference the "Survey Instruments" and "Data Files" sections below for additional information on other sets of child care questions.

Types and Locations of Child Care Arrangements: Data on types and location of child care arrangements are available for the 1982-1986, 1988, and 1992 NLSY survey years. In addition, supplementary information has been collected during certain of these survey years on the number of hours that child care services were required/provided, the nature of the payments (cash or noncash), total cost per child/per provider, and effect of available child care services on such activities as employment, job search, training, etc.

As depicted in Table 3.4.1, there is a marked difference in the universes of respondents, reference children, the kinds of questions asked, and the reference periods across survey years. Universes of respondents vary widely both within and across survey years from respondents, both male and female, engaged in some educational or labor market pursuit to all women with a child in the household to not-employed respondents with an employed spouse. The focus during the initial survey years was on collecting information on child care arrangements utilized over the past month for only the youngest child(ren) in the household. Beginning in 1986 and repeated in 1988, the past-four-weeks child care data collection was continued but extended to all children in the household. In addition, retrospective data were gathered during these same two interview years and repeated in 1992 for up to three child care arrangements used by NLSY mothers during each of the first three years of the child's life.

Typical categories of child care arrangements have included: self-care, care by relatives (the child's other parent, a step-parent, siblings, or grandparents), care by nonrelatives, and care provided by institutions such as day care centers, nurseries or preschools. Care provided by individuals usually differentiates between that occurring in the child's home or other private home. Information was gathered during select survey years (1983-1986 & 1988) on both primary and secondary child care arrangements while, as indicated above, the 1986/1988/1992 surveys collected up to three child care arrangements for each biological child during each child's first three years of life.

Data Files: The 1982-1992 child care questions can be found within the CHILDCAR record type. The 1980-1992 "CPS" series have been placed in the MXXVAR record types; PERIODNW includes the variables relating to child care as a reason for not working for an employer. Variables relating to child care services provided to respondents holding government jobs or participating in government training programs are located within the GOVJOBS and GOVTRAIN record types. The special set of 1981 time use questions relating to child care can be found in TIMEUSE. Persons interested in the 1989 special child care supplement data should contact NLS User Services.

Survey Instruments: Child care questions are located in the "Child Care" sections of the questionnaires: Section 16 (1982), Section 14 (1983), Section 11 (1984-1987), and Section 10 (1988 and 1992). The limited set of child care questions asked during 1987 and 1989 can be found within the Section 9 "Fertility" series. The "Time Use - Household Chores & Child Care" questions are located in Section 19 of the 1981 questionnaire.

Users interested in child care services provided within government training programs should reference the "Government Training & Jobs Programs" section of this Guide.

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NLSY Children

Data from the 1984 through 1988 main NLSY surveys on type and location of child care arrangements have been reconstructed with the child as the unit of observation and placed on the NLSY Child Data File. Users should reference Table 3.4.1 for important variations, both across and within survey years, in the universes and the kinds of questions asked.

Data Files & Documentation: Descriptions of those child care variables present on the child data set can be found in the "Childcare and Childcare Related" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook*. These items, converted to child-based variables, are located in the CHDCARE file on the compact disc.

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Table 3.4.1 Child Care Questions: 1982-1992 NLSY Surveys including the Special 1989 Child Care Supplement

Year	Universe	Nature of Questions	Time Reference	Reference Children
1982	(1) All respondents in school, in training, employed or on active dutyc with children in the household	(1) Type and location of care; total weekly expenditures; days/hours in child care	(1) Usually	(1) Youngest and next youngest child
	(2) Unemployed respondents (in school or training) with children in the household	(2) Hypothetical type and location of child care if employed	(2) Future	(2) Youngest and next youngest child
	(3) Same as (1)	(3) Would availability of child care affect hours spent/attendance at schooling, training, employment or job search	(3) Future	(3) -----
1983	(1) All respondents in school, in training, employed or on active duty with children in the household	(1) Types and location of primary and secondary care; hours; nature of payments	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) Youngest child
	(2) Women in school, training, employed or on active duty with children in the household	(2) Would availability of child care affect hours spent/attendance at schooling, training, employment or job search	(2) Future	(2) -----

Table 3.4.1 (Continued) NLSY Child Care Questions

Year	Universe	Nature of Questions	Time Reference	Reference Children
1984	(1) All respondents in school, in training, employed or on active duty with child in household	(1) Type, location, and hours of primary & secondary care; nature of payments; use of grandmother	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) Youngest child in household
	(2) Not employed respondents with employed spouse	(2) Type and location of primary care	(2) Last 4 weeks	(2) Youngest child in household
	(3) Women with a child in the household	(3) Would availability of child care affect hours spent/attendance at school, training, employment or job search	(3) Future	(3) -----
1985	(1) All respondents in school, in training, employed, or on active duty with child in the household	(1) Type, location and hours of primary & secondary care; nature of payments; total expenditures; retrospective on current arrangement; detail on primary group care	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) Child in household who was youngest active in household in 1984
	(2) Respondents employed or in active forces with children in the household	(2) Hypothetical additional cost of primary care arrangement for respondents wanting to work more hours	(2) Future	(2) Same as (1)
	(3) Same as (1)	(3) Same as (1)	(3) Last 4 weeks	(3) Youngest child in household - no care data collected in 1984
	(4) Same as (1)	(4) Type and location of primary & secondary care	(4) Last 4 weeks	(4) Youngest child in household
	(5) Respondents not in school, in training, or unemployed with employed spouse	(5) Type and location of primary care and shift worked by spouse	(5) Last 4 weeks	(5) Youngest child in household

Table 3.4.1 (Continued) NLSY Child Care Questions

Year	Universe	Nature of Questions	Time Reference	Reference Children
1986	(1) All women with children in the household	(1) Type, location and hours of primary & secondary care; detail on primary group care; nature of payment; expenditures for all care	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) All children in the household
	(2) All mothers	(2) Type and location of up to 5 arrangements at each age	(2) First 3 years of life	(2) All biological children of mother who were at least one year of age and resided with mother during most of the 1st, 2nd, and/or 3rd years of life
1987	(1) All respondents with children in the household	(1) Use of a regular child care arrangement	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) All children in the household
1988	(1) All women with a biological child in the household	(1) Location, type, and hours of primary & secondary care; detail on primary group care; nature of payment; expenditures for all care	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) All children in the household
	(2) All mothers	(2) Location and type of up to 3 arrangements at each age	(2) First 3 years of life	(2) All biological children who were at least one year of age and who resided with mother during most of their 1st, 2nd and/or 3rd year of life
	(3) Female respondents	(3) Extent of responsibility for child care during recent pregnancies	(3) During pregnancy	(3) -----
1989	(1) Respondents who were employed or on active duty in past four weeks with children under age 14 in the household	(1) Problems with regular child care arrangements that affected respondent's work	(1) Last 4 weeks	(1) All children under age 14 in the household

Table 3.4.1 (Continued) NLSY Child Care Questions

Year	Universe	Nature of Questions	Time Reference	Reference Children
1989 Supplement	(1) Women with at least one child under age 14 in the household	(1) Types and location of all child care arrangements lasting at least one hour; hours; characteristics of care giver; month/year began; reason needed child care	(1) Last week	(1) Any child
	(2) Women with more than one child under age 14 in the household	(2) Care giver used; hours; costs	(2) Last week	(2) Youngest and next youngest child
	(3) Same as (1) unemployed only	(3) Main reason not working; if child care available, would work; caretaker usually use when go out	(3) -----	(3) -----
	(4) Same as (1) employed only	(4) Impact of sick child on work hours; type of child care for sick child; impact of problems with regular child care on job, training, school; types of child care problems; proximity of relatives	(4) Last month/last 12 months	(4) -----
	(5) Same as (1) except with children aged 5 and older	(5) Usual child care arrangements for children after school	(5) Regular school year	(5) Youngest and next youngest child
	(6) Same as (1)	(6) Characteristics of up to 5 types of child care arrangements used for at least 10 hours in any week; dates and reason started/stopped; costs	(6) Date of last interview	(6) -----
1992	(1) All mothers	(1) Location and type of up to 3 arrangements at each age	(1) First 3 years of life	(1) All biological children who were at least one year of age and who resided with mother during most of their 1st, 2nd, 3rd year of life

Original Cohorts

Two sets of child care variables are available for respondents in the Mature and Young Women cohorts: (1) information on type and location of child care arrangements; and (2) data on the extent of responsibility for various household tasks including child care. Of related interest are a series of questions, present within both cohorts, that deal with reasons for being out of the labor force or unemployed which include "child care" and/or "family reasons" as coding categories and a question asked of Young Women respondents in 1978 and 1983 as part of the household responsibility series on their attitude toward caring for children.

Types and Locations of Child Care Arrangements: Data on types and location of child care arrangements plus select details on costs, number of hours child care required, preferred child care arrangements, attitude toward child care/day care centers, and impact of child care availability on job search behavior were collected during the first five personal interviews of the Mature Women cohort and during most of the Young Women interviews.

Table 3.4.2 Years for which Child Care Arrangement Data are Available: The Original Cohorts

Mature Women: 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1977
Young Women: 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1991

In general, different sets of questions were administered to respondents based upon their labor market status and/or presence of children under age 18 in the household. Coding categories for the specific type of child care arrangement vary somewhat over the years but typically included: in own home by relative (specified and unspecified), in own home by nonrelatives, in relative's home, in nonrelative's home, at day care or group care center. The 1971 survey of each cohort contained an expanded set of coding categories for types of child care arrangements and identified the kind of child care arrangements utilized by a respondent for the different aged children. The Young Women 1988 and 1991 surveys replicated the differences by child's age series. The 1991 included questions on the number of days of work lost by the respondent because of child care and total child care costs for each child. During select survey years of the Young Women cohort (1978 and 1983), data on child care arrangements for only the youngest child were collected.

Finally, a set of created variables is available for certain survey years of each cohort that include such information as types and location of child care arrangements, costs per hour worked, preferred child care arrangements, and changes in family child care responsibilities between various survey years.

Extent of Child Care Responsibility: Information on the extent of responsibility for various household tasks including child care was collected during the 1974, 1976, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1987, and 1989 Mature Women interviews and the 1975, 1978, 1982, 1983 and 1987 surveys of the Young Women. The basic question asked whether the task of child care, including helping with children, was the sole responsibility of the respondent (or another person) or whether the responsibility was shared. Select interviews of the Young Women included a follow-up question on who (husband, children, hired help) shared this child care responsibility.

> ***Survey Instruments & Documentation:*** Questions on types and location of child care arrangements and extent of responsibility for child care tasks can be found in the "Child Care", "Work Attitudes", "Work Experience", "Current Labor Force Status", "Family Background", and "Current Labor Force Status" sections of the Mature and Young Women questionnaires. Derivations for the series of created child care variables can be found within the codebook for each cohort.

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3.5 CIGARETTE USE

NLSY

Three sets of cigarette use data for NLSY respondents are available. (1) Data were collected, during the 1984 survey, on age at first use, most recent use, and number of cigarettes smoked in the past 30 days. (2) The 1992 survey gathered information from those respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life on the age that they started smoking daily or the number of months/years since they had last smoked daily. (3) The 1983-1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys gathered, for female NLSY respondents, information on the number of cigarettes smoked during pregnancy.

Data Files: Variables from the 1984 and 1992 survey can be found in the DRUGS record type; the yearly BIRTHRXX record types contain the cigarette use during pregnancy variables.

Survey Instruments: Section 14 of the 1984 questionnaire, the 1992 *Self-Administered Drug Use Supplement*, and the various "Fertility" sections of the 1983-1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 questionnaires.

NLSY Children

Data were collected during the 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys for children ten years of age and older on age at first use and extent of use of cigarettes. For more information on these data, see the "Crime, Delinquency, & Arrest Records" section of this Guide.

Original Cohorts

Information on the use of cigarettes has been collected only in the most recent (post-1988) surveys of the Older Men, Mature Women, and Young Women cohorts. Data are available for both current and past users on age when first started smoking regularly and number of cigarettes/packs smoked on a usual day; for respondents who had stopped smoking as of the interview date, age when last smoked regularly was asked.

Survey Instruments: Mature Women 1989 questionnaire (Qs: 53a-g): Older Men 1990 (Qs: 38a-g on the respondent's survey and Qs 13a-d the widow's survey); and Young Women 1991 (Q52a-g).

3.6 CLASS OF WORKER

NLSY

Class of worker data, i.e., whether a respondent (1) works for a private company or for an individual for wages, salary, or commission, (2) is a government employee, (3) is self-employed in his/her own business, professional practice or farm, or (4) is working without pay in a family business or farm, have been collected during each interview. This information is available for an employed respondent's current/most recent job as well as for each job held since the last interview in which s/he worked for more than 10/20 hours a week and for more than nine weeks. Respondents indicating that they were a government employee are asked a follow-up question on whether they worked at the federal, state, or local level; self-employed respondents are asked whether their business is incorporated or unincorporated. These questions are similar to those asked in the *Current Population Surveys*.

Data Files: Class of worker and type of government worker variables for current/most recent job are located in the CPS file on the main NLSY data set. Comparable variables for additional jobs held between interview dates are found in the JOBINFO file. Class of worker information for up to five full-time long-term jobs held since the last interview is also available on the NLSY Workhistory Data File. Corporation status of self-employed respondents' businesses has been placed in the various yearly MXXVAR files.

Survey Instruments: Questions relating to current/most recent job and corporation status of businesses can be found in the "Current Labor Force Status or CPS" section of each year's questionnaires: Section 8 (1979); Section 7 (1980); Section 6 (1981); and Sections 5 for the 1982-1992 survey years. Information on characteristics of up to five jobs held by the respondent between survey dates is drawn, for the 1979 survey year only, from the main questionnaire (Section 10 "Jobs") and from the *Employer Supplements* for the 1980-1992 surveys.

User Notes: The "CPS job" is the respondent's current job at the interview date. If more than one job is held at that time, it is the one that the respondent works at the most hours. If the respondent is not working, the CPS job is the job most recently held since the date of the last interview. In the *Current Population Surveys*, the "CPS job" is simply the current employer for whom the respondent works the most hours. Only information on the first five employers is released in the NLS public files. However, data collected from any additional jobs are used in creating *KEY* variables on hours and weeks worked.

NLSY Children

Class of worker variables for each child's mother's CPS job are provided, with the child as the unit of observation, on the NLSY Child Data File. Government worker and corporation status variables for NLSY mothers can be found on the main NLSY data set.

Data and Documentation: Descriptions of these variables can be found within the "Family General Employment History" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and are located within the EMPINC file on the compact disc.

Survey Instruments: See the NLSY discussion above.

Original Cohorts

Class of worker data, i.e., whether a respondent (1) works for a private company or as an individual for wages, salary, or commission, (2) is a government employee, (3) is self-employed in his/her own business, professional practice or farm, (4) is working without pay in a family business or farm have been collected during each interview. In addition, level of government data (gathered after 1977) and information on whether a business or professional practice is incorporated (collected at each interview) are included as coding categories in the more recent survey years. The reference job for these class of worker variables is usually the "current or last job"; however, during certain survey years, notably those interviews conducted during the early survey years, the reference job was the "current job". Collapsed versions of these variables have been constructed by CHRR which distinguish between: (1) wage and salaried workers (including those self-employed respondents who work within an incorporated business); (2) those workers self-employed in unincorporated businesses or farms; and (3) those working without pay on family farms or businesses. These collapsed variables are available for respondents regardless of current employment status; class of worker status for those respondents who are unemployed or out of the labor force is derived from the last job reported.

Class of worker data are available not only for the current or last job but, during select survey years (personal surveys for certain cohorts), for one or more intervening job held since the date of the last interview or for dual jobs held during the survey week. Of related interest are: (1) a series of class

Definitions of CPS Class of Worker Entries

Private Employees are those who work for wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates, or pay in kind. This applies regardless of the occupation at which the employee worked, whether general manager, file clerk, or porter. Includes persons working for pay for settlement houses, churches, unions, and other private nonprofit organizations.

Federal Government Employees are those who work for any branch of the Federal Government. Includes persons who were elected to paid Federal offices and civilian employees of the armed forces and some members of the National Guard. Also includes employees of international organizations (e.g., United Nations) and employees of foreign governments, such as persons employed by the French Embassy or by the British Joint Services Mission.

State Government Employees are those who work for State governments and include paid State officials (including statewide JTPA administrators), State police, and employees of State universities and colleges.

Local Government Employees are those who work for cities, towns, counties, and other local areas. Included would be city owned bus lines, electric power companies, water and sewer service, local JTPA offices, etc. Also includes employees of public elementary and secondary schools.

Self-employed Worker refers to a person working for profit or fees in their own business, shop, office, farm.

Without Pay refers to a person working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a related member of the household. Room and board and a cash allowance are not counted as pay for these family workers.

Never Worked refers to a person looking for work who never before held a full-time job lasting two consecutive weeks or more.

Source: *Interviewer's Manual: Current Population Survey.* Washington, DC: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, July 1985.

of worker variables for the longest job held between/after certain life course events (school, marriage, birth of child) collected for select universes during the 1967 fielding of the Mature Women survey; and (2) two variables for class of worker at last job before/first job after first birth constructed from data collected during the 1973 Young Women survey. These latter variables identify respondents who never worked prior to and subsequent to their first birth and are part of a set of created variables on employment characteristics of young mothers.

Survey Instruments: Questions relating to class of worker can be found in the various "Current Labor Force Status", "Work Experience", or "Work History" sections of the Original Cohort questionnaires.

Documentation: The method of creating the collapsed class of worker variables is provided within each cohort's codebook. Two appendices within the Young Women *Codebook Supplement* (see "Occupation and Other Job Information before/after Birth") contain supplementary derivations for the special 1973 series of created variables on young mothers' employment.

User Notes: Original Cohort employment information collected during the early survey years focused on "jobs" while more recent surveys center on "employers". Users are urged to carefully consult the survey instruments and to be sensitive to the possibility that persons reporting a new job may still be with their former employer.

3.7 CREATED NLS VARIABLES

Introduction

This section: (1) discusses the several types of created variables present within the various NLS data sets; (2) depicts, by survey year, the primary created variables available within the NLSY main data files and the four Original Cohort data sets; (3) provides a crosswalk to where, within the documentation system, a user can find derivations for many NLSY main file variables; and (4) presents creation procedures for those NLSY main file variables not found elsewhere in the documentation system.

Types and Sources of Created Variables

A wide range of variables has been created by the Center as part of its data preparation and data analysis obligations to the DOL. Created variables are present on the main data sets for each cohort. In addition, other specially constructed data sets, namely the NLSY Child File, the NLSY Workhistory File, the NLSY Supplemental Fertility File, and the NLSY Geocode Data File are comprised, either partly or entirely, of created variables.

The types of created variables available within the main data sets vary by cohort, and for a given cohort, by type of survey and survey year. There are basically two types of NLS created variables, *KEY* as opposed to created, with REVISED versions of both appearing within the Original Cohort data sets.

The presence of a created variable within the NLS documentation, e.g., the codebook, *Numeric Index* or *KWIC Index* can be determined by one or more of the following conventions: the absence of a question number, presence of a derivation or referral to an appendix containing the derivation, the presence of an (*), (*Created) or a blank within the source field, *or* the designation, within the variable description, of *KEY* or REVISED.

KEY Variables

KEY variables are, for the most part, those variables that have been created during data preparation as part of the Center's contractual obligation to the DOL. All *KEY* variables for each of the NLS cohorts can be found clustered within the *KWIC Index* under the keyword *KEY*. *KEY* variables for the NLSY main data files can also be found in the record type KEYVARS and are listed in the KEYVARS section of the *Numeric Index*. The types of *KEY* variables available for the four Original Cohorts and the NLSY are described below.

***KEY* Original Cohort Variables:** The types of *KEY* variables created for the Original Cohorts depend on whether a given year's survey was a personal or telephone interview. The single *KEY* variable available for telephone interviews is 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current/Last Job'. The following *KEY* variables are created from data collected during each personal interview: (1) 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current/Last Job'; (2) '# of Weeks Out of the Labor Force' since last interview or in past calendar year; (3) '# of Weeks Unemployed' since last interview or in past calendar year; (4) '# of Weeks Worked' since last interview or in past calendar year; (5) 'Total Family Assets'; and (6) 'Total Family Income'.

***KEY* NLSY Variables:** The following *KEY* variables have been created for each survey year of the NLSY: (1) 'Sampling Weight'; (2) 'Number Weeks Worked' since last interview and in past calendar year; (3) 'Number Weeks Unemployed' since last interview and past calendar year; (4) 'Number Weeks Out of the Labor Force' since last interview and in past calendar year; (5) 'Number Weeks since Last Interview'; (6) 'Number Hours Worked' since last interview and in past calendar year; and (7) 'Total Net Family Income'.

Other Created Variables

A large number of other created variables are present for each cohort. Primary among these is 'Employment Status Recode' (ESR), the variable which recalculates each respondent's current labor force status from information provided on the respondent's labor market activity during the survey week. Because ESR is created by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Original Cohorts, it is not considered a *KEY* variable. Other important created variables include:

Original Cohorts: 'Sampling Weight', 'Reason for Non-Interview', 'Class of Worker' (collapsed), 'Comparison of Employer', 'Highest Grade Completed', 'Occupation of Current or Last Job', and a series of residence/environmental variables, e.g., 'Region of Residence', 'Current Residence in SMSA' or 'SMSA Status', 'Residence Status', and 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence'.

NLSY: 'Enrollment Status as of May 1 Survey Year', 'Highest Grade Completed, 'Profiles - AFQT Score', 'Marital Status', 'Age of R at Interview Date', 'Hourly Rate of Pay', 'Family Poverty Status', 'Reason for Noninterview', as well as such geographic and environmental variables as 'Region of Current Residence', 'Is R's Residence Urban/Rural', and 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence'.

Finally, during the years that the Center received supplementary funding from the DOL to conduct analyses of data from the various NLS cohorts, many other variables were created during preparation of the major cohort research volumes and individual research reports. For the most part, these specially created variables are present within a NLS data set for a limited number of survey years. Derivations provided within the codebook can be used to construct comparable variables for additional survey years.

REVISED Variables

Users should note that certain Original Cohort variables have been created and then revised. In such cases, the word REVISED appears at the end of the variable description. In some cases, the REVISED version is the only version of a particular variable that appears; in other cases, both the original and a REVISED version are present. For example, current geographic variables include the term REVISED in their titles to indicate that they are part of a series created according to a set of revised rules. In such cases, THE USER SHOULD USE ONLY THE REVISED VERSION. Unrevised variables remain in the data sets in order to assist researchers replicate past work.

Created and *KEY* Variables by Survey Years

The following section is comprised of two tables, each summarizing the *KEY* and created variables found within the NLSY main data files (Table 3.7.1) and each of the four Original Cohort data sets (Table 3.7.2).

Table 3.7.1 Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Age at Interview Date	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AFQT Score			*								
CPS Hourly Wage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment Status Recode	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment Status Recode (Collapsed)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Enrollment Status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family Poverty Level	*								*	*	*
Family Poverty Status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family Size	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Highest Grade Completed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Household ID	*										
Interview w/ Proxy R											
Jobs Ever Reported	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital Status (Collapsed)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1990	1991	1992
Age at Interview Date	*	*	*
AFQT Score			
CPS Hourly Wage	*	*	*
Employment Status Recode	*	*	*
Employment Status Recode (Collapsed)	*	*	*
Enrollment Status	*	*	*
Family Poverty Level	*	*	*
Family Poverty Status	*	*	*
Family Size	*	*	*
Highest Grade Completed	*	*	*
Household ID			
Interview w/ Proxy R		*	
Jobs Ever Reported	*	*	*
Marital Status	*	*	*
Marital Status (Collapsed)	*	*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number Hours Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Hours Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks Active Armed Forces in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks in Active Armed Forces from Last Interview to Current Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks OLF in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks OLF since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks Unemplyd in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks Unemplyd since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1990	1991	1992
Number Hours Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*
Number Hours Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*
Number Weeks Active Armed Forces in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*
Number Weeks in Active Armed Forces from Last Interview to Current Interview	*	*	*
Number Weeks OLF in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*
Number Weeks OLF since Last Interview	*	*	*
Number Weeks Unemplyd in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*
Number Weeks Unemplyd since Last Interview	*	*	*
Number Weeks since Last Interview	*	*	*
Number Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number Weeks Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Reason for Noninterview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Region of Residence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMSA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence Urban or Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sampling Weight	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South-Nonsouth Place of Birth in U.S.	*										
South-Nonsouth Residence in U.S. at Age 14	*										
Total Net Family Income	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Net Family Income (Census)									*		
Total Tenure w/Employer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Type of Residence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
U.S. Resident										*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1990	1991	1992
Number Weeks Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*
Reason for Noninterview	*	*	*
Region of Residence	*	*	*
Residence in SMSA	*	*	*
Residence Urban or Rural	*	*	*
Sampling Weight	*	*	*
South-Nonsouth Place of Birth in U.S.			
South-Nonsouth Residence in U.S. at Age 14			
Total Net Family Income	*	*	*
Total Net Family Income (Census)			
Total Tenure w/Employer	*	*	*
Type of Residence			
U.S. Resident	*	*	*

Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Unemployment Rate for Labor Market (Collapsed)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
% Weeks Unaccounted for in Calculating Weeks Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weeks Unaccounted for in Calculating Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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Table 3.7.1 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: NLSY Main Data Files

Variable	1990	1991	1992
Unemployment Rate for Labor Market (Collapsed)	*	*	*
% Weeks Unaccounted for in Calculating Weeks Worked since Last Interview	*	*	*
Weeks Unaccounted for in Calculating Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Yr	*	*	*

Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

The table on the following pages depicts, by cohort and survey year, select created variables for the four Original Cohorts. Users should note that the absence of a variable for a certain survey year does not mean that data necessary to create this variable were not collected. For example, 'Highest Grade Completed' appears as a created variable only through the late 1970s yet information to construct this variable is present, within each Original Cohort data set, through the latest survey date.

Class of Worker (Collapsed)
Comparison of Employer
Employment Status Recode
Highest Grade Completed
Hourly Rate of Pay
Reason for Noninterview
Region of Residence
Residence - Accredited College in Local Labor Market
Residence Comparison (State, County, SMSA)
Residence - Size of Labor Market
Residence - SMSA
Residence Status (Mover)
Residence - Unemployment Rate for Local Labor Market
Sampling Weight
Total Family Income
Total Net Family Assets
Weeks Out of the Labor Force
Weeks Unemployed
Weeks Worked

Table 3.7.2 Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Class of Worker (Collapsed)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Comparison of Employer															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Employment Status Recode (ESR)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•					•				
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•					•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Highest Grade Completed															
Older Men	•														
Mature Women		•													
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		

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Table 3.7.2 Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92			
Class of Worker (Collapsed)															
Older Men	*		*							*					
Mature Women	*	*		*		*	*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Comparison of Employer															
Older Men	*		*							*					
Mature Women	*	*		*		*	*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Employment Status Recode (ESR)															
Older Men	*									*					
Mature Women	*	*					*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Highest Grade Completed															
Older Men															
Mature Women															
Young Men															
Young Women															

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Hourly Rate of Pay															
Older Men	•	•		•		•					•		•		•
Mature Women		•		•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•					•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•					•		•
Reason for Noninterview															
Older Men		•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women			•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men		•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women				•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Region of Residence (South/Nonsouth)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Residence-Accredited College Local Labor Market															
Older Men															
Mature Women															
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•	•	•										

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Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92			
Hourly Rate of Pay															
Older Men	*		*							*					
Mature Women	*	*		*		*	*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Reason for Noninterview															
Older Men	*		*							*					
Mature Women	*	*		*		*	*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Region of Residence (South/Nonsouth)															
Older Men	*									*					
Mature Women	*	*		*		*	*		*			*			
Young Men	*														
Young Women		*	*		*		*	*			*				
Residence-Accredited College Local Labor Market															
Older Men															
Mature Women															
Young Men															
Young Women															

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Residence Comparison (State, County, SMSA)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Residence-Size of Labor Market															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Residence SMSA (SMSA Status)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Residence Status (Mover)															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92			
Residence Comparison (State, County, SMSA*)															
Older Men	•		•												
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•			•				
Residence-Size of Labor Market															
Older Men	•		•												
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•						
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•							
Residence SMSA (SMSA Status)															
Older Men	•		•												
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•						
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•							
Residence Status (Mover)															
Older Men	•		•							•					
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•			•				

* SMSA comparison variables are not created for post-1989 surveys of any of the four Original Cohorts

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Residence-Unemployment Rate Labor Market															
Older Men	•	•		•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•		•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Sampling Weight															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•		•
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•		•	
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•
Total Family Income															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•					•				
Mature Women		•		•		•	•					•			
Young Men			•	•	•	•	•				•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Total Net Family Assets															
Older Men	•			•		•					•				
Mature Women		•				•	•					•			
Young Men	•				•	•					•				
Young Women			•			•	•	•					•		

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92			
Residence-Unemployment Rate Labor Market															
Older Men	•		•												
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•						
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•							
Sampling Weight															
Older Men	•		•							•					
Mature Women	•	•		•		•	•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women		•	•		•		•	•			•				
Total Family Income															
Older Men	•									•					
Mature Women		•					•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•					•			•				
Total Net Family Assets															
Older Men	•									•					
Mature Women		•					•		•						
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•					•			•				

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Weeks Out of Labor Force															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•					•				
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•					•			
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•					•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Weeks Unemployed															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•					•				
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•					•			
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•					•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•					•		
Weeks Worked															
Older Men	•	•	•	•		•					•				
Mature Women		•	•	•		•	•					•			
Young Men	•	•	•	•	•	•					•				
Young Women			•	•	•	•	•	•					•		

Table 3.7.2 (Continued) Created & *KEY* Variables by Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92			
Weeks Out of Labor Force															
Older Men	•														
Mature Women		•					•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•					•			•				
Weeks Unemployed															
Older Men	•														
Mature Women		•					•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•					•			•				
Weeks Worked															
Older Men	•														
Mature Women		•					•		•			•			
Young Men	•														
Young Women			•					•			•				

Creation Procedures: Crosswalk to Documentation Sources

Derivations for created variables for a given cohort appear in one of three places: (1) the codebook; (2) supplementary appendices; or (3) within this Guide. Where space permits, the derivation for a created variable appears within the codebook. Users should note that the derivation for certain NLSY variables may appear for only the first variable of a series and therefore may not reflect subsequent changes in creation procedures. When derivations are unusually long, the codebook will reference a specific appendix containing the creation procedures. Appendices for the Original Cohorts and the NLSY are found within each cohort's *Codebook Supplement*. Finally, this section of the Guide provides additional derivations and information about those NLSY main file variables not found elsewhere within the NLSY documentation system. Table 3.7.3 presents important NLSY created variables along with information on the documentation item in which the derivation can be found.

Table 3.7.3 NLSY Created Variables: Crosswalk to Creation Procedures

Created Variable	Document	Section
Age at Last Interview	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Age"
AFQT Score	*Addendum to Attachment 106*	
CPS Hourly Wage	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Compensation"
Employment Status Recode (ESR)	*NLSY Codebook Supplement*	Appendix 1: ESR Variable Creation
Enrollment Status	*NLSY Codebook*	R2167. for 1979 derivation
Family Poverty Level & Status	*NLSY Codebook Supplement*	Appendix 2: Total Net Family Income
Family Size	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Household Composition"
Highest Grade Completed	*NLSY Codebook* *NLSY Codebook Supplement*	R2166. for 1979 derivation 1990 & 1991 derivations
Household Identification	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Household Composition"
Jobs Ever Reported	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Jobs Ever Reported"
Marital Status	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Marital Status"
Number Hours Worked Since Last Interview/Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Number Weeks Active Armed Forces from Last to Current Interview/Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Number Weeks Out of the Labor Force Since Last Interview/ Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Number Weeks Since Last Interview	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Number Weeks Unemployed Since Last Interview/Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Number Weeks Worked Since Last Interview/Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
Reason for Noninterview	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Reason for Noninterview"
Region of Residence	*NLSY Codebook* *NLSY Codebook Supplement*	R2164. for 1979 derivation Attachment 100: Geographic Regions
Residence SMSA	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Geographic Residence"
Residence Urban/Rural	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Geographic Residence"
Sampling Weight	*Technical Sampling Report (1983)*	

(Continued)

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Table 3.7.3 (Continued) NLSY Created Variables: Crosswalk to Creation Procedures

South-Nonsouth Place of Birth/Residence in US at Age 14	*NLSY Codebook Supplement*	Attachment 100: Geographic Regions
Total Net Family Income/Total Net Family Income (Census)	*NLSY Codebook Supplement*	Appendix 2: Total Net Family Income
Total Tenure with Employer	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Total Tenure with Employer"
Type of Residence	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Household Composition"
Unemployment Rate for Labor Market	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Unemployment Rate for Labor Market"
U.S. Resident	*NLS Users' Guide*	"Geographic Residence"
% Weeks Unaccounted/Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Year	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"
% Weeks Unaccounted/Weeks Worked Since Last Interview	*NLS Users' Guide*	Variable Creation: "Summative Labor Force Variables"

NLSY Created Variables: Additional Derivations

NLSY: Jobs Ever Reported as of Interview Date

Beginning with the 1989 release, a 'Number of Jobs Ever Reported' variable was created for each year beginning with the 1979 survey. These variables are a cumulative measure of the number of different employers that a respondent has reported up to the point of interview. Any employer identified as different from employers at the date of last interview and in the period before the date of last interview is counted as a different (new) employer. This set of variables is created by simply counting each such employer in a current survey year and adding that sum to the total from the previous interview year to provide a cumulative figure through all survey years. Users should be aware that a small degree of double-counting of employers may exist in these variables. It is only possible to track a given employer between contiguous interview years in which information was collected on the specific job. It is therefore conceivable that a respondent who works for a particular employer during one year, leaves that employer for the next year or more and then subsequently returns to that same employer would appear to be working for a new employer during the second tenure because the previous tenure with that employer would have slipped out of scope for tracking purposes.

Data Files: These variables are located in the KEYVARS record type on the main NLSY data set and on the NLSY Workhistory data set.

Survey Instruments: See the topical "Work Experience" section of this Guide.

Program Derivation: The PL/1 program statements which create the 'Number of Jobs Ever Reported' variables are contained in the Workhistory program (see the "Work Experience" section of this Guide) and read as follows:

```
/*** COMPUTE CURRENT JOBEVER() ***/
JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)=0;     /* FIND GREATEST JOB CNT IN HOLD HIST */
DO I=(NEWYEAR-1) TO 1 BY -1 WHILE (JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)=0);
IF OLDHIST(I).OJOBEVER=-3 THEN JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)=-3;
ELSE IF OLDHIST(I).OJOBEVER>0 THEN JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)=
OLDHIST(I).OJOBEVER;
END;
IF JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)>=0 THEN DO;  /* ADD ANY ADDITIONAL JOBS? */
DO I=1 TO 10;
IF NUMBER(NEWYEAR,I)>100 & (PREVIOUSEMP#(NEWYEAR,I)=-3 |
PREVIOUSEMP#(NEWYEAR,I)=0) THEN JOBEVER(NEWYEAR=-3;
ELSE IF NUMBER(NEWYEAR,I)>100 & PREVIOUSEMP#(NEWYEAR,I)=-4 & JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)>=0) THEN
  JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)=JOBEVER(NEWYEAR)+1;
END;
END;
END;
```

NLSY: Summative Labor Force Related Variables

Including: Hours Worked, Weeks Since Last Interview, Weeks Working/Weeks Unemployed/Weeks Out of of the Labor Force/Weeks In Active Armed Forces in Past Calendar Year and Since Last Interview.

A large number of summative variables are created based upon the week-by-week labor force status arrays produced by the NLSY Workhistory program; see the "Work Experience" section of this Guide for a more detailed discussion of the Workhistory programs. These summative variables provide a count of the number of weeks a respondent held a given labor force status ("working", "unemployed", "out of labor force", "active military service"), the total number of hours worked (if any) and the total number of weeks since the respondent's last interview. Variables are also calculated which indicate the percentage (if any) of weeks not accounted for in the summative variables discussed above due to missing data or indeterminant status in the Workhistory arrays.

These variables consist of two sets. One uses "Last Interview Date" as the starting point. This set allows one to piece together a cumulative set of figures for each respondent (up to the most current point of interview) depicting total number of weeks with a given labor force status, total number of hours worked, etc. The variables containing the percentage of weeks unaccounted for serves to alert users to the completeness of a respondent's record over time.

The second set of variables uses "Past Calendar Year", i.e., the full calendar year previous to the year of current interview, for its summations. Because respondents can skip interview years, users should be careful in employing these variables to compose cumulative histories such as the one described in the previous paragraph. Instead, these variables provide cumulative labor force status and so on, for the same period of time for each respondent interviewed in a given year. Comparative analyses can be conducted for a comparable time period across all respondents interviewed in a given year.

Data Files: The cumulative variables discussed above are located in the KEYVARS file of the main NLSY data set. One set of variables exists for each survey year. They are also present on the Workhistory data set.

Survey Instruments: See the topical "Work Experience" section of this Guide.

NLSY: Total Tenure with Employer

These variables are constructed based upon the same week-by-week arrays used to create the summative labor force related variables (described above) and upon a match (if any) of current year employers with appropriate employers from the previous interview year. Further information on matching employers can be found in appendix 9 "Linking Employers through Survey Years" in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* as well as in the NLSY Workhistory documentation. Tenure in weeks with an employer is first calculated for the period between the date of last interview and the current interview date (tenure since the date of last interview). Next a match with employers reported during the previous interview is attempted. If such a match is established, the total weeks tenure with the appropriate employer from the previous interview is added to the total weeks tenure with that employer since the date of last interview. This creates a cumulative tenure in weeks with that employer from the time the employer was first reported up to the current interview date. Tenure with employers for whom no match exists in the previous interview would simply be the tenure since the date of last interview.

Data Files: The tenure variables are located in the JOBINFO record type of the main NLSY data set. One tenure variable exists for each of five jobs in each survey year.

Survey Instruments: See the topical "Work Experience" section of this Guide.

NLSY: Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence

The source of the 'Unemployment Rate' variables is the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*, Table D-1 in 1989, "Labor force status by state and selected metropolitan areas" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor). Figures from March for each current survey year are utilized. This table supplies unemployment rates for each state and for selected metropolitan statistical areas within each state. Respondents who are residing within one of these metropolitan statistical areas are assigned the appropriate unemployment rate. For those residing outside of these areas, a "balance of state" unemployment figure is computed (using state total figures for actual size of civilian work force and actual number employed and subtracting the population living in these selected metropolitan areas [see appendix 7]), and assigned based upon state of residence. Two unemployment rate variables are created. One is 'Continuous Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence' which includes the actual unemployment rate assigned for a specific labor market (noncollapsed). It is released only with the NLSY Geocode Data Files which requires satisfactory completion of an agreement procedure to insure confidentiality for each NLSY respondent. The second variable, 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence', collapses the first variable into six categories and is released with the main data set.

***Data Files*:** The 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence' (collapsed) can be found in the KEYVARS record type on the NLSY main data set. The 'Continuous Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence' (noncollapsed) is located in the GEOXX record and is released only after the agreement process has been completed.

Survey Instruments: These variables are constructed based upon unemployment figures furnished by BLS and address information collected for each respondent.

3.8 CRIME, DELINQUENCY, & ARREST RECORDS

NLSY

The 1980 NLSY survey included a special self-report detailing respondents' participation in and income from such delinquent or criminal activities as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery, assault, or gambling during the previous twelve month period (Table 3.8.1). Adapted from previously used self-report delinquency scales, this instrument was modified for the NLS to accommodate the confidentiality issues raised by in-home administration. In addition, it utilized an expanded response scale to differentiate very highly delinquent youth from occasional participants. A second set of questions measured involvement with the criminal justice system by assessing the extent of police contacts, resulting criminal convictions and sentences (probation, incarceration) received (Table 3.8.2).

Related variables collected during this and other survey years include: (1) questions on school discipline problems, e.g., whether each NLSY respondent had ever been suspended or expelled from school and when/if the youth had returned to school (see the "School Discipline" section of this Guide); (2) the childhood residence section of the 1988 survey which collected information on whether NLSY respondents had resided in a detention center/jail/prison during any of their first eighteen years of life (see the FAMBKGN file); (3) a yearly created 'Type of Residence' variable that identifies those NLSY respondents who resided in jail at each interview date (26 respondents in 1979; 138 in 1991); and (4) questions within post-1988 *Employer Supplements* and the "Gaps Not Working" sections of the main questionnaires that accept "in jail" as a distinct response for the reason not looking for work during periods not employed/during weeks out of the labor force in period not employed questions (see the BTWNJOBS and MXXVAR record types).

> ***Data Files & Documentation:*** The 71 variables collected during 1980 are found in the ILLEGAL record type on the main NLSY data set. Background information on the development of the index, the specific procedures used to administer the confidential form, issues intrinsic in measuring delinquent behavior and criminal activity, and an analysis of the consistency of responses to the various delinquency and police contact measures can be found in two reports issued by Crowley (1981, 1982).
>
> ***Survey Instruments:*** Section 15 on "Delinquency and Drugs" and Section 16 on "Reported Police Contacts" of the 1980 questionnaire and the accompanying confidential *Form J* contain the delinquency and police contact questions.

User Notes: Spells of incarceration can be detected by carefully examining the household record variables from each interview. If a respondent is in jail or in prison at the time of interview, that information is recorded (see the 'Type of Residence' variables discussion in the "Household Composition" section of this Guide). Users may wish to take into account the perspective an imprisoned NLSY respondent brings to answering survey questions. While these illegal activities data are based on self-reports, experts on criminal behavior believe, despite the potential problems with self-reports, that this mode of data collection may be as good as or better than others. It is thought that blacks tend to underreport more than do whites. Users should consult expert authorities on these issues.

Center Research Reports

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Crime and Delinquency: Descriptions and Distributions." In: *Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report on the 1980 Survey.* Michael E. Borus, ed., Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, December 1981.

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Delinquency and Employment: Substitutions or Spurious Associations." In: *Pathways to the Future Volume II. A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1980.* Michael E. Borus, ed., Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, December 1982.

NLSY Children

The 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys included two sets of questions for children who were ten years of age and older dealing with (1) the extent of each child's self-reported participation during the past year in various illegal activities such as vandalism, shoplifting, assault and (2) the extent of use and age at first use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and drugs. Mott and Quinlan (1993) provide a discussion of these data from the 1990 fielding.

Data Files & Survey Instruments: Variables for NLSY children can be found within the CHDSUP88/90/92 files of the NLSY Child Data File. The 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Self-Administered Supplements* contain the sets of questions.

Table 3.8.1 Numbers of Respondents Reporting Participation within the Past Year in Various Illegal Activities by Race & Gender: 1980 NLSY (Unweighted Data)

Activity	Total	Male	Female	Hispanic	Black	Non-Black Non-Hispanic
Respondents Aged 17 & Under [a]						
Runaway	374	180	194	69	71	234
Truant	1848	980	865	395	368	1082
Drinking	2353	1273	1080	373	451	1529
All Respondents						
Vandalism	2131	1588	543	313	468	1350
Fighting	3315	2390	925	531	1020	1764
Shoplifting	3040	1716	1324	514	721	1805
Petty Theft	2237	1498	739	297	444	1496
Grand Theft	658	541	117	103	178	377
Robbery	602	466	136	57	222	323
Assault	4395	2812	1583	556	1152	2687
Aggravated Assault	1245	880	365	155	389	701
Marijuana Use	5493	2946	2547	745	1184	3564
Hard Drug Use	2276	1251	1025	272	303	1701
Sold Marijuana	1266	880	386	154	236	876
Sold Hard Drugs	294	208	86	34	57	203
Fraud	2581	1499	1082	335	792	1454
Auto Theft	922	623	299	152	210	560
Breaking/Entering	706	609	97	96	127	483
Fencing	1343	1031	312	221	293	829
Gambling	281	233	48	48	85	148

[a] Age calculated as of date of interview.

Table 3.8.2 Numbers of Respondents Reporting Contact with the Police &/or Criminal Justice System by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, & 1979 Family Poverty Status: 1980 NLSY (Unweighted Data)

	Gender			Race/Ethnicity			Poverty Status in 1979		
Type of Contact	Total	Male	Female	Hispanic	Black	Non-Black Non-Hispanic	Status NA	Not in Poverty	In Poverty
Stopped by Police	2248	1734	514	365	517	1366	145	1610	493
Booked or Charged	1325	1056	269	207	269	849	93	913	319
as an Adult	981	812	169	136	202	643	87	686	208
Convicted	753	612	141	111	134	508	57	505	191
Assault	90	77	13	11	25	54	7	62	21
Robbery	49	46	3	8	21	20	5	26	18
Theft	237	180	57	38	42	157	20	147	70
Fraud/Forgery	17	11	6	1	3	13	1	11	5
Fencing	17	15	2	1	6	10	3	8	6
Property Destruction	62	56	6	5	8	49	7	45	10
Other Property Offense	90	83	7	7	15	68	6	51	33
Gambling	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Vice	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Drug Offense	106	90	16	7	12	87	9	82	15
Major Traffic Offense	118	104	14	24	8	86	6	91	21
Alcohol Consumption (Minor)	54	41	13	9	2	43	2	41	11
Sentenced Correctional Institution	313	257	56	47	73	193	35	167	111
Youth Correctional	183	139	44	27	41	115	22	83	78
Adult Correctional	157	144	13	24	46	87	17	98	42

Center Research Report

MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. "The Ten-and-Over Years: Self-Reports from the Children of the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

Original Cohorts

The 1968 survey of schools attended by Young Men and Young Women respondents included two questions on whether school records indicated that the respondent had been committed to or was on probation from a correctional institution. Small numbers of respondents from both cohorts were identified: 19 young men committed/13 young men on probation; 5 young women committed/5 young women on probation. A related question, also asked as part of the school survey, collected information on whether the respondent had ever been expelled or suspended from school.

Survey Instruments: These questions can be found on the separate 1968 *School Survey* and are located on the data file along with the other high school data collected during 1968.

User Notes: The scope of the Original Cohort surveys is noninstitutionalized individuals; data on incarceration are not available.

3.9 DISCRIMINATION

NLSY

Two sets of employment-related discrimination questions have been asked of NLSY respondents during select survey years. The first set, asked during the 1979 and 1982 surveys, questioned working-age (i.e., age 16 and over in 1979) respondents on whether they believed that specific types of discrimination (race, nationality, sex, and age) had caused them problems in getting a good job. The second set of discrimination questions asked those NLSY respondents who had served or were serving in the military at the 1980-1985 interview dates whether race, sex, or rank discrimination was one of the reasons the respondent had left the military or would choose not to reenlist. Small numbers of respondents reported these types of discrimination as a reason for leaving or not reenlisting in the military. Of related interest is: (1) a question asked in the 1990 survey year that allows "discrimination" as a possible reason that a respondent feels no (further) promotions are possible with a given employer; and (2) a series of questions fielded in 1980 that asked respondents about the demographic composition of coworkers.

Data Files: The 1979 and 1982 employment-related variables can be found within the ATTITUDE record type on the main NLSY data set; the military-related discrimination variables can be found in the MILITARY and M80VAP-M85VAR records. The promotion variables from 1990 can be found in M90VAR while the coworker demographic characteristics are located in M80VAR.

Survey Instruments: 1979 (Section 6) "Knowledge of the World of Work" and the 1982 (Section 17) "On Aspirations and Expectations". The "Military" sections of the 1980 (Section 6), 1981 (Section 5), 1982 (Section 4), 1983 (Section 4), 1984 (Section 4), and 1985 (Section 4) questionnaires. The *Employer Supplements* for 1990 contain the promotion discrimination questions while Section 7 of the 1980 questionnaire includes their coworkers' characteristics.

Center Research Reports

BORUS, MICHAEL E. *Tomorrow's Workers.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Perceptions of Discrimination and Other Barriers to Employment." In: *Pathways to the Future: A Report on the National*

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Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1979." Michael E. Borus, et al. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Original Cohorts

Questions on work-related discrimination have been asked of respondents in each of the four Original Cohorts during the following years: Older Men: 1971, 1976, 1980; Young Men: 1971, 1976; Mature Women: 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989; and Young Women: 1972, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1988. In general, each year's series of questions asked whether the respondent had experienced a particular type of discrimination (age, race, religion, nationality, sex) and if so, followed-up, during most interviews of each cohort except the Young Men cohort, with a question eliciting information on the type(s) of discriminatory practice experienced, e.g., the respondent believed that s/he was not hired, interviewed, or promoted, or was demoted or laid off because of discrimination.

As Table 3.9.1 indicates, questions on the various types of work-related discrimination and discriminatory practices have been regularly collected across cohorts and survey years. Discrimination because of marital status or disability/health was added for the female cohorts beginning with the 1982-1983 survey years and "paid less for the same work" was added as a discriminatory practice in the early (i.e., 1972) surveys of both female cohorts. The reference period of all work-related discrimination questions for the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts has been the five year period preceding each interview in which these data were collected. While most of the surveys of the Young Women utilized this five year period, the 1972 and 1982 survey years referenced a shorter two-year interval as did all interviews with the Young Men cohort during which discrimination-related questions were asked. The 1988 Young Women survey contained an expanded discrimination section that elicited information from respondents on not only what types of discrimination they had experienced but what steps they had taken to resolve the problem, e.g., took legal action, filed a grievance, tried to resolve the problem informally, etc., and what the eventual outcome was, e.g., grievance settled in respondent's favor, employer solved the problem, respondent quit her job, etc. This 1988 interview also expanded the categories of discriminatory practices to include job performance evaluation and relations with co-workers or supervisors.

Table 3.9.1 Types of Work-Related Discrimination Data by Reference Period & Survey Year: The Original Cohorts

Type of Work-Related Discrimination	Experienced by Respondent During	
	Past Five Years	Past Two Years
Age	Older Men 1971, 1976, 1980 Young Women 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Men 1971, 1976 Young Women 1972, 1982
Race	Older Men 1971, 1976, 1980 Young Women 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Men 1971, 1976 Young Women 1972, 1982
Religion	Older Men 1971, 1976, 1980 Young Women 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Men 1971, 1976 Young Women 1972, 1982
Nationality	Older Men 1971, 1976, 1980 Young Women 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Men 1971, 1976 Young Women 1972, 1982
Sex	Older Men 1976, 1980 Young Women 1978, 1980, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Men 1976 Young Women 1972, 1982
Marital Status	Young Women 1978, 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	
Health/Handicap/Disability	Young Women 1983, 1988 Mature Women 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989	Young Women 1982

Survey Instruments: Question numbers by cohort and survey year are as follows: Older Men: 1971 (Qs 44-46), 1976 (Qs 27-28), 1980 (Qs16-17); Young Men: 1971 (Qs 76-78), 1976 (Q 56); Mature Women: 1972 (Qs 54-57), 1977 (Qs 43-46), 1982 (Q 57), 1987 (Q 39), 1989 (Q 35); and Young Women: 1972 (Qs 64-65), 1978 (Qs 56), 1980 (Q 20), 1982 (Q 16), 1983 (Q 54), 1988 (Q48-51).

User Notes: The format of the discrimination questions shifted, beginning with the 1976 Young Men, 1978 Young Women, 1980 Older Men, and 1982 Mature Women surveys, from a single "most important" response to that of a "mark-all-that-apply". These multiple responses have been coded in a geometric progression; users should reference the "Accessing by Codebook" and "Extracting NLS Data" sections of this Guide for more information.

Center Research Report

PARNES, HERBERT S. *Work and Retirement Data: National Longitudinal Surveys of Middle-Aged and Older Men 1966-1976*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

3.10 DRUG USE

NLSY

An extensive set of questions on substance use was included in the 1984 survey with a more limited follow-up during the 1988 survey on respondents' use of marijuana/hashish and cocaine. The 1984 survey collected information on respondents' use of marijuana as well as illicit and non-prescribed use of amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, psychedelics, cocaine, heroin, and other narcotics. For each of these substances, information was collected on lifetime use, age at first use, most recent use, and frequency of use in past 30 days. In addition, retrospective data on respondents' monthly use of marijuana from January 1979 through the 1984 survey date were gathered. The extent of respondents' prescribed use of three types of drugs (amphetamines, barbiturates, and tranquilizers) was also collected. Respondents who were working or in the military were asked whether, since the date of last interview or since their job/military duty began, they had used or "felt high" from one or more of these substances and how frequently they had used each on the job. A special *Drug Use Supplement* was used during the 1988 and 1992 surveys to collect information on age at first use of marijuana/hashish and cocaine, lifetime use, most recent use, and use in the past 30 days. The 1992 questionnaire also collected information on respondents' use of prescribed and nonprescribed sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and pain killers.

Other drug use questions can be found in: (1) the 1988, 1990, and 1992 fertility series which included questions on use of marijuana or cocaine in the twelve month period before first/second pregnancies (see the BIRTHRXX record types); and (2) the "Delinquency and Drugs" section of the 1980 survey which gathered information on the frequency in which respondents were engaged during the past year in smoking/selling marijuana or other drugs (see the "Crime, Delinquency, & Arrest Records" section of this Guide).

Data Files: The record type DRUGS on the main NLSY data set contains the 1984, 1988, and 1992 drug use variables.

Survey Instruments: The main set of drug use questions can be found in Sections 14 of the 1984/1988 questionnaires and the 1988 and 1992 *Drug Use Supplement*. Sections 9 of the 1988, 1990, and 1992 questionnaires include the drug use during pregnancy questions. Sections 15 and 16 of the 1980 survey instrument and *Form J* contain the illegal activities series.

A Select Bibliography

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GLEASON, PHILIP M.; VEUM, JONATHAN R.; and PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R. "Drug and Alcohol Use at Work: A Survey of Young Workers." *Monthly Labor Review 114,8* (August 1991): 3-7.

KAESTNER, ROBERT. "The Effect of Illicit Drug Use on the Wages of Young Adults." *Journal of Labor Economics* 9,4 (1991): 381-412.

KANDEL, DENISE B. and DAVIES, MARK. "Cocaine Use in a National Sample of U.S. Youth: Epidemiology, Predictors, & Ethnic Patterns." In: *The Epidemiology of Cocaine Use and Abuse,* C. Shade and S. Shober, eds., NIDA Research Monograph, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1990.

MENSCH, BARBARA and KANDEL, DENISE. "Underreporting of Substance Use in a National Longitudinal Youth Cohort: Individual and Interview Effects." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 52,1 (Spring 1988): 100-124.

NLSY Children

During the 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys, children who were ten years of age and older answered a series of questions on whether they had ever used either marijuana or other drugs such as LSD, cocaine, etc., and, if so, whether such use had occurred in the past three months and how old they were at first use. Mott and Quinlan (1993) describe the substance use data collected during the 1990 fielding.

Data Files: Drug use variables for the NLSY children are described in the "Child Supplement" sections of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and are located in the CHDSUP88/90/92 files on the compact disc.

Survey Instruments: The 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Self-Administered Supplements.*

Center Research Report

MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. "The Ten-and-Over Years: Self-Reports from the Children of the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

3.11 EDUCATIONAL STATUS & ATTAINMENT

NLSY

Information on NLSY respondents' educational experiences has been collected during each survey year. In addition, three special data collections conducted during 1980-1983 gathered, from select universes, the following data: (1) supplementary information on degrees and certifications received as of the 1980 survey; (2) detailed information on the amounts of time spent at school in each of the past seven days and the amounts of time spent in various school-related activities, e.g., attending classes, studying, participating in other activities; and (3) high school course information gathered during the 1980-1983 transcript surveys directly from school records. This section will review the primary types of enrollment and attainment data collected during the main NLSY surveys. More information on the special school surveys can be found in the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide. Descriptions of the various standardized test scores available for NLSY respondents can be found in the "Aptitude, Achievement, & Intelligence Scores" section.

Data have been collected during each NLSY survey on respondents' current school enrollment status, highest grade attended, highest grade completed, and whether and when a high school diploma or its equivalent was received. During select survey years, information was also gathered on type of high school curriculum, whether the respondent was enrolled full- or part-time in college, the types of diploma or college degree received, and major field of study in college. Information on the month and year in which respondents obtained their high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) has been collected at each survey point; data on the timing of a college degree are available for the early survey years while summary variables, e.g., 'Month/Year Received Highest Degree' for the highest degree ever received (including high school diploma), are available for post-1987 interviews. Beginning with the 1981 survey, information was gathered on the specific months and years in which those respondents who had attended school since the last interview were enrolled in school. During the 1979-1985 surveys, respondents who had served since the last interview or were serving in the armed forces at the current interview date were asked a series of questions on high school or college courses taken and on years of school completed while in the armed forces.

Two sets of variables have been created that summarize each respondent's school enrollment status and highest grade completed as of May 1 of each survey year. Codes for the names and locations of recent colleges attended, i.e., Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) codes, are available for some years on the restricted-release geocode files.

Table 3.11.1 Educational Status & Attainment Variables: 1979-1992 NLSY

Current School Enrollment Status	
Currently attending or enrolled in school	1979-1992
Grade attending	1979-1992
Specific months R was attending regular school since last interview	1981-1992
Month/year last enrolled in school (not enrolled)	1979-1992
Reason left school (not enrolled)	1979-1992
Any high school/college courses taken while in armed forces	1979-1985
Enrollment status as of May 1 survey year	1979-1992
Highest Grade Attended or Completed	
Highest grade attended since last interview	1979-1992
Highest grade completed since last interview	1979-1992
Years of school completed while in the armed forces since last interview	1979-1985
Highest grade completed as of May 1 survey year	1979-1992
Type of High School Curriculum	
Type of current/last school curriculum in grades 9-12	1979-1985
1st-8th high school subject during most recent enrollment grades 9-12	1979
High school courses from the Transcript Surveys	1980-1983
Nature of high school program	1980
Major Field of Study in College	
Major field of study current/last college attended	1979-1983
Major field of study most recent and 2nd/3rd most recent college attended	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992
College Status	
Full time/part time status (in college last enrolled since 9/1 past year)	1979-1983
Full time/part time status most recent and 2nd/3rd most recent college	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992

Finally, data on highest grade completed are available for a respondent's mother, father, oldest sibling, and most recent spouse, as well as for each member of the respondent's household. Table 3.11.1 summarizes the major types of NLSY educational status and attainment variables and identifies the survey years during which such data were collected.

Table 3.11.1 (Continued) Educational Status & Attainment Variables: 1979-1992 NLSY

Attainment of a High School Diploma and Other Degrees	
Ever received degree/diploma	1979
Have high school diploma or equivalent	1979-1992
Have diploma or GED	1979-1992
Month/year received diploma or GED	1979-1992
Received degree since last interview	1980-1984, 1989-1992
Rec'd more than one college degree since last interview	1981-1984
Diploma/degree rec'd during or since recent armed forces enlistment	1979-1985
Highest degree ever received (including high school diploma)	1988-1992
Month/year received degree/highest degree	1979-1980, 1988-1992
Types of diploma/college degree rec'd	1979-1984
Type of diploma/college degree rec'd during or since recent enlistment	1979-1985
Name and Geographic Location	
State location of current/last college attended	1980-1982
Location of most recent college(s) attended	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992
FICE code of most recent and 2nd/3rd most recent college attended	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992
College Loans	
Educational loan rec'd for this year's college expenses	1979-1983
Educational loan rec'd to cover most recent/2nd/3rd most recent college attended	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992
Total amount of educational loans most recent and 2nd/3rd most recent college	1984-1986, 1988-1990 & 1992
Household/Family Members	
Highest grade completed for each household member	1979-1992
Highest grade completed for R's mother, father, oldest sibling	1979
Highst grade completed for R's current or most recent spouse	1979-1982

Related Topics: Additional information on schooling in relationship to other endeavors of the respondent such as employment (job leaving, job absences, job seeking), and investments in other types of schooling or training has been collected during many survey years. These school-related responses and, in most cases, the specific question substance to which they pertain, are depicted below by questionnaire section and record type (Table 3.11.2).

Table 3.11.2 Other Schooling-Related Variables: NLSY

Questionnaire Section	Record Type	Schooling Information
"Current Labor Force Status"	CPS	"school interfered" - reason for absence from work last week "attends school" - reason worked less then 35 hours last week "going to school" - activity most of survey week "left school" - reason began looking for work "school employment service " - method of job search "going to school" - reason could not accept job survey week
"Current Labor Force Status"	MXXVAR	"lacks (schooling) necessary skills" - reason not currently seeking employment "in school/training" - reason not currently seeking employment "training or education opportunities including tuition reimbursement" - fringe benefits at current/most recent job (1988-1992)
Employer Supplement	JOBINFO	"interfered with school" - reason for leaving job (1979)
	PERIODNW	"going to school" - reason out of the labor force for gap within job
		"going to school" - reason for gap within job
"Periods Not Working or in Military"	BTWNJOBS	"in school" - reason not working during up to six periods each year (1980-1992)
"Training"	TRAINING	types of schools and training programs enrolled in including business school, vocational/technical institute, apprenticeship, correspondence school, company/military training, etc.
"On Assets and Income"	INCOME	educational benefits from G.I. Bill or VEAP/scholarships, fellowships, grants
"Child Care"	CHILDCAR	"going to school or college" in last four weeks - reason for needing child care if satisfactory child care were found, would R go to school more hours/would R go to school (1982-1984)

Data Files: Most variables related to schooling are located in the SCHOOL, DGRECERT, MILITARY, or MXXVAR record types. The yearly created variables on enrollment status and highest grade completed are found in the KEYVARS record. The special high school course information has been placed in TRANSURV while the 1981 time use data is located in TIMEUSE. Family and household member educational attainment variables can be found, respectively, in the FAMBKGN and HHRECORD records. The GEOXX record types contain data on the names (FICE codes) of colleges attended.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Core education questions can be found within the yearly questionnaires in the "Regular Schooling" sections (see Section 3 or 4) and the "Military" sections (Section 7 [1979], Section 6 [1980], Section 5 [1981], and Section 4 [1982-1985]). A definition of "regular school" can be found in apppendix D. Sections 14 and 12 of, respectively, the 1979 and 1980 questionnaires collected supplementary information on the types of degrees and other certifications that the respondent had obtained. *Attachment 7: Other Certificate Codes* found within the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* provides the 1979 codes, e.g., "Associate Degree", "Bachelor's Degree" or "Master's Degree" as well as the various types of certifications, e.g., practical nurse, welding, insurance, etc., that a respondent reported ever having received. *Attachment 4: Fields of Study in College* provides the coding classifications for the major field of study variables. Copies of the transcript coding form and course codes can be found in the separate documentation item, *High School and Transcript Surveys: Overview & Documentation*. Creation procedures for the 1990 - 1992 enrollment status and highest grade completed as of May 1 variables are provided in *Appendix 8: Highest Grade Completed and Enrollment Status*. *Attachment 102: FIPS Codes* and *Attachment 105: Addendum to FICE Codes*, both contained within the *NLSY Geocode Codebook Supplement*, provide state coding information for the locations of colleges attended.

User Notes: Users should be aware that the longitudinal collection of schooling experiences generates the possibility of respondent-reported inconsistencies. Mauldon (1990) reports on the discrepancies in NLSY retrospective versus panel data for one subset of NLSY variables, those containing information on school absences. A review of NLSY schooling data (Chuang 1990) indicated the following types of inconsistent observations: (1) respondents currently attending school whose "grade currently attending" is the same as the highest grade completed; (2) highest grade attended or grade currently attending decreases over time; (3) highest grade completed decreases over time; (4) highest grade attended or grade currently attending is the same as the highest grade reported for a previous year; (5) as of the year in which the respondent said s/he received a high school diploma, the highest grade completed was less than 12 but greater than zero; and (6) highest grade attended or grade currently attended is less than the highest grade completed at the same year. Some of these seeming inconsistencies reflect complications originating in interrupted careers in college, transfers between colleges and changes in major field of study. Dilemmas inherent in measuring educational attainment in another national survey, the *Current Population Survey*, some of which have relevance for the NLS, are discussed in Kominski and Siegel (1993). Finally, due to some unresolved coding issues, cross-wave matches of supplemental FICE codes should not be assumed. Persons for whom matches of these supplemental codes are an important consideration should contact NLS User Services.

Creation procedures for recent 'Highest Grade Completed' variables are provided within the NLSY documentation. This code factors the following information into the attainment status of each NLSY respondent: (1) school attendance since last interview; (2) grade or year of school attending; (3) highest grade of regular school ever attended; (4) highest grade or year of school completed and for which credit was received; (5) receipt of a high school diploma or GED since last interview; (6) have diploma or GED; (7) month/year last enrolled; and (8) currently enrolled. Users needing creation procedures for earlier survey years should contact CHRR.

References

CHUANG, HWEI-LIN. "Descriptions for the School Array and Highest Grade Completed Array." Draft Notes, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1990.

KOMINSKI, ROBERT and SIEGEL, PAUL M. "Measuring Education in the *Current Population Survey*." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,9 (September 1993): 34-38.

MAULDON, JANE. "How Well Do Retrospective Recalls Match Panel Reports." Working Paper, University of California - Berkeley, 1990.

NLSY Children

Schooling information is available within the NLSY Child Data File on: (1) children assessed during each child survey year; (2) NLSY mothers; and (3) members of the mother's household such as spouse, partner, or other adult household members.

Child's Schooling: Current school enrollment and grade information has been collected during the child assessment surveys for each child who was four years of age or older. Grade information was gathered for both those children currently attending and those who had ever attended regular school. Post-1986 child surveys included a set of questions for children three years of age or older (under age 9 in 1990) on whether they were attending nursery school or a preschool program or had ever been enrolled in a preschool program, day care, or Head Start. The Head Start series provides information on age first attended, length of time attending, and how satisfied the child's mother was with the Head Start program.

Mothers of ten year of age or older children were asked during post-1986 child assessment interviews for additional information on their child's schooling experiences. For those children attending school, two sets of questions were fielded on the type of school attended. The first differentiates between "public", "private", or "religious" while the second identifies the school as a "school for gifted children", a "school for handicapped children", or as a "regular public or private school". Information was also collected for those children attending school on: (1) whether the child was attending special classes for remedial or advanced work; and (2) whether the child had ever repeated a grade and, if so, the reason(s), e.g., the child had failed academically, was too young or immature, had moved to a more difficult school, was truant, frequently absent, etc. Reasons why children were not attending school were identified by each mother; coding categories include expulsion/suspension, physical/emotional/mental condition, the school was closed, or the child's father would not let the child attend.

Finally, during the child interviews, children ages ten and older supplied information on: (1) the grade they were currently (or had last) attended; (2) characteristics of their school; and (3) satisfaction with their school. These satisfaction items addressed to the children are identical to those asked of their mothers in 1979. Mott and Quinlan (1993) discuss these child data.

Mother's Educational Enrollment & Attainment: Two sets of variables on the schooling and educational attainment of each mother have been created for the child data set: 'Highest Grade Completed by Mother' as of each interview and whether or not 'Mother Currently Attending or Enrolled in Regular School'. Users of the Child CD-ROM have access to all educational status and attainment variables listed above in Table 3.11.1.

Spouse/Partner & Adult Household Members' Educational Attainment: Three sets of variables are available for each survey year on the educational attainment of other household (HH) members: (1)'HGC (Highest Grade Completed) by Spouse in HH'; (2) 'HGC by Partner in HH'; and (3) '# of Adult HH Members with Highest Grade Completed' coupled with various years of schooling, e.g., "less than 12", "12-13", "14-15", "16 or more".

***Survey Instruments, Documentation and Data Files*:** The child's current school enrollment and grade information is collected within Section 1 "Background" of each assessment year's *Child Supplement*. These variables are described in the "Child Assessment" sections of the *NLSY Child Raw Supplement Codebook* and are located in the CHDSUP86/88/90/92 record types. The type of school - reason not attending child series were collected with the "School and Family Background" sections of the 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Mother Supplement*. The variables have been placed within the MOMSUP88/90/92 record types and can be found described in the "Child Schooling and Headstart" sections of the *NLSY Child Raw*

Item Supplement Codebook. The child school description and satisfaction measures were gathered with the 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Self-Administered Supplement*. These variables are described in the "Child 10 and Over Supplement" sections of the *NLSY Child Raw Item Supplement Codebook* and are located in the CHDSUP88/90/92 record types. The two created variables on mothers' schooling are described in the "Maternal Education History" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and can be found in the child record type FAMBKGN. Variables describing the educational level of household members can be found in the "Household Composition" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and have been placed within the MHHCOMP record type.

Center Research Reports

MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. "The Ten-and-Over-Years: Self-Reports from the Children of the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1993.

MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V. "Participation in Project Head Start: Determinants and Possible Short-Term Consequences." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1992.

Original Cohorts

Introduction

Data on the educational status and attainment of respondents in the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts were collected at select survey points as part of the broader collection of information on respondents' training investments; an overview of education-specific variables present for these two cohorts is presented below in semi-chronological order by survey year. Due to the fact that schooling, particularly school-to-work transition, was a primary focus of the surveys of the Young Men and Young Women, questions on education were fielded more frequently and the data collection was more comprehensive. Some of the more commonly used educational status and attainment variables that are available for the Young Men and Young Women respondents are summarized by subject area below. Descriptions of the various standardized test scores available for respondents in the Young Men and Young Women cohorts can be found in the "Aptitude, Achievement, & Intelligence Scores" section of this Guide. Data from the separately administered school survey and the constructed college survey variables are described in the "High School & College Surveys" section.

Older Men: Information collected during 1966 on the highest grade that each respondent had attended and whether that grade had been completed was used to construct the initial survey year variable, 'Highest Grade Completed, 66'. Follow-up questions, asked during the 1966 survey, gathered

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information on whether respondents had been enrolled in a vocational or commercial curriculum during high school, and if so, the primary type of training, e.g., secretarial, bookkeeping, mechanics, woodworking, etc., that they had received. The location, i.e., state, in which respondents last attended high school was identified during the 1971 survey. The 1976 interviews gathered information on the highest grade of school that had been completed, the year of graduation from high school, the year last attended college, whether or not a college degree had been received and, if so, the type of highest college degree earned ("associate", "bachelors", "masters", "Ph.D./LL.B./M.D./etc"). College enrollment during the past year was measured at four survey points: 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1980. In addition to these respondent-specific data, schooling and educational attainment variables are available for select survey years for household members and children of Older Men respondents.

Mature Women: Information on the highest grade completed by respondents in this cohort has been collected at three survey points: (1) a variable was created for 1967, the initial survey year, from a series of questions eliciting information on the highest grade of regular school the respondent had attended, whether that grade had been completed, and whether additional coursework in which the respondent had been enrolled since full-time school had resulted in a diploma; and (2) the 1977 and 1989 'Highest Grade Completed' variables reflect the attainment level that was reported by the respondent. The 1977 survey collected, in addition, information on when the respondent had received her high school diploma, whether she had ever attended college, the highest degree ever received, the field of study for that degree, and the date the degree was received. The 1981 survey asked respondents whether they had ever attended high school, if they had received a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED), which they had received and when. Information on the type of vocational or commercial curriculum taken in high school was collected in 1967; the 1972 questionnaire included a question on how well the respondent had done in high school English courses while the 1981 survey included a series of questions on whether the respondent had been enrolled in high school mathematics courses, the type (e.g., algebra, geometry, trigonometry), the length of time, and how well the respondent had done in these courses. College attendance information has been gathered at eight survey points: the 1977 and 1981 interviews which documented whether the respondent had ever attended college and the 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, and 1989 questionnaires which solicited such information as whether the respondent had attended college since the last interview, the number of weeks and hours per week she was in attendance, whether she had received a college degree since the last interview, type of college degree obtained, and field of study in college. State location of last high school attended is provided from information collected during the 1971 interview. The 1986 questionnaire included two questions on educational expenses incurred over the past 12 month period. Finally, educational status and attainment variables are available for select survey years for respondents' parents, husband, children, and siblings as well as for other related family/household members.

Young Men: Some of the primary sets of enrollment and educational attainment variables present for respondents in the Young Men cohort are discussed below. A description of the separately-administered 1968 school survey and the set of created variables providing information on the characteristics of colleges attended through the early 1970s can be found in the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide. Data collected on the educational plans and aspirations of these young men will become part of the broader topic "Attitudes & Aspirations" to be covered in a future edition.

Current School Enrollment Status

1. ***Enrollment Status - Is R Currently Enrolled?*** Whether or not the respondent was attending regular school at the time of the interview was asked during each survey year.

2. ***Grade Attending***. For those attending regular school, information was collected during each survey year on the specific grade within elementary/high school or the year of college he was attending.

Educational Attainment

1. ***Highest Grade Completed as of XX - Revised***. A series of edited educational attainment variables were created by Center staff for the first nine survey years (1966 through 1976). These are summary variables, available for most respondents, in which each respondent's record has been longitudinally edited and crosschecked against information gathered during other years. Derivations for most of these revised variables appear within the codebook. Post-1976 highest grade completed variables provide update information for only those respondents attending school since the date of last interview. The "User Notes" section below includes a discussion of these variables.

2. ***Date of Diploma***. Information on the month and year that a high school diploma was received was collected in 1976 for those respondents who had completed high school but who had never been enrolled in college.

3. ***Ever Attended College***. A single question fielded in 1981, the last interview, provides summary information for those respondents not currently attending college (or who reported that they had attended since the last interview) on whether they had ever attended a college or university.

4. ***Type of College Degree.*** The information collected in 1966 on type of college degree ("associate", "bachelors", "masters", "doctorate") was updated during each survey year except 1976 for those respondents who received a degree since the previous interview. The 1976 interview provides information on the highest degree ever received for those in at least the second year of college.

High School & College Experiences: The 1966 survey fielded a set of questions designed to assess each respondent's overall high school and college experiences. The high school series included questions on: (1) whether or not a respondent participated in extracurricular activities, the number of hours per week and favorite activity (e.g., "sports", "music", "other clubs", etc.); (2) number of hours per week he spent on homework, where he studied and if there were distractions to his homework efforts; (3) which high school subjects he liked most/least and the reasons; (4) the kinds of non-school-related activities that took up most of his time (e.g., "sports", "working for pay", "a hobby", etc.); and (5) the respondent's general attitude toward his high school years. The college experience series collected information on: (1) how he felt about his college experience; (2) the field of study liked most/least and the reasons; and (3) for those respondents currently enrolled who would like more education, information was collected on how many years of education he would like to complete, how much education he thought he would actually get, what college he would like to attend, and what field he would like to study. Comparable sets of questions were asked of respondents in the Young Women cohort. Information collected on the names and locations of up to four colleges was used in construction of the college survey variables; see the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide for more information.

High School & College Curricula

1. ***Type of High School Curriculum.*** Type of high school curriculum, i.e., "vocational", "commercial", "college preparatory", or "general", in which a respondent was enrolled during his last year of high school was collected during the initial 1966 interview. These data were updated during the 1967-1971 surveys for those respondents enrolled in school during those years.

2. ***Type of College Curriculum.*** Information on the type of college curriculum that respondents were pursuing is available for the 1967 through 1971 survey years. The universe for this series is those respondents currently attending college. Coding categories are the same as those used for the 'Field of Study' variables described below.

3. ***Field of Study.*** Data collected in 1966 on the area of concentration of respondents' most recent college degree were updated during subsequent interviews for those who received a degree between survey dates. A series of variables were created that summarize the field of study of respondent's most recent undergraduate/graduate college degree as of the 1966-1971 interviews. The 1976 questionnaire asked those respondents enrolled in at least the second year of college for information on the field of study of highest college degree received. The classification system(s) utilized through 1975 included such disciplines as the "Humanities", "Education", "Mathematics", "Business/Commerce", "Social Science", "Science", "Law" while the post-1975 field of study schema were expanded to include such fields as "Computer & Information Sciences", "Health Professions", "Public Affairs and Services", as well as specific disciplines leading to an associate degree, e.g., "Mechanical & Engineering Technologies", "Health Services and Paramedical Technologies", etc.

College Tuition & Financial Aid: Full-time annual tuition amounts were collected during 1966 for the most recent college attended and during 1967-1971 and 1976 for the college the respondent was attending that year. Comprehensive information on financial aid received in connection with college attendance was gathered during all surveys except 1973 and 1975. Data are available on whether a respondent enrolled in college received financial assistance, the type(s) (scholarship, assistantship, loan, GI Bill, etc.), and, for most years, the dollar amount. Users should note that the set of financial aid questions fielded during most survey years as part of the "Assets and Income" section, i.e., whether relatives provided financial aid, which relative(s), and the dollar amount received, did not have as their universe only those respondents attending college.

Type and Location of Schools

1. ***Is School Public?*** Information on whether the current or last school attended was public or private was collected during the 1966-1971, 1976, and 1981 surveys.

2. ***Census Division of School Currently or Last Attended.*** Census division of last high school attended is provided for the 1966 interview. This information was updated during all but the 1978 and 1980 survey years for the school the respondent was currently attending.

3. ***Comparison of Residence While in High School with Current Residence & with College Location.*** A series of comparison variables have been created for the 1966-1970 survey years that provide information on whether the respondent resided in that year within the same or different county, state, or Census division as that in which his high school or college was located. A second set of variables is present for 1966, 1973

and 1975 that compares the location of, for example, the most recent college attended with other colleges attended. The "User Notes" section below contains a cautionary note on the address information used to construct these variables.

4. ***Presence & Type of Accredited Two- & Four-Year Colleges in Labor Market of Current Residence.*** A discrete set of variables was created for the 1966 survey year that provide information on whether there existed within the respondent's labor market various types of colleges, e.g., two-year public colleges, four-year girls' colleges, both public and private four-year colleges, etc. The "User Notes" section below contains a cautionary note on the address information used to construct these variables.

Young Women: Some of the primary sets of enrollment and educational attainment variables present for respondents in the Young Women cohort are discussed below. A description of the separately-administered 1968 school survey and the set of created variables providing information on the characteristics of colleges attended through the early 1970s can be found in the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide. Data collected on the educational plans and aspirations of these young women will become part of the broader topic "Attitudes & Aspirations" to be covered in a future edition.

Current School Enrollment Status

1. ***Enrollment Status - Is R Currently Enrolled?*** Whether or not the respondent was attending or enrolled in regular school at the time of the interview was collected during each survey year.

2. ***Grade Attending.*** For those attending regular school, information was collected at each survey point on the specific grade within elementary/high school or the year of college she was attending.

3. ***Full- versus Part-time Enrollment.*** Those respondents enrolled in school were asked during all survey years except 1980, 1982, and 1983, whether they were enrolled as a full-time or part-time student.

Educational Attainment

1. ***Highest Grade Completed.*** Information on the highest grade completed by each respondent was collected from all respondents during the initial survey year. A series of attainment variables, the titles of which contain the term "REVISED", were created by Center staff for the survey years 1969-1978. These summary variables, available for most respondents regardless of interview status, provide longitudinally consistent measures of each respondent's reported educational attainment record. Non-revised 'Highest Grade Completed' variables collected during 1975, 1977, and 1978 provide information for a select universe, namely those not enrolled in school since the last interview/as of the current interview. The universe of post-1978 attainment variables is those respondents attending regular school since the last interview.

2. ***Date of Diploma.*** The 1983 survey collected information from each respondent on whether or not she had obtained a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and, if so, which type and the month/year it was received. Similar information (exclusive of dates) was collected during the 1985, 1987, 1988, and 1991 interviews from those respondents who had attended school since the last interview. The 1978 interview gathered information from those respondents not enrolled in high school or college on the month/year a diploma was received.

3. ***College Enrollment Status.*** The 'Grade Attending' variables discussed above provide college enrollment status information for each survey year. In addition, the 1968 questionnaire collected information on date started/stopped most recent college enrollment and the 1973 survey asked those respondents who reported that they were not working a retrospective question on whether or not they had been attending college in February 1968.

4. ***Type of College Degree.*** Respondents who had ever attended college as of the initial survey year were asked for information on the type of college degree ("associate", "bachelor", "master", "doctorate") received. During all subsequent interviews except 1978, this information was updated for those who had received a degree since the last interview. The 1978 survey collected information on the type of highest college degree received from those respondents who had more than one year of college.

High School & College Experiences. The 1968 survey included a set of questions designed to assess each respondent's overall high school and college experiences. The high school series included questions on: (1) which high school subjects the respondent liked most/least and the reasons; (2) number of hours per week she spent on homework, where she studied and if there were distractions to her homework efforts; (3) whether or not she participated in extracurricular activities, the number of hours per week and favorite activity (e.g., "sports", "music", "dramatics", "other clubs", etc); (4) the kinds of non-school-related activities that took up most of her time (e.g., "sports", "working for pay", "a hobby", etc.); and (5) the respondent's general attitude toward her high school years. The college experience series collected information on: (1) how she felt about her college experience; (2) the field of study liked most/least and the reasons; and (3) for those respondents currently enrolled who would like more education, how many years of education she would like to complete, how much education she thought she would actually get, what college she would like to attend, and what field she would like to study. Comparable sets of questions were asked of respondents in the Young Men cohort. Information collected on the names and locations of up to four colleges was used in the construction of the college survey variables; see the "High School & College Surveys" section of this Guide for more information.

High School & College Curricula

1. ***Type of High School Curriculum.*** Type of high school curriculum, i.e., "vocational", "commercial", "college preparatory", or "general", was collected in 1968 from all respondents who had ever attended high school. These data were updated during the 1969-1973 surveys for those respondents enrolled in school during those years. A variable, 'Curriculum in Most Recent High School', was created for 1970 which edited information on each respondent's current enrollment status, grade attending and high school curriculum collected during the 1968, 1969 and 1970 surveys. During the 1968 survey, those respondents who had ever attended high school were asked whether they had taken typing or shorthand, if so, which one(s), and the number of years the course(s) had been taken. The 1983 interview included a series of questions on whether or not the respondent had been enrolled in various types of mathematics courses, e.g., algebra, geometry, trigonometry/calculus, the number of years such courses were taken and how well she had done in this coursework.

2. ***Field of Study.*** Information on the field of concentration or discipline was collected during the initial survey year from those respondents who had ever attended college. These data were updated during subsequent surveys for those respondents who had received a degree since the last interview. The 1978 interview collected field of study information for: (1) those currently attending college; (2) those who were not attending college but who at some point had done so although no degree had been received; and (3) those whose college endeavors had resulted in a degree. The classification system(s) utilized through 1975 included such disciplines as the "Humanities", "Education", "Mathematics", "Business/Commerce", "Social Science", "Science", "Home Economics" while the post-1975 field of study categories were expanded to include "Business & Management", "Fine & Applied Arts", "Health Professions", "Public Affairs and Services", as well as specific disciplines leading

to an associate degree, e.g., "Data Processing Technologies", "Public Service Related Technologies", "Health Services and Paramedical Technologies", etc.

College Tuition & Financial Aid. Full-time annual tuition amounts were collected during 1968 for the most recent college attended and during 1969-1973 and 1978 for the college the respondent was attending that year. Information on whether or not the respondent received financial aid and the amount received was collected during 1968-1978. Types of financial aid received, e.g., scholarship, fellowship, assistantship, loan, etc., were collected during all except the initial survey year.

Type and Location of Schools

1. ***Is School Public?*** Information on whether the schools attended by the respondent were "public" or "private" was gathered during the 1968-1973 and 1978 surveys.

2. ***Census Division of Last High School Attended.*** The Census division, "New England", "Pacific", "Mountain", etc., of the last high school attended by the respondent as of the 1968 interview is available for most respondents.

3. ***Comparison of School Locations with Location of Current Residence.*** A discrete set of variables are available that compare the location of the respondent's school (high school, college) with that of her current residence for the 1968 - 1971 survey years. Coding categories include: "same SMSA or county", "different SMSA or county - same state", "different state - same division", "different division", or "abroad". A second set of variables, e.g., 'Comparison of Location of High School and Most Recent College', compares the location of schools attended as of 1968, 1977 and 1978. The "User Notes" section below contains a cautionary note on the address information used to construct these variables.

4. ***Presence & Type of Accredited Two- & Four-Year Colleges in Labor Market of Current Residence.*** Variables are present for the 1968, 1969 and 1970 survey years that provide information on the types of colleges, e.g., only two-year colleges, only four-year colleges, both two- and four-year colleges, that existed within the respondent's labor market. A second set, available for the 1968 survey only, provides descriptive information on local area colleges, e.g., the colleges present within the labor market were, for example, coeducational, both public and private

colleges or girls only colleges. The "User Notes" section below contains a cautionary note on the address information used to construct these variables.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The sets of variables described above are found in a variety of questionnaire sections (see below). Appendices within each cohort's *Codebook Supplement* present the fields of study classification systems and Census division/state codes. Those survey years in which the 'Highest Grade Completed' variable has been created by CHRR are depicted in Table 3.7.2 in the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide.

Older Men: The "Education and Training" section of the 1966 questionnaire, the "Family Background" section of the 1971 instrument, the "Marital History and Other Background" section of the 1976 questionnaire and the household roster sections of the 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1980 instruments.

Mature Women: The "Education and Training" sections of the 1967, 1977, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989 questionnaires and the "Education Expenses" section of the 1986 instrument.

Young Men: The "Education and Training", "High School Experiences", "College Experiences" and "Educational Goals" sections of the 1966 questionnaire and the "Educational Status" section of subsequent instruments.

Young Women: The "Education and Training", "High School Experiences", "College Experiences" and "Educational Goals" sections of the 1968 questionnaire, the "Educational Status" or "Education and Training" sections of subsequent instruments, and the "Family Background" section of the 1973 questionnaire.

User Notes: A commonly asked question concerns educational attainment, i.e., the availability of information on highest grade completed. During the initial survey years, the presence of the edited 'Highest Grade Completed' variables made the construction of an attainment variable unnecessary. The 'Highest Grade Completed' variables were the result of extensive hand-edits; they are, in some ways, a best guess made by examining the complete longitudinal record of each respondent. After the mid-70s, a series of questions were asked during each interview about whether the respondent is currently attending or has attended regular school since the last interview. If the respondent replied in the affirmative, information was gathered on the grade attending and/or completed. These variables are called "update" variables and are available for less than the full universe of respondents. CHRR suggests that researchers needing data on educational attainment for a more complete universe of respondents than those to whom the update questions are administered locate the last summary variable available and use the periodic update information to increment the created variable. In order to simplify the creation process, a global question is fielded every few years to collect information from all respondents on highest grade completed. Problems that arise as the result of data being obtained at multiple survey points will need to be resolved by the individual researcher.

Variables that depend upon address information have been created by Census in an inconsistent manner. The majority of geographic variables were revised in the mid-1970s to correct for known discrepancies in permanent versus temporary address data. However, certain variables, including the 'Comparison of School Locations with Location of Current Residence' and 'Presence and Type of Accredited Two- and Four-Year Colleges in Labor Market of Current Residence', were not updated. A more complete discussion can be found in the "User Notes" section of the "Geographic Residence & Environmental Characteristics" section of this Guide.

3.12 FRINGE BENEFITS

Introduction

This section reviews the fringe benefit data collected for NLS respondents. Additional information on other work-related benefits can be found in the "Pension Benefits & Pension Plans" section of this Guide.

NLSY

Data on the availability of fringe benefits provided by employers of NLSY respondents have been collected during each survey year except 1981. The fringe benefit series were administered, during all surveys except 1979 and 1993, to those respondents who worked 20 hours or more a week at their current or last job and who were not self-employed in an unincorporated business or enlisted in the military. During the 1993 interviews, those working under 20 hours a week were asked if their employer made available any fringe benefits. Those respondents replying in the affirmative were then asked the detailed fringe benefit series. The types of benefits about which information has been gathered varies across the years. Table 3.12.1 summarizes by survey year the numbers of employed NLSY respondents reporting the availability of each type of benefit.

Survey Instruments: The "Current Labor Force Status (CPS)" sections of the NLSY questionnaire contain the employer-related fringe benefit series: Section 8 (1979), Section 7 (1980), and Sections 5 (1982-1992).

Data Files: NLSY fringe benefit variables can be found in the yearly MXXVAR record types.

User Notes: These data do not reflect actual coverage by a specific fringe benefit but rather a respondent's reported knowledge of whether his/her employer made such a fringe benefit available. The 1991 - 1993 questions on the availability of sick or vacation leave were designed to collect information on the number of days earned and appear within the questionnaire following the regular fringe benefit series.

Original Cohorts

Data on the availability of fringe benefits provided by employers of respondents in the Young Men, Young Women, and Mature Women cohorts were

Table 3.12.1 Numbers of Civilian Workers Reporting the Availability of Various Types of Fringe Benefits at their Current/Last Job: NLSY 1979-1993

Type of Fringe Benefit	1979	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 [b]
Reporting Availability [a]	5047	4132	7652	5869	6560	6492	6735	7014	8131	8126	8015	6214	6147	
Medical/Surgical/Hospital Insurance	1893	2305	4124	3757	4347	4380	4704	5141	5704	6052	6009	5181	5135	5056
Life Insurance	1230	1647	2979	2912	3391	3421	3800	4262	4719	5027	5067	4360	4331	4316
Paid Vacation	2190	2664	4494	4205	4740	4716	5040	5456	6023	6229	6312	5308	5227	
Sick Days w/ Full Pay						3468	3815	4307	4634	4903	4906	3683	3989	
Dental Benefits						2563	2913	3425	3833	4149	4222	3835	3816	3894
Maternity/Paternity Leave						3395	3695	4101	4284	4467	4413	3755	3719	4057
Disability Insurance									4748					
Retirement Plan (Not SS)									3933	4219	4345	3901	3949	4000
Stock Options									1848					
Profit Sharing									2029	2214	2208	1956	2019	1949
Training/Educational Opportunities									3208	3567	3775	3307	3306	3308
Company-Provided or Subsidized Childcare									342	430	509	533	526	509
Company-Paid or Subsidized Meals									1016	1259	1301			
Company-Provided or Subsidized Transportation									932					
Company-Provided or Subsidized Housing									228					
Flexible Hours or Work Schedule										3846	3878	3249	3218	3264
Company-Provided or Subsidized Parking										4337	5003			
Employee Discounts										3631	3709			

[a] The eligible universe for the fringe benefit series during all surveys except 1979 and 1993 is those respondents who worked 20 or more hours a week at their current or last job. Excluded are self-employed respondents working in an unincorporated business and those enlisted in the military.
[b] Preliminary figures.

collected during the following survey years:

Young Women: 1978, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993
Mature Women: 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989
Young Men: 1976, 1981

Gathered at each survey point was information about such fringe benefits as: (1) medical/surgical/hospital/dental/vision insurance; (2) life insurance; (3) a retirement pension program; (4) paid sick leave; (5) paid vacation; (6) training/educational opportunities; (7) profit sharing; (8) stock options; and (9) free/discounted meals or merchandise. In addition, select surveys collected data on the availability of paid and unpaid maternity leave, flexible work hours, child day care, paid personal time, time off for child care, time off for elder care, or a flexible menu of benefits. Table 3.12.2 below summarizes by cohort and survey year the numbers of employed respondents reporting the availability of each type of fringe benefit.

The 1987 Young Women questionnaire included additional items that asked respondents to rank their most important and most desired fringe benefits. The 1991 Young Women survey broadened the collection of fringe benefit data to include that on actual coverage by a health or retirement plan provided by the respondent's employer. Information on specific types of health insurance coverage, e.g., medical/surgical/hospital care, dental services, vision care, or prescription drugs, was collected as were data on whether those respondents covered by a pension plan were vested. These pension data are discussed in more detail within the "Pension Benefits & Pension Plans" section of this Guide.

Related Variables: Additional information on eligibility for and receipt of various kinds of retirement benefits and/or on coverage by medical insurance has been collected. Users interested in these sets of questions should reference the "Income & Assets", "Health", or "Retirement" sections of each cohort's questionnaires.

Survey Instruments: The "Current Labor Force Status", "Current Labor Force Status and Work History", or "Employment" sections of the Young Men, Mature Women, and Young Women questionnaires.

User Notes: Users should note that the universe for the fringe benefit series is restricted to those respondents who have worked since the last

Table 3.12.2 Numbers of Employed Respondents Reporting the Availability of Various Types of Fringe Benefits at their Current Job: NLS of Mature Women, NLS of Young Men, & NLS of Young Women

	Mature Women				Young Men		Young Women					
Reporting Availability	**1977**	**1982**	**1987**	**1989**	**1976**	**1981**	**1978**	**1983**	**1985**	**1987**	**1988**	**1991**
One or More Benefit	1445	1703	1315	1229	2741	2637	1763	2089	2439	2445	2336	2364
No Benefits	313	265	246	246	262	156	232	284	---	283	272	318
Type of Benefit												
Medical/Surgical/Hospital/ Dental/Vision Insurance	1184	1304	966	875	2380	2410	1523	1634	1911	2010	1895	1937
Life Insurance	975	1049	769	710	1932	2024	1087	1349	1636	1729	1576	1588
Retirement Pension Program	1033	1044	796	729	1861	1864	1091	1295	1547	1654	1532	1634
Training/Education Opportunities	545	674	534	517	1362	1484	801	1038	1418	1537	1306	1337
Profit Sharing	215	242	204	197	618	654	327	430	570	634	504	519
Stock Options	176	168	153	134	552	620	284	362	457	487	401	411
Free or Discounted Meals	200	292	215	214	372	338	287	224	431	482	395	385
Free or Discounted Merchandise	240	291	211	176	709	605	400	436	645	712	501	459
Paid Sick Leave	1129	1230	947	816	2002	1975	1356	1575	1833	1891	1743	1772
Paid Maternity Leave				319			480	827	1158	1110	918	923
Unpaid Maternity Leave				133			561	493	1165	1144	617	609
Paid Vacation Leave	1208	1366	1003	910	2440	2324	1501	1683	1949	2001	1869	1922
Flexible Work Hours		471	420	374		926		717	1131	1199	899	955
Child Day Care				36				62	113	137	101	136
Paid Personal Time				376						1136	874	1059
Time Off for Child Care				72						576	316	371
Time Off for Elder Care				60								235
Flexible Menu of Benefits				143								529
Other		123	115	147				207	378	412	380	233

Universe: Those respondents who were working at the current survey date within a private company or as a government worker.

interview and who were employed in a private business or as a government worker. The 1981 Young Men data include five respondents who are coded as both with and without benefits; their case ID#s are: 601, 1788, 3119, 3206, and 4239. Multiple entry "mark all that apply" questions typically found in the fringe benefit sections of the Original Cohort questionnaires were coded as geometric progressions during all but the most recent survey years. SAS statements to unpack such variables are presented in Section 4 of this Guide.

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3.13 GEOGRAPHIC RESIDENCE & ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

This section will review the detailed set of NLSY geographic and environmental variables and the more general regional and residential comparison variables present for respondents in the four Original Cohorts.

NLSY

Two sets of residential-geographic variables are available for NLSY respondents on the main and geocode data files: (1) information specifying where, geographically, each respondent resided at various points in time, e.g., at birth, at age 14, at the survey date; and (2) environmental characteristics of each respondent's county and SMSA of current residence. State, county and zipcode information is reported by each respondent at the time of interview. This information is merged with information from several other data files, namely the *City Reference File* (Census 1973, 1982, 1983, 1987) and the *County & City Data Book* (Census 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988), to provide detailed information on the geographic residence of each NLSY respondent and the characteristics of the environments in which they have lived. These main and geocode file variables are described in more detail below. An additional set of geographic mobility measures is available on the Women's Support Network File for NLSY females interviewed during 1983-1985. Three "across-wave" files present on the Women's Support Network Tape compare the extent of matching between female respondents' own addresses and telephone numbers across the following three survey points: 1983 to 1984, 1983 to 1985, and 1984 to 1985. The following types of measures are available: (1) extent of zipcode match (all 5-digit match, first 3-digit match, same state, same subregion, same region, different region); (2) extent of telephone number match (same phone number, same exchange, same area code, same state, same subregion, same region, different region); (3) extent of city/state match (same city, same state, same subregion, same region, different region); and (4) distance of move or separation (same 5-digit zip, within 50 miles, 51-150 miles, 151-300 miles, 301-600 miles, 1001-1400 miles, more than 1800 miles, etc.). Persons interested in more information on this separate data set should acquire the special documentation available for these files.

Related NLSY variables discussed in the "Household Composition" section of this Guide include: (1) type of residence or dwelling unit at the time of interview (e.g., dorm, hospital, jail, orphanage, own home, etc.), information which is collected each year during the household enumeration; and (2) childhood living arrangements of NLSY respondents during their first through eighteenth years, including not only information on persons with whom the respondent lived (e.g., biological versus adoptive and step-parents) but on institutions such as a children's home, group care home or detention center/jail/prison in which s/he may have resided.

Geographic Residence: Present within the main and/or geocode NLSY data files is information that specifies the actual country, county, state, and geographic region of each respondent's location of birth and residence at the age of 14. In addition, detailed geographic mobility information was collected during the 1979-1980 and 1982 surveys; data were gathered on the country/county/state and timing of up to five residential moves since January 1978 or since the last interview.

Variables created for each survey year include: (1) region of current residence, i.e.,"Northeast", "North Central", "South", and "West". (2) whether the current residence is in an urban or rural county. This series is based upon the respondent's state and county of residence and the "% urban population" data from the *County & City Data Book*. A respondent is defined as a rural resident if the population in the county of residence is between 0-49% urban. An urban resident resides in a county for which the population is between 50-100% urban. (3) whether current residence is in an SMSA or central city. Based upon zipcode, state and county matches with metropolitan statistical designations for place of residence, a determination is made (if possible) as to the location of the respondent within or outside of a metropolitan statistical area. (4) the specific county and state (edited), and SMSA of residence at the time of interview, coded with *FIPS* codes.

Available since 1988 is the set of variables titled 'Current Residence in U.S.?' which are based upon county, state and/or country/territory of residence. A related variable, 'Does R Live on a Farm or in a Rural Area?' is discussed in the notes to users section below. Finally, available for select survey years is information identifying various other metropolitan statistical areas of respondents' current residence, e.g., PMSA, MSA, MSA/CMSA/NECMA, as well as whether the respondent is a resident of the United States, the location of jobs, colleges attended and point of discharge from military service. Census tract information is not available.

The chart on the following pages summarizes some of the primary residential variables present for the NLSY. Depicted are the survey year(s) for which each variable is available, the record type name of the main or geocode file in which each variable can be found, and the name of the documentation item that provides additional information (Table 3.13.1).

Data Files: Those residence variables discussed above can be found within the FAMBKGN, KEYVARS, GEOXX or MXXVAR record types. The level of detail available determines, in general, whether a variable is placed within the restricted release GEOXX files or is present within one of the record types on the main data set. Thus, general country level information, e.g., whether the respondent resided at various points in time within or without the United States, is available to all users with no restriction while the specific county or SMSA in which s/he resided at a specific interview point is present only within the restricted release geocode data files.

NLSY Documentation: The attachments and appendices listed below offer creation procedure information and coding systems for the geographic residence variables discussed above. They are present within the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* and/or the *NLSY Geocode Codebook Supplement.*

Attachment 100 [REGIONS - SOUTH/NONSOUTH] lists the states belonging to each of the four regions used to code the 'Region of Residence', 'South/Nonsouth Place of Birth', and 'South/Nonsouth Place of Residence at Age 14' variables.

Attachment 101 [FOREIGN COUNTRIES] provides the foreign country codes used to classify respondents' country of residence and country of parents' birthplace.

Attachment 102 [STATES - COUNTIES] contains the *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publication 5-1* codes (U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards) that are used to code the state/county of birth and state/county of residence variables. The state codes are a 2-digit numeric code ranging from 01 (Alabama) to 56 (Wyoming). There is a code for the District of Columbia and gaps have been left for possible later additions.

Attachment 104 [STATISTICAL AREAS] presents the following classification systems: the 1981 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), the 1983 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the 1983 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas(CMSAs) and Associated Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), and 1988 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), and Associated Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) [Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and the Budget]. The 1983 SMSA geocode is a 4-digit numeric code identifying each SMSA. These codes are arranged in alphabetical order beginning with 0040 (Abilene, TX) and ending with 9340 (Yuba City, CA). A separate listing of New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) is appended.

Table 3.13.1 Select Residence Variables by Survey Year & Record Type: NLSY Main & Geocode Files

	Survey Year(s)	Record Type	Documentation
Residence at Birth			
Country of - U.S. or Other Country	1979 & 1983	FAMBKGN	---
Country of - Actual Other Country	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 101
County of	1979	GEO79	Attachment 102
State of	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 102
	1979	GEO79	Attachment 102
South/Non South Place of	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 100
Residence at Age 14			
Country of - U.S. or Other Country	1979	FAMBKGN	---
Country of - Actual Other Country	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 101
	1979	GEO79	Attachment 101
County of	1979	GEO79	Attachment 102
State of	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 102
	1979	GEO79	Attachment 102
South/Non South Place of	1979	FAMBKGN	Attachment 100
Area of Residence - Urban/Rural	1979	FAMBKGN	*NLS Users' Guide*
Present Residence			
Lived in Since Birth	1979	FAMBKGN	---
Year of Move to	1979	FAMBKGN	---

Table 3.13.1 (Continued) Select Residence Variables by Survey Year & Record Type: NLSY Main & Geocode Files

	Survey Year(s)	Record Type	Documentation
Most Recent Residence			
5th-1st Country/County/State of Since January 1978	1979	GEO79	Attachment 101 Attachment 102
Month/Year of Move(s)	1979	FAMBKGN	
5th-1st Country/County/State of Since Last Interview	1980	GEO80	
Month/Year of Move(s)	1980	FAMBKGN	
9th-1st Country/County/State of Since 1980 Interview	1982	GEO82	
Month/Year of Move(s)	1982	FAMBKGN	
Current Residence			
Region of	1979-1992	KEYVARS	Attachment 100
Urban/Rural	1979-1992	KEYVARS	Attachment 6 & *NLS Users' Guide*
SMSA/Central City	1979-1992	KEYVARS	Attachment 6 & *NLS Users' Guide*
In U.S.	1988-1992	MXXVAR	*NLS Users' Guide*
County of	1979-1992	GEOXX	Attachment 10 Attachment 102 Attachment 104
State of	1979-1992	GEOXX	
SMSA of	1979-1992	GEOXX	
PMSA of	1983-1992	GEOXX	
MSA of	1983-1992	GEOXX	
CMSA of	1983-1992	GEOXX	
MSA/CMSA/NECMA of & MSA/CMSA/NECMA of Record Type	1988-1992	GEOXX	

Attachment 105 [FICE CODES] presents the supplementary identification numbers for the names and geographic location of those colleges and universities not listed in the *Education Directory of Colleges and Universities (1981-1982 and 1982-1983 Supplements)* published by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Appendix 6 [SMSA/CENTRAL CITY - URBAN/RURAL] contains the decision rules used to create: (1) the four codes - "not in SMSA", "SMSA, not central city", "SMSA, central city not known", and "SMSA, in central city" - used in the yearly 'Current Residence in SMSA' variables; and (2) the "urban", "rural" codes for the 'Is R's Current Residence Urban/Rural?' variables.

Appendix 10 [GEOCODE FILE DEVELOPMENT] provides year by year descriptions of how the NLSY geocode files were constructed. Important information on changes in SMSA designations is discussed and an explanation of missing values for these geocode variables is presented.

Survey Instruments & Data Files: Geographic data on residence at birth and at age 14 as well as the 1979-1982 present/most recent residence series were collected using questions found within Sections 1 ("Family Background" and "On Family") of the 1979, 1980, and 1982 questionnaires. All other variables are created from or determined by the geographic information provided by each NLSY respondent within the locator section of the questionnaire and/or from the interviewing *Face Sheet* or internal NORC locating files. Table 3.13.1 above specifies the record types within which the primary residence variables can be found.

User Notes: The geocoding of respondents' geographic location requires extensive hand-editing and is not 100% accurate. The most common error is the potential assignment of a respondent to an adjacent county of residence. Data on address, zip code and phone numbers are used to clean the geocodes. CHRR believes that the post-1988 use of telephone number information has improved data quality. A brief discussion below as well as in appendix 10 provide more information on both the hand-edits performed each year and the created variable that indicates the extent of hand-editing required for each case.

Attaching Other Variables to Existing Geocode Records. The state and county codes used in constructing the geocode files are the standard *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)* used in the *County & City Data Book* publications and data files. Users may attach additional county and metropolitan statistical area-level data from a variety of sources by simply merging information from the desired source with the geocode data based upon the state, county metropolitan statistical area of residence codes in the geocode file.

Edited versus Unedited Versions of State/County of Residence. For some years (1979-1982, 1988-1989, 1991-1992), two versions of the state and county of residence variables have been included in the GEOXX files. The set occurring at the beginning of each file is the edited version while the variables found near the end of the files for these years are unedited. Note that the unedited variables are sometimes combined into a single variable, with the state and county code appended to each other. These raw variables are preceded by the word "GEOCODE" in the variable title. The edited residence variables contain the corrections made for erroneous address information and are the ones from which the geocode files themselves are contructed. Users should be aware that the edited version of these variables does not contain data for those respondents who are in the active military forces or who are living abroad or in a U.S. territory. Codes of "0" appearing in the unedited versions of the state and/or county variables (because foreign country and U.S. territory codes are placed in one field or the other) should not appear in the edited versions of these residence variables.

New Geocode Procedures for Assigning Residence Codes and Hand-Editing Discrepant Cases. During the 1988 hand-editing process, it became evident that the telephone numbers were very accurate, even in cases for which the address information contained discrepancies. Beginning in 1989, the area code and phone exchange were used to assign state and county of residence codes. The state assigned by the area code was then compared to the state assigned on the basis of zip code alone and the state contained in the original NORC respondent file. A "quality of match" variable was computed on the basis of how well these states match. For a more detailed discussion of these new assignment and matching procedures, refer to *Appendix 10: Geocode Documentation.*

The hand-editing procedure has also been streamlined. In 1989, the first year in which the phone assignment procedure was used, the residence codes assigned on the basis of the area code and exchange were compared to the raw residence variables received from NORC. Those with non-matching cases were identified for individual examination. Ideally, the discrepancies requiring individual examination would be reduced to those cases which are "genuine movers" or which have zip codes covering multiple counties and would require some verification that the correct county was assigned based upon the phone information. The current process for identifying discrepancies and hand-editing is aimed more directly at achieving this objective. Beginning in 1990, the residence codes assigned by the phone information were compared to the 1989 CHRR-edited residence information in order to identify cases for individual examination. Because the previous year's edited variables incorporate the corrections which were made in the hand-editing process from earlier years, this has helped to eliminate repeated editing of the same cases across years. Through this process, the discrepancies in residential geocode information have been reduced. The number of cases requiring individual examination has also decreased and is restricted more closely to the population of "genuine movers" and people with multiple-county zip codes and phone numbers which require verification of county of residence. The hand-editing process in previous years has included not only these genuine movers and "multi-county zip code" dwellers, but other cases for which elements of the address are simply in error or incompatible with each other in some way. Some of these cases could potentially require editing for the same errors in more than one year, even if the respondent stayed in one location. Hand-editing procedures were further streamlined and in some cases automated to produce the 1992 data.

It is the belief of CHRR staff that the current procedures are not only more efficient in identifying true discrepancies and streamlining the hand-editing process, but also result in more accurate and consistent assignment of state and county codes in general.

Missing Values, New England Cases and Mobility. Missing values in location of residence variables and metropolitan statistical area codes are associated with respondents who are in the active military forces, living either abroad or in a U.S. territory. Users should be aware that, due to the fact that NECMA (New England County Metropolitan Area) codes are not comparable to metropolitan statistical areas from the remainder of the country, New England cases are eliminated from some of the procedures used to construct the geocode files.

The review and hand-editing process has been revised somewhat in some years with the objective of improving accuracy of the data and the efficiency of data production. The potential implications for effects on mobility rates between some years due to these changes have been noted in *Appendix 10: Geocode Documentation* of the *NLSY Geocode Data File Codebook Supplement*. Users should read appendix 10 carefully to gain a better understanding of the issues outlined above and their implications for specific research endeavors.

'Does R Live on a Farm or in a Rural Area?' This variable is derived from a question asked, or in some instances answered, by the interviewer during administration of the household interview. The interviewer generally answers the question, or makes the observation, when s/he is at the respondent's permanent residence. If the interview is not taking place at the permanent residence of the respondent, the interviewer asks the respondent about his/her place of residence. It is not immediately evident what the criteria for "rural" is if the respondent's residence is not actually a farm. This decision appears to have been made by the interviewer and/or the respondent. These variables are located in the MXXVAR record types; they should not be considered a direct replacement for (or even an approximation of) the created *KEY*

variable, 'Current Residence Urban/Rural?' The latter is created, based on information from the *County & City Data Book*, from the actual percentage of the population in a county that is considered urban.

Environmental Characteristics: The types of information depicted in the chart below, drawn from the *County & City Data Book* files (1972, 1977, 1983, 1988), have been added to the yearly NLSY geocode record types. Variables are available for both the county and SMSA of current residence for the 1979-1982 survey years and for the county level only for subsequent years. Users will note that some of these variables are available only for the 1979-1982 survey years; the 1983-1992 geocode files contain a reduced set of variables. Users can attach other variables from the *County & City Data Book* files from various years by simply merging records by county and state codes (see discussion above).

Table 3.13.2 Representative Types of County/SMSA Environmental Characteristic Data: NLSY Geocode Files

Populations sizes	Median family and per capita income
Percent of population (urban/black/female/under 5 years/65+ years	Recipients of and payments from ADC, SSI, Social Security
Birth/death/marriage/divorce rates	Poverty level data
Physician/hospital bed rates	Educational attainment levels
Labor force statistics (total labor force, civilian labor force, number of females in the civilian labor force, civilians unemployed versus employed, percent employed in various industries)	Crime rates

Finally, two sets of variables provide information on the unemployment rate of each respondent's labor market of current residence: (1) a yearly 'Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence'; and (2) a yearly 'Continuous Unemployment Rate for Labor Market of Current Residence'.

Data Files & Documentation: All environmental variables including the continuous version of the 'Unemployment Rate for the Labor Market of Current Residence' are present on the restricted release GEOXX data files. The collapsed version of the labor market unemployment rate variable

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is located in the KEYVARS record type on the main NLSY data files. Appendix 7 provides an explanation of how these unemployment rate variables were created. Appendix 10 provides a detailed description of the procedures used in creating the geocode files and pinpoints differences between the variables in the 1983 and 1988 *County & City Data Book* data files.

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NLSY Children

Child's Residence: Geographic residence information for those NLSY children who resided with their mother can be inferred from the residence data of their mothers. Two sets of variables, 'Residence of Child' (1979-1981 and 1983) and 'Usual Residence of Child' (1982, 1984-1992), can be used to determine whether the usual living arrangement of the child was "in the mother's household". Place of birth information (city, county, state) was gathered in 1990 and 1992 for the subset of children assessed in those years; these data will be included in the release of the 1979-1992 NLSY geocode files.

Mothers' Residence: Child compact disc users can access, for NLSY females, all unrestricted geographic information listed in Table 3.13.1.

Data Files & Documentation: Compact disc users can access the general geographic residential variables for each NLSY mother found in the FAMBKGN, KEYVARS, and MXXVAR record types. Detailed geographic information (county, state, SMSA of residence) for NLSY mothers (including the child's place of birth) is available only on the GEOXX files. Documentation available for these geographic residence variables is discussed in the "NLSY Documentation" section above.

Survey Instruments: The place of child's birth question can be found within the "Child Health" section of the 1990 and 1992 *Child Supplement*. See the NLSY "Survey Instruments & Data Files" section above for the sources of the mother residence variables.

Original Cohorts

A limited number of geographic variables are available for respondents in the four Original Cohorts. Due to Census Bureau confidentiality concerns, such variables provide only broad geographical demarcations of the respondent's area of residence, e.g., the name of the Census division, whether the residence was located in the south or nonsouth, and whether the residence was in an SMSA. A series of comparison variables are present that contrast the respondent's current state/SMSA of residence with those of his/her birthplace, previous residences, or current job. Specific information on the names of the county, state or metropolitan statistical area(s) in which respondents reside at given points in time is not available. A set of geographic mobility questions have been included in post-1981 surveys of the Mature Women and Young Women cohorts. Finally, characteristics of the respondent's environment are available from several variables describing the size of the labor force and unemployment rate for the labor market of current residence.

Cautionary Note: Due to the fact that Census procedures for the geocoding of geographical boundaries were deliberately frozen in the mid-1970s, users are advised to be skeptical about all variables relating to location below the state level except those delineating movement between counties. For more information, see the "User Notes" section below.

Geographic Residence: Some of the primary sets of geographic variables available for Original Cohort respondents are described below.

Birthplace: Birthplace information for each respondent of the four Original Cohorts is available that identifies the birthplace in relation to the respondent's permanent residence as of the initial survey year. Coding categories differ across cohorts but typically provide a comparison of the respondent's state/SMSA/region or division of current residence with that of the respondent's birthplace or identify the birthplace as outside of the United States. Birthplace information is also available for each respondent's mother, father, and maternal/paternal grandparents; coding categories include: "U.S. or Canada", "Northern or Western Europe", "Central or Eastern Europe", "Southern Europe", "Latin America", or "other". The decision rules used to create a nationality variable for each respondent within the four Original Cohorts are discussed within the "Race, Ethnicity, & Nationality" section of this Guide.

Region of Residence (Revised): A series of variables are available for respondents in each of the four Original Cohorts that indicate whether the location of the respondent's permanent address was "in the south" or "in [one of] the non-south" regions of the United States, e.g., the Northeast, North Central, or West. A listing of states constituting the various Census divisions is provided in each cohort's *Codebook Supplement*: appendix 3 for the Older Men and Mature Women or appendix 2 for the two younger cohorts. The three divisions comprising the "south" include: the South Atlantic Division, the East South Central Division, and the West South Central Division. Table 3.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide depicts those survey years for which this created variable is available. Users should note that two versions, a revised and a nonrevised, of the 'Region of Residence' variables are present. REVISED versions should be used whenever available.

Census Division of Current Residence: A series of variables are available for the early years of each cohort that identify the Census division, e.g., "New England", "Middle Atlantic", "Mountain", "Pacific", etc., of the respondent's permanent address. The cohort-specific appendices listed above under 'Region of Residence' contain a listing of the nine Census divisions and the states comprising each. This variable for respondents of the 1975 and 1976 Older Men surveys does not provide Census division information but rather the codes "lives in south" and "lives in nonsouth".

Residence - SMSA (SMSA Status): A series of revised variables are available for each cohort that identify whether the current residence of a respondent is "central city of the SMSA", "balance (not central city) of the SMSA", or "not in SMSA". Table 3.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide depicts by cohort the survey years for which this variable is available. Two versions of these variables are present within the data sets of most cohorts: (1) 'Current Residence in SMSA'; and (2) 'SMSA Status in (YR) (Revised)'. Comparable variables for the Older Men data set are titled 'Current Residence in SMSA' and 'Current Residence in SMSA - Revised'. The revised version of these variables should be used for those survey years in which it is available. The "User Notes" section below discusses issues relating to the SMSA classification systems in use by Census.

Residence Status (Mover): A series of revised variables are available which indicate whether a respondent has moved, i.e., reported a permanent address change, since the initial survey year. Residence in the first survey year is coded "1" with code "2" in a subsequent survey year indicating that the respondent has had an address change from the original residence and code "3" indicating that no move occurred. Table 3.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variables" section summarizes by cohort the survey years for which this variable is available.

Comparisons of Current Residence with Previous State/County/SMSA: This set of variables, available for each survey year, does not provide information on the actual state, county, or SMSA of the respondent's current residence but rather codes movement of the respondent in relationship to the permanent address reported at the time of the first survey. The respondent's county, state, and SMSA each are coded "1" for the initial survey year. A code "2" in a given survey year indicates that the respondent had moved to, for example, a different second county. A subsequent move in year 10 back to the 1966 county would again be coded "1". An appendix entitled "New Geographic and Environmental Variables" present within the *Codebook Supplement* of each cohort provides a further explanation of this coding system along with a select listing of other geographic variables present through the mid-70s for that cohort; see appendix 5 Older Men, appendix 10 Mature Women, appendix 21 Young Men, and appendix 25 Young Women. The SMSA comparison series were discontinued beginning with post-1989 surveys for reasons described in the "User Notes" section below. However, two variables, 'Comparison of 90 Residence with Previous Residence (Movers Only)', that use a coding system similar to the residence/job comparison variables (see description below) were provided in the 1990 Older Men data set for those respondents or widows of respondents who had moved. Table 3.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variables" section depicts by cohort the survey years for which this series of variables are available.

Comparison of Current Residence & Location of Current Job/Second or Retirement Residence: A set of variables are present for select survey years of each cohort that compare each respondent's location of current residence with the location of his/her current (or last or longest) job. Coding categories include: "same SMSA or county", "different SMSA or county, same state", "different state, same division", "different division", "abroad" or "other". Several other comparison variables are present for respondents in the Older Men cohort. These include: 'Comparison of XX Residence and Retirement Residence' for the 1981 and 1983 survey years and 'Comparison of Location of 2nd Residence and Current Residence 90'. The "User Notes" section below includes a discussion of issues affecting SMSA boundaries.

Geographic Mobility: Information on the geographic mobility of respondents in the Mature Women cohort was collected during 1982, 1989 and 1992 and during the 1983, 1988, and 1991 surveys of the Young Women. Data were collected, for those whose residence had changed, on date of move to current residence, location of previous residence, number of miles between current and previous residence, length of time the respondent lived in her previous residence and reason(s) she moved. The 1982/1983 interviews included an extended series on the impact of the move on the respondent's and husband's employment, e.g., attitude toward job, affect on seniority, pension/retirement, and earnings.

Second Residence: Information on whether a respondent within the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts resided in another residence during part of the year was collected during the 1990/1992 interviews. Variables provide information on the specific months of the year the respondent was in residence at that location, the year s/he first started spending time there, and compare the location of the second residence with that of the respondent's current residence.

Type of Property of Residence: Present within the data set of each cohort is a single variable identifying whether the respondent's property in the original survey year was "urban" or a "farm" or a "nonfarm" residence with varying acreage and sales.

Type of Area of Residence: A single variable present for the first year of each cohort identifies whether the respondent lived in: (1) an "urbanized area" of a certain size (over 3 million, under 250,000. etc.); (2) an "urban place outside an urbanized area" of varying population sizes; or (3) a "rural" area.

Environmental Characteristics: Two sets of variables have been created that provide information on characteristics of the labor market in which a respondent resided. The geographical unit used to define "residence" for the revised versions of the following variables was the 1970 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), a geographical sampling area made up of one or more contiguous counties or Minor Civil Divisions (MCD).

Residence - Size of Labor Force: A series of revised variables provide information from the 1970 *Census of Population* on the size of the labor force for the respondent's current residence. These variables are present for only the following survey years of each cohort and will not be created in subsequent years: 1966-1983 Older Men, 1967-1989 Mature Women, the 1966-1981 Young Men, and the 1968-1988 Young Women. The series of this variable based on data from the 1960 Census are present only through the mid-1970s.

Residence - Unemployment Rate for Labor Market: Two series of variables provide data, drawn from the 1970 *Census of Population* and varying years of the *Current Population Surveys*, for the unemployment rate of the respondent's labor market of current residence. These variables are present only for the following non-mail survey years of each cohort: 1966-1983 Older Men, 1966-1981 Young Men, 1967-1989 Mature Women, and 1968-1988 Young Women and will not be provided in subsequent survey years. Unemployment rates were calculated for each CPS PSU by summing the total number of unemployed for the 12 month period and dividing by the total number in the labor force. A combined unemployment rate was computed for PSUs in the same Special Labor Market Areas, i.e., combinations of two or more PSUs, that was assigned to each PSU within the area.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: These geographic residence variables for the four Original Cohorts are, for the most part, created by Census Bureau personnel from the permanent address information available for each respondent. Information on the birthplace of each respondent and of each respondent's parents and grandparents was collected during the initial survey year of each cohort; questions can be found in the "Family Background" section of the questionnaires. Information on the location of a current job used to construct the comparison of current residence with location of job was collected as part of the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of the questionnaire.

User Notes: The following is a discussion of issues affecting the availability and quality of geographic data for the Original Cohorts.

The amount of geographic information that the Census Bureau has provided to CHRR has always been limited. This was, in part, the trade off for the richness of data available in all other topical areas. Census felt that the detailed information available for each respondent in combination with the geographic location was sufficient, in some cases, to identify a specific respondent. In order to protect each respondent's identity and fulfill the promise of anonymity, only gross geographic measures such as south/nonsouth, size of the labor force from the 1970 Census, and unemployment rate from the 1970 Census and current CPS were consistently released for respondents in each of the cohorts. Additional geographic detail was released sporadically and selectively by cohort, in response, generally to research projects underway at CHRR. For respondents in select cohorts, it is possible to identify, for example, the state in which the high school last attended was located.

As analyses of data based on respondents' permanent address got underway, some peculiar and inconsistent results began to be observed. When specifications for the creation of these variables were checked, a problem with the type of address information utilized, permanent versus temporary, was uncovered. It was not clear in all cases exactly which address had been used by Census as the respondent's permanent address or which respondents had their original data based on address information from the screening as opposed to the first interview. One critical universe that was affected, apparently, was that of college students temporarily away from their permanent residence at the time of the interview. As a result of these problems, the entire series of geographic variables were revised in the mid-1970s.

While in most instances, the geographic information from the early surveys will be consistent with that in the revised series, there are sufficient instances when this will not be true. Thus the revised series should be considered as replacing all earlier geographic information even though the unrevised information has been left on the data sets. Users will find the word "REVISED" appended to the variable titles of most of these variables; the custom of retaining the word REVISED was continued after the mid-70 revisions to alert users to the fact that the same methodology continued to be utilized to create subsequent years' variables. Notes that appear within the codeblock of the unrevised variables reference appendices present within each cohort's *Codebook Supplement* that describe the revised variables that were released at that point in time. It was strongly suggested that this new set of variables be used in any analysis that included geographic mobility.

After Congress passed the Privacy Act of 1974, Census froze the definitions of NLS geographic variables in an attempt to carry out the spirit of the new law. SMSA codes assigned to the "Residence - SMSA Status" variables were those that were in effect as of January 1, 1976 (Office of Management and the Budget). As time passed, these geographic variables became increasingly less useful since the information Census was providing was based on definitions that did not correspond to current geographical definitions. While CHRR was aware of the problem, it had no way of quantifying the magnitude of the error. All discussions held during the late 1980s ended with the sense that the release of some geographic data was better than eliminating the entire set of variables. The Micro Review Committee at Census was not willing to allow the release of geographic variables based on current definitions. Each time the topic was raised, it ended in stalemate. In 1990, the Geography Division at Census, which had performed the computer coding since the project's inception, wanted to update the NLS coding system. This conversion would have been an expensive, time-consuming project and due to the fact that it would have been implemented using the frozen, increasingly inaccurate boundaries, a decision was made not to convert.

Instead BLS and CHRR decided to restrict the set of variables that would be created to those that were known to be accurate. Beginning with the release of the 1990 Older Men data and all post-1990 surveys of the other cohorts, the following variables are no longer being created: (1)

'Comparison of Current Residence with Previous SMSA'; (2)' Residence - Size of Labor Force'; and (3) 'Residence - Unemployment Rate for Labor Market' (both Census and CPS versions). Characteristics of the respondent's local labor market will no longer be released nor will measures of the geographic proximity from the respondent's residence to the employer (except what can be approximated by length of travel); also unavailable will be information on whether the location of a respondent's employer is in an SMSA. Any variables reflecting SMSA status and related comparison variables were discontinued. Retained for continued release were: (1) 'Residence Status (Mover)', a set of variables that had always been based on permanent address comparisons; and (2) three other variables based on definitions that had remained the same since the inception of the surveys, i.e., 'Region of Residence (Revised)' and the 'Comparison of Current Residence with Previous State or County' variables. These last two comparison variables never revealed the existing geographic location of the respondent, only their movement in and out the state and/or county. The standard set of mobility questions will be included in each questionnaire that will allow researchers to track reasons associated with mobility. These geographic variables will now be created by Census clerical staff instead of staff at the Geographic Division. Care has been taken to insure that this change in procedure would not destroy the usefulness and validity of the series over time.

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3.14 GOVERNMENT TRAINING & JOBS PROGRAMS

NLSY

Extensive information on participation in non-military government-sponsored jobs and training programs was collected from 1979 through the mid-1980s for NLSY respondents. In general, information was gathered on enrollment patterns, program sponsorship, and types of training, supportive services, and job placement services provided. The primary thrust of NLS questions was on whether jobs held by the respondent had been obtained via a program funded by the government and, secondarily, on whether training and supportive services had been provided. Users interested in a full picture of government-sponsored jobs and training variables available for the NLSY should reference both the "On Jobs" section of the 1979-1987 questionnaires and accompanying *Employer Supplements* which collected information on up to five jobs held by the respondent (including but not limited to government-sponsored jobs) *and* the 1979-1986 "Government Training" sections which asked those respondents not enrolled in school for information on *other* government training programs not already reported within the "On Jobs" section in which they had been enrolled. Of related interest are the special series of questions administered during the 1981 survey on each respondent's use of time during the past seven days. This supplement included questions on time spent in government training programs, i.e., total hours in past week/per day, time spent studying and traveling to a government training program as well as mode of transportation used.

The 'On Jobs' sections of the 1979-1987 questionnaires, in conjunction with the yearly *Employer Supplements*, collected detailed information on up to five jobs reported by the respondent since January 1978 (for the 1979 survey) and since the last interview for subsequent surveys. For each job identified as a government job, information was gathered from the respondent on the names of the government-operated job programs (see listing below), whether the program was part of a CETA/JTPA or WIN program, the reason the respondent entered this program, the kinds of services provided (job counseling, GED preparation, on-the-job training [OJT], classroom training for basic [reading-writing-arithmetic] skills, or occupational skills training), whether the respondent had been placed in either subsidized or unsubsidized employment, the types of supportive services such as child care or health care provided, and the respondent's attitudes toward the program. The 1979 questionnaire contained a supplementary "On Jobs" section which collected information on whether respondents age 16 and over had participated in a government-sponsored in-school or summer jobs program prior to January 1978.

Table 3.14.1 Federally-Funded Agencies Providing Government Jobs: 1979-1987 NLSY

Apprenticeship Outreach Program (RTP)
Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA)
Job Corps
Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS)
Manpower Development & Training Act (MDTA)
Neighborhood Youth Corps
Opportunities Industrialization Centers
Public Employment Program (PEP)
Public Service Employment (PSE)
SER - Jobs for Progress
Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY)
Summer Youth Work Experience Program
Urban Conservation Corps
Urban League
Vocational Rehabilitation
Work Incentive Program
Young Adult Conservation Corps
Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Program (YCCIP)
Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)
Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP)
Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects (YIEPP)
Other government-sponsored jobs and training programs

The "Government Training" sections collected two additional sets of information. (1) Retrospective information on up to five government-sponsored training programs in which respondents were enrolled prior to January 1, 1978 was collected during the 1979 survey. Included are the names of the government program (e.g., MDTA/CETA/JTPA, Job Corps, RTP Apprenticeship Program, Opportunities Industrialization Centers, Jobs for Progress, Urban League, Vocational Rehabilitation), 3-digit Census occupational training category, whether the respondent completed the training program, and in what year the respondent left the program. (2) Information on up to two government-sponsored training programs in which a respondent was enrolled since 1978 or since the last interview was collected during the 1979-1986 interviews. This series of questions were restricted during the 1979-1983 interviews to respondents who were not enrolled in regular (grades 1-12) schooling. Included is information on the names of the government program, date ended participation, hours per week/per day of participation, current enrollment status, periods of nonparticipation lasting a week or more, whether the program was part of a CETA, JTPA, or WIN-affiliated program, reasons for entering/leaving each program, types of training services provided (job counseling, GED preparation, classroom training, English as a second language, skills training, etc.), Census occupational and/or OJT training category, type of subsidized (OJT, work experience, or CETA/PSE) or unsubsidized job placement, types of supportive services received (child care, transportation, health care, college preparation, etc.), income/rate of pay received during participation, and attitudes toward specific aspects of the training program. The total number of government-related training questions was modified beginning with the 1987 survey: A single question in that year asked all respondents whether they had received training or assistance from any (non-specified) government-sponsored program.

Beginning in 1988, the collection of specific information on government jobs ceased. However, government sponsorship of a training program was incorporated within the regularly-asked "Other Training" questions. All respondents continued to be asked for information on multiple training programs in which they were enrolled since the last interview. Questions differentiated between where respondents received their training, e.g., through an apprenticeship program, a business school, a vocational institute or vocational rehabilitation center, and what organization paid for the training program, e.g., self, employer, JTPA, TAA, Job Corps, WIN, the Veteran's Administration, Vocational Rehabilitation, etc. Information was collected for each training program on dates of participation, total weeks enrolled, whether the respondent completed the program, whether the training was used on their most current job or helped the respondent obtain a different job, hours/week spent in training, and type of training program (occupational skills training, classroom training for basic skills, on-the-job training, job search assistance, or work experience). The 1990 and 1991 surveys added questions on whether the training was promotion-related either in terms of being required for a promotion or in actually helping to obtain a promotion. The "Training" section of this Guide provides a comprehensive discussion of the types of non-governmental training variables present within the NLS data sets.

Data Files: Variables from the "Government Training" sections of the 1979-1987 surveys are located in the GOVTRAIN record type on the main NLSY data set; government-related training variables for subsequent years are located in TRAINING. Variables relating to government-sponsored jobs are located in the GOVJOBS and MXXVAR record types. Detailed information on each government job, e.g., dates of employment, hourly rate of pay, occupation, industry, can be found within JOBINFO. The TIMEUSE record type contains the 1981 time use questions. Note: Data on government-sponsored jobs for the 1979-1987 survey years are also found on the NLSY Workhistory Data File which includes information on whether any of the up to five jobs held by a respondent since the last interview was a government-sponsored job.

Survey Instruments: Both the main questionnaires and *Employer Supplements (ES)* are sources for the government jobs and training variables. The 1979 employer supplement series of questions were incorporated within the main questionnaire as Section 10 "Jobs" for the 1979 survey year only. Relevant sections of the questionnaires are as follows:

Government Training: 1979 (Section 13); 1980 (Section 10); 1981 (Section 9); 1982 (Section 9); 1983 (Section 8); 1984 (Section 8); 1985 (Section 8); 1986 (Section 8); 1987 (Section 8).

Government Jobs: 1979 (Sections 9 and 10); 1980 (Section 8/*ES*); 1981 (Section 7/*ES*); 1982 (Section 7/*ES*); 1983 (Section 6/*ES*); 1984 (Section 6/*ES*); 1985 (Section 6/*ES*); 1986 (Section 6/*ES*); and 1987 (Section 6/*ES*).

Post-1987 Training: 1988-1992 (Section 8).

Age restrictions relevant to Sections 8, 9, 10, and 13 of the 1979 questionnaire are discussed within the "Age" user notes section of this Guide. Questions of related interest on non-government training can be found in the "Other Training" sections of the 1979-1987 questionnaires. The 1979 *Employer Flap* and the 1980-1987 *Employer Supplements* identify the nature of government-sponsored job and contain detailed information on each job.

Documentation: The "NLSY Glossary of Terms" (appendix D) provides descriptions of some of the locally-operated programs and the three federal legislative acts authorizing employment and training funding which were in place during 1979-1987. Background information on the development of federally-funded employment and training programs and descriptions of the various government-sponsored programs and service providers in existence in the late 1970s and early 1980s can be found in the various Center research reports listed below.

User Notes:

Federal Funding Sources/Types of Service Providers: Users should note that the sources of federal funding and types of service providers reported by participants did not always keep pace with legislative reality. The Manpower Development and Training Act was replaced by CETA (the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) in 1973 which in turn was replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) in 1982. Yet participation in defunct federal programs was reported as late as 1985 for MDTA and 1986 for CETA. Although JTPA-funding of local programs occurred as early as 1983-84, JTPA as a category in the government-sponsor questions is presumably subsumed under 'Other' and appears as a coding category within the 'Part of CETA/JTPA or WIN' questions beginning in 1986. Finally, although federally-funded, these jobs programs were locally-operated under a variety of names; appropriate federal funding sources may or may not have been known to the recipient.

Job Placement Questions: The wording of questions on job placement within the *Employer Supplements* and the "Government Training" sections of the questionnaires changed beginning with the 1984 survey. Prior to 1984, a question on whether the government training program in which the respondent had participated had placed the respondent in a job "outside" the program was followed by a question on whether that outside job placement had occurred to a CETA or PSE (Public Service Employment) job and, if so, whether that subsidized job had been followed by another (presumably) unsubsidized job placement. Beginning with the 1984 survey and the enactment of JTPA, this rather complex series of questions were dropped and only two questions were asked: (1) whether respondents had been placed, as part of their training, in a subsidized on-the-job training (OJT) or work experience slot; and (2) whether respondents had been placed in a job by the program after completion of training. These OJT questions supplement the already-asked on-the-job training questions in the 'services provided' sections.

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NLSY Children

A series of quarterly workhistory variables have been created that indicate whether the child's mother was employed within a government-sponsored job during up to four quarters preceding the birth of her child and up to 20 quarters following the birth.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Data were derived from the cover page of the yearly *Employer Supplements,* the survey instrument completed for each of up to five employers for whom a respondent worked since the date of last interview. The constructed quarterly workhistory variables are described within the "Maternal Employment History Linked to Child's Birth" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and are located within the WORKHIST record type within the child's data on the compact disc.

3.15 HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE SURVEYS

Introduction

This section describes: (1) the separately-administered surveys that collected information about the high schools attended by respondents in the NLSY, Young Men, and Young Women cohorts; (2) the special transcript data collections that gathered, from the high school records of NLSY respondents, detailed information on courses taken, grades and credit received; and (3) the set of created variables detailing characteristics of up to three colleges attended by respondents in the Young Men and Young Women cohorts.

NLSY

NLSY High School Survey: A separate survey of the last secondary schools attended by civilian NLSY respondents was conducted during 1979. These data were collected from the school attended by the respondent in the spring of 1980 if they were still enrolled or from the last school attended if no longer enrolled. Designed to supplement both subjective respondent information on educational experiences collected during the main surveys as well as the transcript data collections described below, the school survey gathered information on: each school's total enrollment, type of grading system, number of books in the school library, vocational/technical course offerings, dropout rate, ethnic/racial composition of students and faculty, percent of economically disadvantaged students, and characteristics/qualifications of the staff. Also collected was respondent-specific information for the school surveyed including month/year last enrolled, reason not enrolled, highest grade attended, and whether or not the respondent had participated in Remedial English, Remedial Mathematics, English as a Second Language, or Bilingual Education classes. Scores from intelligence and aptitude tests administered to the youth during his/her schooling were also collected; Table 3.3.1 in the "Aptitude, Achievement & Intelligence Scores" section of this Guide presents the names of the tests and the numbers of respondents for whom scores are available.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: This information was collected utilizing the "School Questionnaire" and the "Student's School Record Information" forms, copies of which appear in the *High School & Transcript Surveys: Overview & Documentation*.

Data Files: The 96 variables from the school survey are located in the SCHLSURV record type.

Center Research Report

BORUS, MICHAEL E. "Education and the Schools Youth Attend." In: *Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report on the 1980 Survey.* Michael E. Borus, et al. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

NLSY Transcript Survey: During 1980-1983, transcript information was collected for 8,778 civilian NLSY respondents who were 17 years of age or older and who were expected to complete high school within the United States. The types of information gathered for each of up to 64 courses included: grade level at which the course was taken, a code for the high school course, the final or computed grade for that course, the source of the final grade, and the actual credits received. Additional information collected from each school for each surveyed respondent included: number of days the respondent was absent from school in each of the high school grades attended, the respondent's rank in class for the last year attended, number of students in the respondent's class for the last year attended, dates (month/year) last enrolled at this school, and reason left this school. Summary variables include the final transcript disposition status, the year in which these transcript data were collected (Table 3.15.1), and an error flag for these transcript data. Scores (math and verbal) from standardized tests collected during this special survey are discussed in the "Aptitude, Achievement & Intelligence Scores" section of this Guide.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The *High School & Transcript Surveys: Overview and Documentation* provides background information on the administration of this survey, a discussion of data quality and consistency issues, a copy of the "Transcript Coding Sheet", and a listing of course codes.

Data Files: The 320 variables relating to courses can be found within the TRANSURV record type; the absenteeism-rank-enrollment information collected during the transcript survey is located in the M81VAR record.

User Notes: Transcript data are not available for the following NLSY respondents: (1) those considered out-of-scope either because they were members of the military sample (1280), because they were under age 17 (724) or because they were enrolled in foreign schools (175); (2) those for whom release forms were not available (378); and (3) some 1,341 respondents for whom data are not available for some other reason.

Table 3.15.1 Transcript Data Collection Rounds I-III: 1980-1983 NLSY Universes & Response Rates

Round	Target Sample	Number of Eligible Respondents	Number from Whom Transcript Data Collected
Round I - 1980	Rs 17 years of age or older as of the 1979 interview	8420	5825
Round II - 1981	Rs born in 1963, i.e., age 17 as of January 1981, plus Round I Rs with less than eight semesters coursework and still enrolled	2376	1927
Round III - 1983	Rs born in 1964 plus Rs born before 1964 with less than eight semesters coursework supplied during Rounds I & II	1576	1258

Center Research Report

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL and DAYMONT, THOMAS N. "The Effects of High School Curriculum on Labor Market Success." In: *Pathways to the Future, Volume II. A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1980.* Michael E. Borus, ed. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Original Cohorts

Young Men & Young Women High School Survey: Information on secondary schools was collected during 1968 by the Bureau of the Census via a separate school survey mailed directly to the 3,030 schools attended by respondents in the Young Women and Young Men cohorts. After follow-up procedures were conducted to maximize responses, some information is available for approximately 95% of the schools attended by the members of these two cohorts; complete information is available for 75% of the schools (Kohen 1973). Data were collected on: (1) characteristics of the schools (type of school, total student enrollment by grade, annual expenditure per pupil, number of books in the school library); (2) characteristics of the school's teachers and counselors (number of full-time teachers and counselors, annual salary for an inexperienced teacher, presence of a vocational guidance program); and (3) respondents' performance on various aptitude and intelligence tests as well-as their absenteeism and school disciplinary record. Constructed variables including an index of school quality, number of books per pupil, number of students per full-time teacher, number of counselors per 100 students, percent black/Spanish-American student enrollment, and percent black faculty are also available for one or both cohorts. The "Aptitude, Achievement & Intelligence Scores" and "School Discipline" sections of this Guide provide additional information on those subsets of the school survey variables.

Survey Instrument & Documentation: Data were collected using the separate *School Survey* instrument. The first page of each cohort's codebook identifies the reference numbers for these high school variables. A series of appendices within each cohort's *Codebook Supplement* provide additional information on this survey and some of its constructed variables.

User Notes: The universe for this survey was those respondents who (1) had completed the ninth grade by the time of the 1968 survey and (2) had signed a waiver form permitting Census to collect information from the individual's school record.

Reference

KOHEN, ANDREW. "Determinants of Early Labor Market Success Among Young Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1973.

Young Men & Young Women College Survey: A series of variables provide information about the colleges attended by respondents in the Young Men and Young Women cohorts during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Data on schooling collected during the regular surveys (e.g., grade attending, when entered this school, names and locations of colleges, highest grade completed) were merged with information detailing the characteristics of each college to form this set of created variables called the "College Survey".

The following variables were created for each of up to three colleges attended, i.e., the first college attended, the most recent college attended as of 1971/1972, and the college attended for the longest time between the first and most recent college: the last year the respondent attended that college, state identification code for the college's location, whether the college was private or public, the type of college or university, the highest college degree offered at the institution, the race/sex composition and socioeconomic status of the student body, an index of institutional selectivity, number of books in the library, percentage of faculty with a Ph.D., expenditures per full-time student, ratio of students to faculty, and an index indicating whether the college was "below average", "average", or "above average" in six areas of occupational/career orientation.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Responses to *Information Sheet* items and data collected from the "Educational Status" sections of the 1966-1971 Young Men questionnaires and the 1968-1972 Young Women questionnaires provided the schooling information for each respondent. The first page of each cohort's codebook identifies the reference numbers for these college variables. External data sources are identified in the codeblock for each created variable.

User Notes: Respondents who attended fewer than three institutions are coded "NA" for the college attended for the longest time between first and most recent college. For those respondents attending only one institution, characteristics of that institution will be reflected twice, in both the series of variables relevant to the first college attended as well as in those relevant to the most recent college attended.

A Select Bibliography

ASTIN, ALEXANDER. *Who Goes Where to College.* Chicago, IL: Science Research Associates, 1965.

3.16 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Introduction

This section describes those variables related to household and family composition, household identification, linkages between members of multiple respondent households, and household residence. Some familiarity with the following survey instruments which gather information on households is necessary: the NLSY *Household Interview Forms*, the NLSY "Household Enumeration", the NLSY *Face Sheet*, the Original Cohort *Household Record Cards*, the Original Cohort "Household Roster", and the household screeners that were used to select respondents for the various cohorts. The "Accessing Data by Survey Instrument" section of this Guide provides detailed descriptions of each of these instruments. This section does not delineate variables pertaining to characteristics or experiences of household members, the presence of partners within the household, or geographical areas of residence. Those interested in information collected specifically on household members should explore the individual topic of interest, e.g., age, sex, educational status, etc. The availability of information on partners is discussed in the "Marital Status, Marital Transitions & Attitudes" section of this Guide. Finally, those interested in information detailing the geographic residence, e.g., state, county, or SMSA, of NLS respondents should reference the "Geographic Residence & Environmental Characteristics" topical discussion.

NLSY

Household and Family Composition: This section provides definitional and data collection information on household members, family members and family size.

1. ***Household Members***: The term "household" refers to all individuals sharing the respondent's primary residence at the time of the interview. For those respondents living in temporary quarters (except temporary military quarters), the usual residence is defined as that person's permanent residence. For those living in their own dwelling unit or in military family housing, the usual residence is the person's dwelling unit. For example, if a college male is living in a temporary residence, such as a fraternity, those who share his permanent residence such as his parents' address would be considered his household members. However, if that same college student were living in his own apartment, all those living in his apartment would be considered his household members. Household specification for those respondents enlisted in the military is as

follows: (1) for those in the military who are married but living in military quarters other than military family housing, the household is the household of the respondent's spouse; and (2) for those in the military who are unmarried, no household information is recorded.

Information about a respondent's household is gathered during a separately administered household interview. Three different *Household Interview Forms* were used prior to 1987: Version A was completed by a parent of those respondents living in a parental household; Version B was administered to youth not living at a permanent address; and Version C was answered by those respondents living in their own dwelling unit or independent living quarters. Table 3.16.1 below details by survey year the relevant universes and residence type specific to each version; notes on variations in administration of the forms are included. A series of variables entitled 'Version of Household Record Used' are available for the 1979-1980 and 1982-1986 survey years; the household record referenced is the household interview rather than the actual record or enumeration. To determine the version of the household interview used in 1981, it is necessary to match information from the variable, 'Type of Residence R is Living In', to residence information that was included on the three different forms. In 1987 and following years, only one version of the household interview has been used as all respondents were 22 or older and living predominantly on their own.

As household composition questions are asked during the household interview, answers are recorded (updated) on a section of the *Face Sheet* called the "Household Enumeration" or household record. All members of the respondent's household are enumerated each survey year on the household record; in 1978, household members were listed on the household screener. The relationship generally listed for each household member on the household record is relative to the youth respondent, e.g. 'Household Record - Relationship to Youth Member # 1'. For variables from the screener and for one series of 1979 household record variables, the relationship of household members (only family members in the screener) is relative to the householder. Anyone who lives in the residence but is temporarily away is listed; anyone who is there only temporarily is removed from the listing. For the screener and for interviews in which the respondent lives in a new household, i.e., living with new people rather than living at a new address, the householder generally is listed first, then a spouse, any children, any other relatives, and finally any roomers, boarders, hired help, and other usual unrelated residents.

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Table 3.16.1 Guide to the *Household Interview Forms*: NLSY 1979-1992

Year	Household Version	Conducted with	R's Residence
1979	VERSION A VERSION B1 VERSION B2 VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME DORM, JAIL, HOSP, TEMP IQ MILITARY SAMPLE MEMBER OWN DU, ORPH, RELIG, OTHER IQ
1980	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [a] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [b]
1981	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [a] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [b]
1982	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [a] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [b]
1983	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [c] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [d]
1984	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	PARENT OF R ONLY YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [c] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [e]
1985	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	YOUTH R OR PARENT YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [f] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [d]
1986	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	YOUTH R OR PARENT YOUTH RESPONDENT YOUTH RESPONDENT	PARENTAL HOME [f] DORM, JAIL, HOSP, MIL/TEMP IQ ODU, ORPH, REL, MIL/OTH IQ [d]
1987-1992	VERSION A VERSION B VERSION C	ONE HH VERSION ONLY; ALL QUESTIONS ASKED OF YOUTH RESPONDENT ONLY	ANY RESIDENCE

[a] Includes youth respondents under 18, living in other parent's or spouse's parents' home.

[b] Includes youth respondents over 18, living in other parent's or spouse's parents' home.

[c] Preferred version of household interview for youth respondents living in other parent's or spouse's parents' home.

[d] Permissible (though not preferred) version of household interview for youth respondents living in other parent's or spouse's parents' home.

[e] Included some youth respondents still in parental household (with explanation as to circumstances - code "17" added).

[f] Included youth respondents in other parent's or spouse's parents' home (codes "18" and "19" added to reflect whether household interview conducted with the youth respondent or the parent).

2. ***Family Members***: For each member of the household for each year (1979 through 1992 including the 1978 screener), the family unit number is available for all members listed on the "Household Enumeration" or the screener, e.g., 'Household Record - Family Unit Number Member # 1'. A family unit includes all those related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Thus, any interrelated group, i.e., all family members,will share a family unit number. Each additional interrelated group or individual adult sharing the household but not related to another group or individual in the household will constitute an additional family unit. For example, if Mr. and Mrs. Brown are boarders in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the Smiths will comprise the first family unit and the Browns will be assigned to a second family unit. Users should note that the reliability of 1979-1992 family unit numbers beyond those assigned to the respondent's family and perhaps the partner's family is questionable.

   An enumeration of respondent's children is also available. Several variables have been created as part of the Supplemental Fertility File, including such variables as '# of Own Children in Household,' 'Age of Youngest Child in Household', and a variety of variables for each biological child listed in order of age. Unedited variables from the *Children's Record Form* are also available for both biological and non-biological children. As an exception, no information was collected on non-biological children in 1987, 1989, or 1991.

   Finally, information on whether the mother/father of the 1st - 8th child (in 1991, new children only) lives in the household is available for the 1987-1992 survey years. In all other years, information on whether the father of the child is present is available for children of female respondents.

3. ***Family Size***: Beginning with the 1990 release, a family size variable, comparable to the family size variable created for the computation of the 'Total Net Family Income' and 'Poverty Status 'variables, was created for each year. The variable is constructed by simply cycling through the household record "relationship codes" and increasing the family size by one each time a qualifying relationship is encountered. Qualifying relationships include all relations of blood, marriage and adoption. Foster relationships, partners, boarders, guardians, and other non-relatives are considered non-family members for the purposes of this variable.

   Of particular concern to some users with respect to creation of 'Total Net Family Income' is the omission of partners from the family size variable. Inferring a monetary relationship between non-relatives who have a non-legal relationship by their own design is more tenuous than inferring one between designated family members. Therefore partners are excluded. Users can easily add or subtract from the family size by designating their own qualifying or non-qualifying relationships.

Program Derivation: The SPSSX program statements for the 1979-1992 FAMILY SIZE variable are as follows:

```
COUNT FAMSZXX=RELR1 TO RELR15 (0 THRU 32,37 THRU 44,47 THRU 49)
IF (WEIGHTXX EQ 0) FAMSZXX=-5
```

Household Identification and Linkages: The NLSY screening procedure allowed more than one member of a household to be selected for interviewing. The original 12,686 respondents were members of 8,770 households; 6,742 respondents or 53% of the sample were members of households from which more than one respondent originated while 5,944 respondents or 47% were members of single respondent households (Table 3.16.2).

Table 3.16.2 Distribution of Respondents Living within Single & Multiple Respondent Households: NLSY

Household Type [a]	Total Respondents	Percent of Sample
Single Respondent Households	**5944**	**46.9**
Multiple Respondent Households	**6742**	**53.1**
2 Respondent Households	3970	31.3
3 Respondent Households	1902	15.0
4 Respondent Households	680	5.4
5 Respondent Households	160	1.3
6 Respondent Households	30	0.2
Total Respondents	**12686**	**100.0**

[a] Household types are based on information gathered during the 1978 household screening.

The HHID variable provides a unique household identification number for each household. Respondents who originated from the same household in 1979 will share the same HHID. In multiple-respondent households, the HHID corresponds to the lowest respondent 'Identification Code' or number interviewed in the household. In single-respondent households, the HHID will correspond to the respondent 'Identification Code' or number. HHID is created for the 1979 household structure only. This variable is constructed using other created 1979 variables from the NLSY main data set. These variables with respect to each respondent identify any other respondents interviewed in the same household and their relationship to the primary respondent, i.e., R 1. - R 1.61.

To enable linkage of respondents originating from the same household, variables are present that identify other interviewed household members and the relationships as of the 1979 interview of those members to the respondent. Reference numbers include R1.50-R1.61, e.g., 'Identification Code of 1st Other Interviewed Youth in R's Household', 'Relationship to Youth of 1st Other Interviewed Youth in R's Household'. The 1979 variable identifying the number of each household is R1.49, 'Household Identification Number'. Although these matches represent unique samples for a number of research topics, users should be aware that matches may be demographically non-representative due to the age restrictions applied to all members chosen from a household. The primary types of relationships that existed among respondents within multiple respondent households at the time the surveys began included brothers, sisters, husbands, wives (Table 3.16.3). Other relationships included cousins, brothers- and sisters-in-law, step-brothers or -sisters, and other types of non-relatives.

Table 3.16.3 Numbers & Types of Dominant Relationships: 1979 NLSY Civilian Respondents

Dominant Relationships	Respondents	Families
Siblings	**5863**	**2448**
Two Siblings	3386	1693
Three Siblings	1725	575
Four Siblings	604	151
Five Siblings	130	26
Six Siblings	18	3
Spouses [a]	**334**	**167**

[a] Excludes three cases in which the relationship assigned to the respondent pair is "spouse" for only one member of the pair. See the "User Notes" section below for more information.

Household Residence: Household residence refers to the type of dwelling or living situation of the respondent. Household residence information is available for the respondent at each survey point, for the respondent during his/her childhood, and for the respondent's children during recent surveys. The variable, 'Type of Residence R is Living In', classifies the respondent's actual place of residence at the time of each survey. From 1979-1986, it was created based upon responses to several questions asking about different types of dwelling units. In these years, several versions of the *Household Interview Forms* (the instrument completed before the main questionnaire which was used to construct the household enumeration) existed. The universes for these different versions were dependent upon the type of dwelling unit in which the respondent lived (parental home, own dwelling unit, individual or group quarters), the sample type of the respondent (military or civilian), and who answered the household interview section questions (respondent or parent). The responses to questions designating type of residence from each of these versions were combined into one variable reflecting type of residence for the entire sample. Beginning in 1987, the several versions of the *Household Interview Forms* were combined and all types of residences were coded in one question. Therefore, after 1986, this question is no longer considered a "created" variable. The 'Type of Residence R is Living In' variables include such categories as dorm, fraternity, or sorority, hospital, jail or juvenile detention center, orphanage, religious institution, own dwelling unit, R in parents' household, and specific types of military quarters. The codes assigned to response categories for type of residence in 1979 differ significantly from those in other survey years. Also, in earlier years, respondents living in parental homes were treated as valid skips; in later years, these respondents were assigned a separate code that differs by year.

Retrospective information describing the respondent's childhood living arrangements was collected during 1988 in a series of three panels on the *Childhood Residence Calendar*. From Panel 1, the respondent's identification of the parent type with whom s/he lived for four or more months was recorded; coding categories included biological-, adoptive-, and/or step-mother and/or -father for each age from birth through 18 years, e.g., 'Lived with Biological Mother at Birth', 'Lived with Adoptive Father at Age 16'. Ages at which the respondent stopped living with a parent, the reason for ending shared living arrangements, and the frequency of visitation with the absent parent during the first year after coresidence ended were also collected. For those ages when the respondent reported not living with a parent, information was collected on (Panel 2): (1) coresidence with grandparent(s), other relative(s), foster parent(s), or friend(s); (2) residence in a children's home or orphanage, a group care home, a detention center/jail/prison, or another institution; (3) use of another type of arrangement; (4) or, for those ages ten and over, whether the respondent was left to be on his/her own. Variable titles for this series include: 'Lived with Foster Parent(s) (not Living with a Parent) at Age 7', 'Lived in Children's Home/Orphanage (Not Living With a Parent) At Age - 2', 'Left to be on Own (not Living with a Parent) at Age 15', etc. The number of foster or group care arrangements experienced by the individual is also recorded. Finally, for each age during which the respondent experienced more than one living arrangement when not living with a parent, the place at which s/he stayed the longest is identified (Panel 3). Data quality issues are discussed in Haurin (1991).

Information on the residence of respondents' children is available, for the most part, since the 1982 survey year. The Supplemental Fertility File contains edited variables for all children for each post-1981 survey, except the 1983. Note: Edited variables based on the 1989 and 1991 raw data are not available until the subsequent year's release. These edited variables, cleaned and checked for consistency, include residences of each biological child in birth order (with some anomalies), e.g., 'Usual Residence of 7th Child', and combine information collected for residence of children of male respondents with that of children of female respondents. Coding categories include: in the respondent's household; with other parent; with other relatives; in foster care; with adoptive parents; in a long-term care institution; away at school; deceased; lives part-time with both parents; lives part-time with the respondent and another person; and other. The unedited variables upon which the edited variables are based are available and include residence of all biological children, collected separately for male and female respondents in 1982; residence of all children born by the time of the previous interview, collected annually since 1984; and residence of all children born since the last interview, collected since 1983. Information on residence of new children is collected separately for males and females in all years except 1987, 1989, 1991, and 1992. Unedited residence information for non-biological children has been collected since 1985 and is available for 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992. Coding categories for all unedited variables are the same as for edited variables. These unedited variables are included in the BIRTHRXX files for the post-1984 survey years and within BIRTHREC for pre-1985 years.

The distance from the respondent's residence to that of each of his/her children not living in the household, as well as the distance each child lives from his/her mother (for children of male respondents) or father (for children of female respondents) is available in the birth record files for 1984-1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992. The distance from the respondent's residence to the residence of the respondent's mother and to the residence of his/her father was collected during the 1979 interview.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The questions on distance from the respondent's residence to that of his/her father/mother can be found in the "Family Background" section of the 1979 questionnaire. Distance of a respondent's child to the child's mother, father, or to the respondent are located in the "Fertility" sections. The 1988 childhood residence data were collected using questions in Section 16 "Childhood Residence" and the supplemental *Childhood Residence Calendar*. Residence of respondent's children information is collected from the "Fertility" sections of the questionnaire. General information on the Supplemental Fertility File variables, such as the edited residence of children variables, can be found in appendix 5 of the *NLSY Codebook Supplement.* A technical appendix in Morgan (1983) presents details on sibling matching procedures.

Data Files: The family size and type of residence variables are included in KEYVARS. Edited residence of child variables have been placed in FERTILE, while unedited residence of children variables have been placed in the BIRTHREC and BIRTHRXX files. COMMON variables include the household identification numbers, identification numbers of other respondents in the same household, and relationship codes of those respondents. Information from the household interview which is transcribed onto the household enumeration is included in HHRECORD.

User Notes: Persons analyzing military households should note that household screener information was not collected for persons in the military sample. Thus, while military units are included in the total 8,770 unique households, military units cannot be multiple respondent households.

Spouse pairs are inconsistent for three respondents. In the created relationship codes for household members (R1.51, R1.53), respondents 9707, 8522, and 1414 are considered spouses of 9706, 8521, and 1413, respectively. However, 9706 is considered 9707's partner, 8521 is considered 8522's "other non-relative," and 1413 is considered 1414's husband or brother-in-law. These assigned relationships are reflective of respondents' own explanations of the relationships.

Relationship codes linking respondents may be weak outside of immediate family relationships. Researchers are not encouraged to use the 1982 'Version of Household Record from Last Interview' as a substitute for the missing 1981 version due to the fact that it may contain inaccuracies and not all 1981 interviewees were interviewed in 1982.

References

HAURIN, JEAN R. "Childhood Residence Patterns: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1991.

HAURIN, JEAN R. "Patterns of Childhood Residence and the Relationship to Young Adult Outcomes." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54,5 (November 1992): 846-860.

MORGAN, WILLIAM R. "Sibling Influences on the Career Plans of Male and Female Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1983.

NLSY Children

Household and Family Composition: A household includes all individuals sharing the same permanent residence at the time of the interview. The family or family unit, in this context, includes all those related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who share the same household, or permanent residence. Thus, any interrelated group (i.e., all family members) in the same household is considered a family unit, while any unrelated person or group (which is interrelated but unrelated to other household members, such as a family of boarders) living in the household will comprise an additional family unit.

Both household and family composition of the mother of the child are delineated by a series of yearly variables created from household roster information, e.g. 'Is Spouse of Mother Present in HH of Mother'. This series includes presence/absence of spouse (including both married and never married mothers), partner, mother/step/grandmother, and father/step/grandfather of the mother in her household. Other variables include the 'Number of Family Members,' the 'Number of Family Units,' and the 'Number of Household Members' present in the household. This latter variable,'Number of Household Members', specifies: (1) number of adult members by: (a) education: less than 12 years, 12-13 years, 14-15 years, and 16+ years; (b) sex: males and females; and (c) work experience: the number of adults and the number of adult females who work full- or part-time; and (2) number of members under 18 years of age by: (a) four age categories: 0-2 years, 3-5 years, 6-11 years, and 12-17 years; and (b) one sex category: females. Also available are the number of adult family members, the number of children of the mother and the number of biological and step siblings of the mother. All information is derived from the household roster.

Whether the father of children living in their mother's household lives in the household is available for 1984-1988, 1990 and 1992 ('Father of Child (Living in HH) Live in HH?'). If the father is not a member of the mother's household, variables are present for 1984, 1986, and 1988 regarding whether he is living ('Father of Child (Living in HH) Living?'), his child visitations ('Times in Past 12 Months Child (Living in HH) has Seen Father' and '# of Days Fathers Visits Usually Last with Child (Living in HH)'), and the distance he lives from the mother ('Distance Father of Child (Living in HH) Lives from Mother').

Household Identification and Linkages: Due to the nature of the original NLSY sample design, the cohort contains multiple respondents from the same household and often from the same family unit. A subset of respondents related to the mothers of the children are identified on the NLSY Child data set. Any spouse, sisters, aunts, and female cousins of the mother who were also interviewed in 1979 are identified by ID code on the file. The IDs for these relatives of the mother were derived from information about other interviewed NLSY respondents on the main file. Since all biological children of NLSY mothers are included in the NLSY Child data set, many children have siblings who were also interviewed and assessed. These siblings share the same mother ID embedded in their own child ID; thus the first five digits of their ID numbers will be the same.

Although these matches represent unique samples for a number of research topics, users should remember that the matched group of related respondents or children themselves may not constitute a demographically representative sample.

Household Residence: For NLSY children, household residence can best be described as his/her usual living arrangements or situation at the time of the mother's interview. The customary residence of the child at the mother's interview date is available for all years. In 1982 and 1984 to 1990, categories for 'Usual Residence of Child' include: in the mother's household; with the father; with other relatives; with foster care; with adoptive parents; in a long term care institution; at school; deceased; part-time with mother and part-time with father; part-time with mother and part-time with other; and other. In 1979-81 and 1983, categories for 'Residence of Child (from HH Record)' include: not in the household of the mother; in the mother's household; and deceased.

Survey Instruments: With the exception of variables regarding the child's father and most of the child residence variables, household and family composition variables are created from the mother's household record. Information for 'father' variables originates from the "Fertility" section of the main youth questionaire and is reconstructed with the child as the unit of observation. The variables describing the child's usual residence are created from the mother's household record in 1979-81, 1983, and 1985; in 1982, 1984, and 1986-90, they are created from the 'Fertility' series.

Documentation: Household and family composition variables are described in the "Household Composition and Characteristics" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook*. Variables for type of residence and the child's father are located in the "Child Age, Basic Demographic, & Residence Information" section.

Data Files: Household and family composition variables can be found in MHHCOMP; variables regarding type of residence, father presence and visitation, other siblings, and other interviewed relatives of the mother are located in CHDBKGN.

Original Cohorts

Household and Family Composition: During each survey year except the 1968 Older Men and Mature Women mail surveys, a complete listing of family *or* household members is available from the "Household Roster" or household enumeration section of the questionnaire. This household section enumerates household/family members and, for each member, specifies such information as that member's relationship to the respondent, his/her age, school enrollment status, highest grade completed, and such work experience information as number of weeks worked, hours worked per week, and occupation. During earlier survey years, only family members (i.e., related household members) were included on the "Household Roster"; in more recent years, all household members have been listed. Although information is currently collected on all household members, variable titles have not been changed to reflect this change. Thus, 'Household Record - Family Member # 5: Relationship to R', may actually provide a relationship to the respondent of an unrelated household member. Users should examine the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire to determine whether unrelated household members were listed in a given year. In general, household record items are transcribed from the *Household Record Cards*, documents that are completed before the interview begins. As an exception, certain telephone interviews did not update all information on the *Household Record Cards*; new information was collected directly on the household roster.

Household Identification and Linkages: The sampling design used to select respondents for the four Original Cohorts often generated more than one respondent from the same household. More than three-quarters of the respondents from the Young Men and Young Women cohorts, half of the respondents from the Mature Women cohort, and one-third of the respondents from the Older Men cohorts shared the same household with at least one other respondent from the same or another cohort at the time the screening was performed (Tables 3.16.4 and 3.16.5). To facilitate use of this unique aspect of NLS data, variables have been constructed that link respondents sharing the same household at the time of the 1966 screening.

Variables specifying the dominant relationships, e.g., siblings, spouses, parents-children, are available within each Original Cohort data set. These variables provide the identification codes of other respondents originating from the same household by relationship and cohort, e.g. 'Identification Code of 1st Sister in Younger Women Cohort in 1967'. The following relationship linkages are available: spouses (Older Men and Mature Women, Young Men and Young Women), mothers (Mature Women and Young Women, Mature Women and Young Men), fathers (Older Men and Young Women, Older Men and Young Men), and siblings (Young Women and Young Men). Table 3.16.6 depicts the numbers and types of pairs that existed during the early survey years among members of the four Original Cohorts. Relationship codes were developed by Center staff after receipt of a Census tape that included the identification numbers of all individuals who shared a household during the screening procedure.

Table 3.16.4 Distribution of Respondents Living within Single & Multiple Respondent Households: The Original Cohorts

Household Type[a]	Older Men		Mature Women		Young Men		Young Women	
Single Respondent	**3353**	**66.6%**	**2509**	**49.4%**	**1031**	**19.7%**	**1018**	**19.7%**
Multiple Respondent	**1681**	**33.4**	**2574**	**50.6**	**4194**	**80.3**	**4141**	**80.3**
2 Respondent Households	871	17.3	1347	26.5	1997	38.2	1887	36.6
3 Respondent Households	481	9.6	775	15.2	1206	23.1	1216	23.6
4 Respondent Households	234	4.6	311	6.1	650	12.4	637	12.3
5 Respondent Households	71	1.4	115	2.3	264	5.1	300	5.8
6 Respondent Households	17	0.3	21	0.4	49	0.9	75	1.5
7 Respondent Households	5	0.1	3	0.1	21	0.4	20	0.4
8 Respondent Households	1	[b]	1	[b]	1	[b]	5	0.1
9 Respondent Households	1	[b]	1	[b]	6	0.1	1	[b]
Total Respondents	**5034[c]**	**100%**	**5083**	**100%**	**5225**	**100%**	**5159**	**100%**

[a] Household types for all cohorts are based on information gathered during the household screening.
[b] Less than 0.05%.
[c] Includes 14 cases later dropped from the public tape.

The following logic was used in assigning relationship codes: if a 47-year old man from the Older Men cohort said he had a 38-year old wife and a 38-year old woman from the Mature Women cohort who shared the same household ID said she had a 47-year old husband, husband-wife relationships were assigned. A one-year difference was allowed between the reported ages; three years of interview information were checked. Although these matches represent unique samples for a number of research topics, users should be aware that they typically include demographically non-representative matches. For example, father-daughter matches from the Older Men and Young Women Cohorts include fathers who were at least 45 years of age in 1966 and daughters who were no more than 24 in 1968. Although other types of relationships may have existed, only spouse, sibling, or parent/child relationship codes were assigned. However, identification of other relationship types is possible. Variables have been constructed (R3. to R21.) that provide, by cohort, both the identification numbers of other respondents in the household, e.g., 'Identification Code of 1st Older Male in R's Household,' and that of the household, 'Identification Code of R's Household'. To determine the nature of other relationships, the researcher can match characteristics of the household member from the household member's own record of survey information (e.g., the age that one household member claims for a cousin) with characteristics of the household member on the respondent's household roster (e.g., the age the other household member claims for

Table 3.16.5 Distribution of Respondents by Intra- & Inter-Cohort Households: The Original Cohorts

Household Respondent Type and Cohort(s)[a]	Older Men[b]	Mature Women	Young Men	Young Women	Households
Total Respondents	5034	5083	5229	5159	12,382
Single Respondent	3353				3353
		2509			2509
			1031		1031
				1018	1018
Multiple Respondent					
Intra-Cohort Respondents[c,d]	105				50
		74			36
			1697		785
				1645	743
Inter-Cohort Respondents[c,e]					
Older Men/Mature Women	574	572			567
Older Men/Young Men	936		1167		931
Older Men/Young Women	843			1069	839
Mature Women/Young Men		1415	1792		1406
Mature Women/Young Women		1508		1957	1502
Young Men/Young Women			2253	2260	1880
Older Men/Mature Women/Young Men	240	239	306		238
Older Men/Young Men/Young Women	402		513	519	401
Older Men/Mature Women/Young Women	232	231		301	231
Mature Women/Young Men/Young Women		618	786	799	614
Older Men/Mature Women/Young Men/ Young Women	123	122	159	160	122

[a] All information on respondents residing in the same household is based on information collected at the 1966 screenings.

[b] Data are available on a total of 5,020 respondents. Originally 5,027 men were interviewed. However, seven men had duplicate records, for a total of 5,034. All fourteen records were eliminated from the data files.

[c] Categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a household containing three Young Men and one Mature Woman would be included as an intra-cohort Young Men household as well as an inter-cohort Mature Women-Young Men household.

[d] The number of respondents from households in which at least two respondents from the same cohort resided together at the time of the 1966 screenings.

[e] The number of respondents from two or more cohorts who resided in the same household at the time of the 1966 screenings.

their cousin) as was done for the development of the relationships described above. Note that such phrases as "Younger Female", "Older Male", etc. within the titles of the constructed variables refer to the cohort - not the relative age to the respondent. For example, a 14 year old male has a 17 year old sister; both are respondents. On his record, she would be referred to as a "Younger Female".

Table 3.16.6 Number & Types of Dominant Pairs Identified During the Initial Survey Years: The Original Cohorts

Pairs	Young Women	Young Men	Mature Women
Older Men Pairs			
Spouse Pairs	---	---	492
Parent-Child Pairs	988	1098	---
Mature Women Pairs			
Parent-Child Pairs	1848	1671	---
Young Men Pairs			
Spouse Pairs	584	---	---
Sibling Pairs	1814	902	---
Young Women Pairs			
Sibling Pairs	949	---	---

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Information on the "Household Roster" is generally transcribed from the *Household Record Cards*. The "Household Roster" is located within the "Family Members", "Family Background", or "Household Members" sections of the questionnaires. Attachment 3 provides, for each cohort, reference numbers, coding catergories, and frequencies for the household record variables.

User Notes: Users are warned that the relationship data were inferred from data on the public data files. CHRR did not have access to detailed information from the Census Bureau (names, etc.) to confirm these linkages. Only "dominant" relationships were considered, as discussed above. While these pairings are believed to be fairly accurate, they and the matching algorithms may have been affected by, for example, misreporting of age in the "Household Roster".

Once a family relationship was assigned, it was generally considered binding even if the household members lived separately. For instance, if the son of a mother/son pair left for college between the screening and the first interview, but a mother/son relationship could still be established based on information collected on the mother's "Household Roster" (for anyone away at college), a mother/son relationship was assigned. Similarly, if a husband/wife pair was divorced several years after the initial interview, this pair would still be linked as spouses. Data from the marital status variables would need to be used to update the relationship.

3.17 INDUSTRIES

Introduction

This section overviews the raw and created industry variables present for each NLS cohort and provides two sets of tables. One set depicts the number of respondents affiliated with each industry across survey points and the second presents the total number of years that a respondent remained attached to a given industrial sector.

NLSY

Two sets of variables are available for each survey year (1979-1992) that provide information on the type of industry in which a respondent worked. Verbatim responses to such questions as "What kind of business or industry is this? What do they make or do?" have been recorded within the NLSY questionnaires and *Employer Supplements* during each year's survey. Coding of these responses is performed at NORC using the 1970 and, for the CPS job only, the 1980 Census industrial classification systems (Census 1971, 1980). The Census system consists of the 14 industry groups, representing over 19,000 industries, listed below.

Table 3.17.1 Major Industrial Groups: 1970 *Census of Population*

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing - Durable Goods
Manufacturing - Nondurable Goods
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Business and Repair Services
Personal Services
Entertainment and Recreation Services
Professional and Related Services
Public Administration

The first set of NLSY variables, 'Type of Business or Industry of Most Recent Job (CPS Item)', reflects the industry for the current or most recent job of those respondents who reported working for pay since the last interview. Included are those whose survey week activity was "working" as well as respondents who were unemployed or out of the labor force during the survey week but who had worked for pay since the last interview. The 1970 Census classification system is used to code industry information from the 1979-1992 surveys; industries of a respondent's most recent job identified during the 1982-1992 surveys are doublecoded with the 1970 and 1980 Census codes. A second set of variables, 'Type of Business or Industry Job #1-5', codes the industry of up to five jobs including the CPS job (generally considered to be job # 1) in which the respondent worked since s/he was last interviewed. Industry is not recollected for the CPS job during the administration of the *Employer Supplements*. This set of variables is coded using only the 1970 Census classification system.

Data Files: The "CPS" record type houses the 1970 Census codes for the most recent job variables; however, the 1980 Census coding of these variables is located in the yearly MXXVAR files. JOBINFO contains the variables for the industry of up to four other jobs.

Survey Instruments: The "Current Labor Force Status - CPS" section of the questionnaire collects the respondent's verbatim response from which a code is assigned to the industry of his/her most recent job. The "Jobs" section of the 1979 questionnaire and, for subsequent years, the *Employer Supplements* gather information on the industries of all other jobs in which a respondent worked over 10/20 hours per week and nine weeks since the date of last interview.

User Notes: An analysis of the extent of match between the three-digit industry codes assigned during 1979-1986 to an employer for whom a respondent indicated s/he had worked at the previous interview revealed that two- and three-digit matches of approximately 80% were present for most years studied (McClaskie 1988).

References

MCCLASKIE, STEPHEN L. "NLSY Industry Codes." Internal Memo. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1988.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

Table 3.17.2 Industrial Sector of Civilian Respondents' Most Recent Job by Number of Survey Years with an Industry: NLSY 1979-1991

	Total Ever Employed	Years with Industry												
Industrial Sector		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	**1331**	667	254	139	81	40	42	26	22	22	16	8	10	4
Mining	**339**	176	46	32	30	18	10	8	7	5	2	2	3	0
Construction	**2399**	1041	459	258	185	108	96	54	58	44	41	23	18	14
Manufacturing (Durable)	**3558**	1517	681	388	264	187	125	108	79	59	53	39	30	28
Manufacturing (Nondurable)	**3321**	1531	619	324	221	164	127	87	78	52	49	33	25	11
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	**2037**	1017	365	187	152	74	73	43	43	21	21	22	12	7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**7753**	2309	1526	1079	797	583	415	296	225	166	123	94	77	63
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**1857**	739	330	199	144	104	87	72	47	42	24	31	22	16
Business & Repair Services	**3753**	2070	828	384	186	110	69	43	26	17	9	6	3	2
Personal Services	**2904**	1621	604	261	157	94	56	39	25	16	17	8	5	1
Entertainment & Recreation Services	**1067**	684	192	86	40	22	16	10	7	4	3	2	1	0
Professional & Related Services	**4954**	1530	886	597	372	348	271	221	182	174	158	128	50	37
Public Administration	**1922**	966	380	179	113	81	78	34	27	20	21	12	7	4

Universe: Respondents who reported working for pay since the last interview for whom an industry code from the 1970 Census classification system was assigned.

Table 3.17.3 Industrial Sector of Civilian Respondents' Most Recent Job by Survey Year: NLSY Males 1979-1991

	Survey Year												
Industrial Sector	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
All Males	**2747**	**3033**	**3341**	**4898**	**4936**	**5005**	**4673**	**4633**	**4584**	**4668**	**4715**	**4656**	**4044**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	195	174	164	308	306	228	191	189	189	195	183	176	159
Mining	19	31	54	87	85	87	78	61	34	60	37	49	34
Construction	216	242	287	472	497	476	591	583	580	601	644	625	555
Manufacturing (Durable)	331	392	423	589	515	778	647	645	616	620	687	674	547
Manufacturing (Nondurable)	229	233	265	378	404	518	396	407	455	444	425	409	357
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	94	125	151	248	267	237	276	312	349	376	389	390	361
Wholesale & Retail Trade	913	1018	1043	1339	1314	1054	1118	1031	898	890	883	869	738
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	45	63	90	109	124	130	141	176	163	187	201	196	175
Business & Repair Services	196	221	246	398	426	450	410	415	457	424	408	423	349
Personal Services	126	99	98	172	176	228	138	106	164	114	115	100	87
Entertainment & Recreation Services	64	75	68	126	132	120	74	73	81	91	76	71	73
Professional & Related Services	253	290	362	467	500	480	441	432	396	425	464	440	402
Public Administration	66	70	90	205	190	219	172	203	202	241	203	234	207

Universe: Respondents who reported working for pay since the last interview for whom an industry code from the 1970 Census classification system was assigned.

Table 3.17.4 Industrial Sector of Civilian Respondents' Most Recent Job by Survey Year: NLSY Females 1979-1991

	Survey Year												
Industrial Sector	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
All Females	**2420**	**2718**	**2996**	**4390**	**4484**	**4533**	**4353**	**4358**	**4347**	**4328**	**4337**	**4291**	**3660**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	49	33	29	76	80	77	55	45	54	59	46	46	38
Mining	7	5	7	17	14	16	22	15	5	11	10	13	11
Construction	19	26	13	43	33	49	40	39	45	51	61	57	43
Manufacturing (Durable)	117	156	165	232	201	291	257	256	251	252	278	257	209
Manufacturing (Nondurable)	179	209	233	355	360	423	371	361	385	388	367	384	269
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	44	63	78	123	120	132	141	138	170	161	172	173	155
Wholesale & Retail Trade	883	988	981	1444	1405	1152	1173	1072	959	945	904	854	696
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	149	195	241	310	347	328	351	380	386	391	369	370	308
Business & Repair Services	53	79	83	165	177	227	255	268	289	272	290	271	214
Personal Services	310	235	221	297	363	395	381	362	403	347	370	312	275
Entertainment & Recreation Services	40	38	43	87	78	114	62	56	60	65	51	47	53
Professional & Related Services	496	613	787	1038	1075	1092	1083	1147	1127	1155	1211	1284	1125
Public Administration	74	78	115	203	231	237	162	219	213	231	208	223	204

Universe: Respondents who reported working for pay since the last interview for whom an industry code from the 1970 Census classification system was assigned.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *1980 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Original Cohorts

Open-ended questions, e.g., "What kind of business or industry is/was this?", have been included within various sections of the Original Cohort questionnaires during each interview. Verbatim responses to this question are coded by Census personnel using three-digit codes from the 1960, and for select variables, the 1980 classification systems (Census 1960, 1980). Two- and one-digit edited versions of these raw variables are available for each cohort for most - if not all - survey years. An extensive discussion of Census/CHRR editing and creation procedures that affect the industry variables can be found in the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section that appears at the end of this section.

Older Men

Data were collected during each survey year on the industry of a respondent's current or last job. Select interviews, i.e., 1967, 1968, 1969, 1976, 1981, also gathered information on the industry of the longest intervening job held between yearly survey dates or during the past 12 months. The 1971 questionnaire included a detailed work history section that allowed collection of industry information on up to seven intervening jobs. Retrospectives in 1976, 1981 and 1990 collected industry information for the longest job held between 1971 and 1976, 1976 and 1981, and 1983 and 1990. The 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1981 surveys elicited information from those respondents who were unemployed at both the current and previous interviews on the industry of any job held between survey dates. During certain interview years, questions about the industry of a second or dual job, a hypothetical job or business, or a retirement job were fielded. The 1981 and 1990 surveys included questions on the longest job held by the respondent's wife between 1976 and 1981 or by the respondent's widow between 1983 and 1990. Information was collected during the 1990 interviews from the widows of deceased respondents on the industry of the last job held by the respondent.

Edited variables from the Occupation & Industry (O & I) Rewrite are present for each survey year that provide one-, two-, or three-digit versions of the raw current/last job variables. The 1960 Census codes are used exclusively up through the 1981 interview to code industry information; beginning in 1983, the current/last job variables are doublecoded with the 1960 and 1980 classification systems. Several versions of the current/last job variables, e.g., edited and unedited, collapsed and noncollapsed, are also available. See the "User Notes" section below for additional information.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions on industry are found in the regularly-fielded "Current Labor Force Status", "Work Experience", Work History", and/or "Retrospective Work History" and the special 1966 "Attitudes Towards Work" and 1971 "Plans for the Future" sections of the Older Men questionnaires. Additional industry information was collected using the "Widow's Work Experience" and "Information on Deceased Sample Persons" sections of the 1990 widow's questionnaire. Part one and appendix H of *Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industrial & Occupational Codes* provide listings by industry of the relevant one-, two-, and three-digit codes. Appendix 31 presents a partial derivation for the 1990 collapsed industry variables. Derivations for the collapsed variables from previous years can be found in the documentation for the class of worker variables.

User Notes: See the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section below.

Mature Women

Information with which to code the industry of the respondent's current job or current/last job was collected during each survey of the Mature Women. Industry codes were assigned to intervening jobs beginning with the personal interviews in 1969 and to dual job information collected in 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989, and 1992. A retrospective on respondents' work experience prior to 1966 included for varying universes, e.g., ever married, married with no children, never married with children, never married with no children, questions on the industry of the longest job ever held and of the longest job held between or since certain life cycle events, e.g., between stopping school and first marriage, between first marriage and first child, since the birth of first child, or since first marriage. A five-year retrospective fielded in 1977 included a question on the industry of the longest job held since June 1972. Related variables available for single survey years are: (1) in 1971, the industry of an alternative job that those respondents who reported job-shopping while remaining employed with the same firm indicated that they could have had and/or had been offered; (2) in 1989, the industry of the employer from whom the respondent receives or will receive a pension and the type of industry providing a pension for the husband; and (3) in 1992, the industry of the respondent's husband's current/last, dual, and intervening jobs. Edited variables from the Occupation & Industry (O & I) Rewrite are present for each survey year that provide one-, two-, and three-digit versions of the raw current/last job variables. The 1960 Census codes are used exclusively up through the 1982 interview to code industry information; beginning in 1983, the current/last job variables are doublecoded with the 1960 and 1980 classification systems. Several versions of the current/last job variables, e.g., edited and unedited, collapsed and noncollapsed, are also available. The "User Notes" section below provides additional information.

Table 3.17.5 Industry of Current/Last Job by Type of Interview and Respondents' Labor Force Status: 1990 NLS of Older Men

Industrial Sector	Total	Respondent Interview		Widow/Proxy Interview
		Working	Not Working	
Total	**4298** [a]	**291**	**1618**	**2206** [b]
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries	448	64	132	230
Mining	49	2	22	22
Construction	448	18	176	232
Manufacturing	1073	26	430	579
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	372	13	147	197
Wholesale/Retail Trade	552	42	214	275
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	208	30	80	92
Business & Repair Services	175	19	68	78
Personal Services	118	15	36	64
Entertainment & Recreation Services	52	7	18	27
Professional & Related Services	382	40	141	180
Public Administration	255	14	116	109
Subtotal	4132	290	1580	2085
Missing	166	1	38	121

[a] This number reflects the total number of interviews conducted during 1990. Excluded from this table is industry information on 722 respondents for whom neither a respondent nor widow/proxy interview was conducted in 1990. Frequencies in the "Total" column do not equal the sum of the respondent and widow/proxy interview numbers due to the exclusion of 183 interviewed sample persons who do not have valid values on 'Employment Status Recode', the variable used to determine labor force status.

[b] The industry code for the 2206 respondents whose widow or proxy was interviewed during 1990 reflects that provided by the respondent during a previous interview. Information collected during 1990 from a widow/proxy on the industry of the respondent's last job is available for only a small number of respondents; values are not included in this table.

Table 3.17.6 Industrial Sector of Employed Respondents' Current Job by Number of Survey Years with an Industry: NLS of Older Men 1966-1983

	Total Ever Employed	Years with Industry											
Industrial Sector		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	**675**	82	73	60	62	42	41	31	36	29	28	38	153
Mining	**91**	23	11	7	4	7	2	6	7	5	3	2	14
Construction	**839**	169	124	68	71	42	51	48	34	26	41	55	110
Manufacturing	**1780**	232	141	133	124	117	125	99	102	77	95	130	405
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	**668**	106	80	54	43	46	40	37	33	34	22	52	121
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1117**	233	154	96	93	69	70	69	47	52	49	50	135
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**307**	65	32	30	17	24	20	23	13	12	13	12	46
Business & Repair Services	**374**	119	60	46	35	20	21	15	9	9	7	15	18
Personal Services	**236**	64	42	21	11	20	18	13	7	10	6	4	20
Entertainment & Recreation Services	**94**	36	15	8	6	7	6	4	4	0	2	3	3
Professional & Related Services	**605**	108	62	44	54	43	34	34	27	23	28	34	114
Public Administration	**535**	92	56	41	46	25	40	39	24	33	28	25	86

Universe: Respondents who were working or with a job but not at work for whom information on the industry of current employer was available. Industries were coded with the 1960 Census classification system.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions on industry can be found in the regularly-fielded "Current Labor Force Status", "Work Experience", "Work Experience & Attitudes", "Retrospective Work History", and "Employment" sections and the special 1967 "Work Experience Before 1966", 1989 "Pension & Retirement", and 1992 "Husband's Current Labor Force Status"/"Husband's Retrospective Work History" sections of the Mature Women questionnaires. Part One and appendix H of *Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industrial & Occupational Codes* provide listings by industry of the relevant one-, two-, and three-digit codes.

User Notes: See the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section below.

Young Men

Information with which to code the industry of the respondent's current job or current or last job was collected during each survey year. In addition, all surveys except the 1966, 1978, and 1980 gathered information on either the industry of intervening jobs, the longest intervening job, or the last job held. Five year retrospectives fielded in 1976 and 1981 collected data on the industry of the longest job held during the 1971-1976 and 1976-1981 periods. Industrial specification of a second or dual job was gathered in 1971, 1976, and 1981. Related questions fielded during individual survey years included: (1) in 1966, the industry of the job held a year ago, of the job held during the last full year of high school, of the first job held for one month or more after the respondent stopped attending school full-time, and of a (hypothetical) job or own business that the respondent would start should he lose his current job; and (2) in 1971 and 1976, the industry of an alternative job that those respondents who reported job-shopping while remaining employed with the same firm indicated that they could have had and/or had been offered. Edited variables from the Occupation & Industry (O & I) Rewrite are present for each survey year that provide one-, two-, and three-digit versions of many of these raw variables. The 1960 Census classification system is used exclusively to code industry information for this cohort. See the "User Notes" section below for additional information. Finally, a variable entitled 'Industrial Diversification Score for Labor Market of Current Residence' was constructed for the 1966-1970 survey years that provides an index of the degree to which the industrial composition of the respondent's local area resembles that of the national economy.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The regularly-fielded "Current Labor Force Status", "Work Experience & Attitudes", and "Retrospective Work History", and the special 1966 "Attitudes toward Work" sections of the Young Men questionnaires contain questions on industry. Part One and appendix H of *Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industrial & Occupational Codes* provide one-, two-, and three-digit codes.

Table 3.17.7 Industrial Sector of Respondents' Current/Last Job by Survey Year: NLS of Mature Women 1967-1989

	Survey Year														
Industrial Sector	**1967**	**1968**	**1969**	**1971**	**1972**	**1974**	**1976**	**1977**	**1979**	**1981**	**1982**	**1984**	**1986**	**1987**	**1989**
All Respondents	**4855**	**4638**	**4487**	**4382**	**4306**	**4162**	**4033**	**3821**	**3692**	**3557**	**3429**	**3309**	**3232**	**3143**	**3005**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	184	175	186	177	169	172	158	159	145	134	137	133	122	115	111
Mining	7	6	5	5	6	6	4	3	6	1	4	5	5	4	4
Construction	24	25	29	27	26	35	34	39	38	40	35	35	35	34	32
Manufacturing	1086	1048	998	891	837	818	750	698	669	635	607	549	525	504	447
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	182	183	161	159	161	148	134	127	122	115	103	92	92	87	82
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1047	983	907	897	888	813	815	743	701	670	638	625	595	571	537
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	233	208	204	211	206	187	195	181	184	186	187	193	178	175	166
Business & Repair Services	95	91	101	90	86	94	105	116	93	89	98	96	111	111	126
Personal Services	726	665	635	614	606	549	530	529	513	495	459	444	438	445	438
Entertainment & Recreation Services	50	46	40	33	32	23	27	20	20	21	18	19	24	22	24
Professional & Related Services	1023	1012	1042	1089	1106	1130	1091	1029	1018	986	966	939	944	901	878
Public Administration	198	196	179	189	183	187	190	177	183	185	177	179	163	174	160

Universe: Respondents both working and not working during the survey week for whom an industry code for their current or last job was available. Industries were coded with the 1960 Census classification system.

Table 3.17.8 Industrial Sector of Employed Respondents' Current/Last Job by Number of Survey Years with an Industry: NLS of Mature Women 1967-1989

	Total Ever Employed	Years with Industry														
Industrial Sector		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	**305**	61	42	26	24	22	21	14	13	9	10	15	11	11	14	12
Mining	**20**	7	2	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Construction	**120**	42	21	15	8	9	5	2	5	3	2	2	1	0	3	2
Manufacturing	**1382**	220	155	132	113	91	88	75	64	55	48	48	53	47	66	127
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	**295**	79	38	25	21	21	11	14	15	8	9	8	8	12	12	14
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1628**	281	210	158	136	121	134	81	75	74	57	54	46	41	56	104
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**476**	105	52	62	36	31	34	26	22	22	11	15	14	9	12	25
Business & Repair Services	**424**	173	82	49	31	19	16	12	10	9	4	7	3	3	4	2
Personal Services	**1106**	227	151	115	83	78	51	56	39	38	36	43	37	24	45	83
Entertainment & Recreation Services	**118**	48	19	16	12	5	7	3	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
Professional & Related Services	**1878**	239	158	160	129	129	114	97	89	92	78	79	82	78	105	249
Public Administration	**466**	118	57	48	32	28	34	26	13	18	26	16	16	11	7	16

Universe: Respondents whose activity during the survey week was working or with a job but not at work who reported information on their employer from which an industry code from the 1960 Census classification system was assigned. Excluded are industry codes for jobs held before 1966.

User Notes: See the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section below.

Young Women

Information with which to code the industry of the respondent's current job or current/last job was collected during each survey of the Young Women. Industry codes were assigned beginning in 1969 to intervening job information collected during personal interviews and to dual job information gathered in 1972, 1973, 1978, 1983, 1988, and 1991. A retrospective on respondents' work experience prior to the first interview included questions on the industry of the job held one year ago and that held during the last year of high school. Five-year retrospectives fielded in 1973, 1978, and 1983 included a question on the industry of the job held in February 1968, and on that of the longest job held since January 1973 and since January 1978. Related variables available for single survey years include: (1) in 1973, the industry of an alternative job that those respondents who reported job-shopping while remaining employed with the same firm indicated that they could have had and/or had been offered; and (2) in 1973, two variables were created that indicate the industry of the last job held before and after the birth of the respondent's first child. Edited variables from the Occupation & Industry (O & I) Rewrite are present for each survey year that provide one-, two-, and three-digit versions of the raw current/last job variables. The 1960 Census codes are used exclusively up through the 1982 interview to code industry information; beginning in 1983, the current/last job variables are doublecoded with the 1960 and 1980 classification systems. Several versions of the current/last job variables, e.g., edited and unedited, collapsed and noncollapsed, are available beginning in 1986. See the "User Notes" section below for additional information.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The regularly-fielded "Current Labor Force Status", "Work Experience & Attitudes", "Work History", "Retrospective Work History", and "Employment" sections and the special 1968 "Previous Work Experience", 1973 "Family Background", and 1983 "Attitudes" sections of the Young Women questionnaires. Part One and appendix H of *Attachment 2: 1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industrial & Occupational Codes* provide listings by industry of the relevant one-, two-, and three-digit codes. Appendices 23 and 24 of the *Codebook Supplement* provide derivations for the job before and after birth variables.

User Notes: See the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section below.

Table 3.17.9 Industrial Sector of Civilian Respondents' Current/Last Job by Survey Year: NLS of Young Men 1966-1981

	Survey Year											
Industrial Sector	**1966**	**1967**	**1968**	**1969**	**1970**	**1971**	**1973**	**1975**	**1976**	**1978**	**1980**	**1981**
All Respondents	**4574**	**4415**	**4167**	**3893**	**3878**	**3935**	**3968**	**3949**	**3643**	**3493**	**3402**	**3296**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	571	481	340	243	213	214	178	163	154	146	153	158
Mining	22	22	29	33	40	35	46	73	55	56	64	64
Construction	380	363	405	401	400	422	478	446	412	359	367	347
Manufacturing	1140	1092	1132	1185	1167	1129	1218	1168	1052	1005	959	898
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	190	209	249	246	258	280	304	327	292	287	311	300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1130	1080	993	854	757	790	671	627	590	562	469	482
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	79	85	87	89	121	139	152	158	152	150	148	148
Business & Repair Services	178	143	137	133	142	130	156	148	159	137	177	175
Personal Services	240	200	117	77	81	74	66	56	47	39	44	40
Entertainment & Recreation Services	131	124	91	60	55	47	47	42	39	37	28	35
Professional & Related Services	382	463	437	421	487	490	445	481	456	460	442	425
Public Administration	131	153	150	151	157	185	207	260	240	255	240	224

Universe: Respondents both working and not working during the survey week for whom an industry code from the 1960 Census classification system for their current or last job was available.

Table 3.17.10 Industrial Sector of Civilian Employed Respondents' Current Job by Number of Survey Years with an Industry: NLS of Young Men 1966-1981

	Total Ever Employed	Years with Industry											
Industrial Sector		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	913	341	199	118	57	35	34	23	23	21	13	19	30
Mining	182	80	28	19	15	11	8	7	6	2	3	0	3
Construction	1558	653	296	159	100	87	66	41	51	29	37	15	24
Manufacturing	3077	796	511	342	270	225	199	155	147	117	110	88	117
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	1062	443	195	125	58	59	54	31	23	25	17	17	15
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2729	906	577	366	244	177	123	83	64	63	54	36	36
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	499	216	91	44	26	31	30	22	13	10	9	3	4
Business & Repair Services	860	489	156	82	51	33	16	13	7	3	3	3	4
Personal Services	552	342	128	38	11	3	10	3	9	2	1	3	2
Entertainment & Recreation Services	384	230	87	29	13	11	5	3	1	4	0	1	0
Professional & Related Services	1472	485	263	177	124	96	67	54	63	45	35	31	32
Public Administration	710	274	122	69	55	50	53	21	16	15	9	10	16

Universe: Respondents whose activity most of the survey week was working or with a job but not at work who reported information on their employer from which an industry code from the 1960 Census classification was assigned. Excluded are industry codes for any job held during and after high school.

Table 3.17.11 Industrial Sector of Respondents' Current/Last Job by Survey Year: NLS of Young Women 1968-1991

	Survey Year															
Industrial Sector	**1968**	**1969**	**1970**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**	**1975**	**1977**	**1978**	**1980**	**1982**	**1983**	**1985**	**1987**	**1988**	**1991**
All Respondents	**3665**	**4059**	**4195**	**4344**	**4351**	**4247**	**4104**	**4007**	**3807**	**3728**	**3583**	**3477**	**3585**	**3530**	**3423**	**3323**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	178	155	119	111	96	80	64	66	72	61	61	65	63	57	57	65
Mining	2	2	1	8	6	7	8	13	9	8	9	9	8	7	7	7
Construction	16	20	21	14	23	32	32	34	40	34	40	48	48	54	60	50
Manufacturing (Durable)	589	669	724	754	785	834	846	762	710	676	609	566	569	538	506	461
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	143	142	169	175	184	171	155	146	147	147	145	145	143	149	132	130
Wholesale & Retail Trade	854	960	992	970	963	886	794	732	687	655	620	582	576	548	531	507
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	177	210	250	271	277	293	285	279	284	267	277	270	258	282	268	249
Business & Repair Services	71	79	93	110	121	100	98	107	99	113	126	125	138	159	161	150
Personal Services	746	717	608	568	499	457	348	338	326	301	283	293	296	260	241	214
Entertainment & Recreation Services	52	42	42	51	57	34	34	39	23	37	42	39	36	29	31	28
Professional & Related Services	786	893	995	1096	1143	1146	1216	1281	1212	1219	1168	1148	1228	1215	1220	1231
Public Administration	151	170	181	216	197	207	224	210	198	210	203	187	222	232	209	231

Universe: Respondents both working and not working during the survey week for whom an industry code for their current or last job was available. Industries were coded using the 1960 Census classification system.

Table 3.17.12 Industrial Sector of Civilian Respondents' Current/Last Job by Number of Survey Years with an Industry: NLS of Young Women 1968-1991

	Total Ever Employed	Years with Industry															
Industrial Sector		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	**334**	109	57	54	28	24	14	11	8	8	4	5	2	3	5	2	0
Mining	**46**	20	13	4	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	**236**	123	43	23	21	9	7	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Manufacturing	**1975**	450	290	200	153	150	120	91	81	91	79	57	57	43	47	34	32
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	**587**	208	104	56	41	30	18	21	21	12	16	13	17	3	12	7	8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**2658**	670	447	341	247	221	155	135	97	79	71	50	43	33	29	20	20
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**975**	285	172	109	83	56	50	41	31	28	33	21	21	11	11	13	10
Business & Repair Services	**781**	387	163	85	54	28	29	15	6	7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Personal Services	**1668**	543	330	218	145	109	77	65	30	24	28	25	20	17	11	91	17
Entertainment & Recreation Services	**264**	154	48	24	8	9	7	5	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Professional & Related Services	**2858**	490	363	268	221	174	164	137	125	159	154	107	112	93	94	79	118
Public Administration	**788**	269	129	80	48	51	34	35	34	27	25	10	11	10	5	11	9

Universe: Respondents whose activity during the survey week was working or with a job not at work who reported information on their employer from which an industry code from the 1960 Census classification system was assigned.

User Notes - All Original Cohorts: Substantive differences exist between a number of similarly-titled occupation, industry, and class of worker variables present in the Original Cohort data files. One set of raw variables relating to the respondent's current job is derived from responses to questions found within the "CPS" section of each questionnaire. Additional versions of this set of variables are created using the two different procedures described below.

(1) An Occupation & Industry (O & I) Rewrite creates a set of seven "backfilled" or summary variables that enable researchers to identify the last occupation, industry, or class of worker status of all respondents who were interviewed in a given year whether or not they were currently working. Values utilized are those from the job in which the respondent was employed the week before the interview or "backfilled" values from the job that was current at the last time the respondent reported employment. Although the industry associated with an intervening job might technically be a respondent's most recent industry affiliation, the O & I program is not designed to pick up information from such jobs. All O & I variables are classified utilizing the 1960 Census codes. Titles for this set of O & I Rewrite variables appear below (Table 3.17.3)

Table 3.17.13 Occupation & Industry Variables from the O & I Rewrite: The Original Cohorts

Variable Title	Version	Question #
Class of Worker at Current or Last Job	(Collapsed)	
Occupation of Current or Last Job	(3-digit)	
Occupation of Current or Last Job	(Duncan Index)	Always
Occupation of Current or Last Job	(1-digit)	Blank
Industry of Current or Last Job	(3-digit)	
Industry of Current or Last Job	(2-digit)	
Industry of Current or Last Job	(1-digit)	

O & I Rewrite variables can be differentiated from non-backfilled variables by: (1) the absence of a question number in the documentation that identifies the source of the variable; or (2) an assignment of a reference number that places an O & I variable among the created variables series appearing at the end of a given survey year's variables. In order to assist researchers identify these variables, an attempt has been made to append the word "collapsed" to the end of the O & I variable titles of select cohorts. This convention has been applied as follows: (1) all O & I 'Class of Worker' variables in all four cohorts for all survey years have the word "collapsed" appended to the variable titles; and (2) the O & I occupation and industry variables from the 1983-1991 Young Women and the 1990 Older Men surveys are identified with the word "collapsed". O & I Rewrite variables for the Mature Women and Young Men can only be identified using the question/reference number assignment conventions discussed above. Users unfamiliar with NLS assignment conventions should reference the "Accessing NLS Variables" or the "Created NLS Variables" sections of this Guide.

It is not clear why the O & I Rewrite variable titles are identical to those of the occupation/industry/class of worker variables. It may have been that these O & I rewrite variables were originally private variables intended only for use by in-house CHRR researchers and subsequently released to the public.

(2) An editing procedure begun by Census in the 1980s cleans items from the "CPS" section of the questionnaire in order to create the 'Employment Status Recode' variables. The ESR variables were originally generated by Census with no cleaning or editing of the items from the "Current Labor Force Status - CPS" sections of the questionnaire. In the mid-1980s, reoccuring problems with the program that created ESR forced Census to create edited "CPS" items. Both unedited and edited versions of these items are sent to CHRR and released to the public. Edited variables are identifed with either the word "EDITED" or the abbreviations "EDT" or "E" appended to the variable title. Edited versions of these variables will have fewer cases than the unedited versions. When looking at patterns over time, users may wish to use the set of unedited versions.

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U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *1960 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries (Revised Edition).* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. *1980 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

3.18 JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Select surveys of the Young Men, Young Women and NLSY that were conducted during the late 1970s and early 1980s included a series of questions on characteristics of the respondents' current job, e.g., the amount of variety, autonomy, opportunity to deal with people or develop friendships or complete tasks as well as the amount of significance they attributed to their job and the amount of performance feedback received. This scale, the Job Characteristics Index (JCI), was developed by Sims, Szilagyi, and Keller and is an extension of the work first begun by Turner and Lawrence in 1965. The JCI was preceded by an instrument developed by Hackman and Oldham known as the Job Diagnostic Survey (JDS), dimensions of which are also incorporated in the JCI, although in a simpler format. Comparisons of the JCI and JDS by Dunham et al. have shown that both scales tend to collapse to a one-dimensional scale measuring job-complexity. Therefore, the JCI was shortened by selecting one scale item that loaded strongly on each of the dimensions of job complexity shown to be important in earlier research. In their 1976 article, Sims et al. reported the necessary factor analysis scores used to obtain the abbreviated scale. Question and reference numbers for the seven items that comprise the shortened JDI scale are listed in Table 3.18.1.

Table 3.18.1 Variables Needed to Construct the Job Characteristics Index: NLS of Young Men, NLS of Young Women, & NLSY

Young Men	1978	R5542. - R5548. R5570. - R5575.	Questions 12 (A - G) Questions 16 (A - F)
Young Women	1980	R7185. - R7191. R7213. - R7218.	Questions 10 (A - G) Questions 14 (A - F)
NLSY	1979	R 481. - R 486. & R 488.	Questions 23 (1 - 5)
	1982	R7054. - R7059. & R7061.	Questions 36A (1 - 5)

Data Files: These variables are found within the main data sets of each cohort. The NLSY variables have been placed within the M79VAR and M82VAR files.

Survey Instruments: These questions are found within the "Current Labor Force Status or CPS" sections of each cohort's questionnaires.

A Select Bibliography

DUNHAM, RANDALL B.; ALDAG, RAMON, and BRIEF, ARTHUR P. "Dimensionality of Task Design as Measured by the Job Diagnostic Survey." *Academy of Management Journal* 20, 2 (June 1977): 209-223

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3.19 JOB SATISFACTION

NLSY

Three sets of job satisfaction measures have been collected for employed respondents during select survey years. In addition, a job satisfaction index can be created using items collected during the 1979-1982 and 1988 surveys.

1. ***Global Job Satisfaction 1979-1992:*** During each survey year, respondents employed since the last interview are asked to rate, on a four point scale from "like it very much" to "dislike it very much", how they feel about their current job/most recent (CPS) job. This question provides a general or 'global' indication of a respondent's current job satisfaction.

2. ***Satisfaction with Government Jobs Program:*** Respondents who were working at a job in conjunction with their participation in a federally-funded employment and training program were asked, during the 1979-1987 survey years, how satisfied/dissatisfied they were with their entire experience in the jobs program.

3. ***Facet-Specific Job Satisfaction Scale:*** In addition, during the 1979-1982 and 1988 surveys, wage and salaried workers as well as those self-employed in incorporated businesses are presented with a series of—slightly different—descriptive statements about the pay, working conditions, promotion opportunities, supervisors and coworkers, etc. of their current job of their coworkers and asked to rate each statement on a scale from "very true" to "not at all true".

Constructing a Job Satisfaction Index: A job satisfaction index can be constructed for the 1979-1982 and 1988 survey years from six of the facet-specific job satisfaction ratings listed above coupled with the global job satisfaction measure and a question that asked respondents whether, given the freedom to make such a choice, they would take another job or keep the job they had at the survey point. This scale, a shortened form of the job satisfaction scales of the University of Michigan's *Quality of Employment Surveys*, developed by Quinn (1973), provides a reliable indicator of job satisfaction. To construct the full seven-item scale, raw scores for each item listed in Table 3.19.1 should be converted to z scores for each respondent. The scores can then be multiplied by 100 to remove decimals and combined to obtain an unweighted average of the seven z scores. The resulting scores for the satisfaction index are either positive or negative numbers that can be interpreted as deviations from the mean for the total sample of respondents in the survey.

Table 3.19.1 Variables Needed to Construct the Job Satisfaction Index: NLSY

Survey Year	Reference Number for Scale Item						
	Challenge	**Comfort**	**Financial Rewards**	**Relations w/ Coworkers**	**Resource Adequacy**	**Opportunity**	**Global Job Satisfaction**
1979	489.	490.	494.	496.	497.	506.	508.
1980	2659.	2660.	2664.	2666.	2667.	2676.	2678.
1981	4473.	4474.	4478.	4480.	4481.	4490.	4492.
1982	7034.	7035.	7039.	7041.	7042.	7052.	7065.
1988	25296.	25297.	25302.	25304.	25305.		25329.

Data Files: The global job satisfaction variables can be found in the CPS file on the main NLSY data set. All individual job satisfaction items are located in the year-specific miscellaneous (MXXVAR) record types. The government jobs program variables can be found in the GOVJOBS record type.

Survey Instruments: All job satisfaction questions, with the exception of those relating to government jobs, are found in the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of the 1979 (Section 8), 1980 (Section 7), 1981 (Section 6), 1982-1992 (Sections 5) main questionnaires. The 1979 government job satisfaction questions can be found in Section 10 "On Jobs" while comparable questions for the 1980-1987 survey years are located in the Employer Supplements.

User Notes: Cross-cohort analyses are possible using items from the NLSY and Original Cohorts.

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Original Cohorts

Two sets of job satisfaction measures are available for the four Original Cohorts.

1. ***Global Job Satisfaction:*** During most survey years of the Original Cohorts (see below), respondents were asked to rate on a scale from "like it very much" to "dislike it very much" how they felt about their current/last job. This global job satisfaction information is available for all survey years except those indicated below. In addition, data comparing respondents' attitude toward their current job with their attitude toward their job in a previous survey year were collected during certain of the early years of each cohort.

Global Job Satisfaction Variables Present for All Survey Years Except

Older Men	1966-1990	except 1968, 1973, 1975, 1978
Mature Women	1967-1992	except 1968, 1974, 1976
Young Men	1966-1981	except 1973, 1975, 1976
Young Women	1968-1991	except 1975, 1977

2. ***Facet-Specific Job Satisfaction Scale.*** During the 1980 survey of Young Women and the 1978 and 1981 surveys of Young Men, employed respondents (wage and salary workers or self-employed respondents) were asked to rate on a scale from "very true" to "not at all true" a series of descriptive statements about the pay, working conditions, chances for promotion, job security, competency of their supervisor and friendliness of their coworkers. Users should note that the questions asked varied for the two universes. The variable descriptions for these 1978-1981 variables include the phrase "Job Satisfaction Index".

Constructing a Job Satisfaction Scale: A job satisfaction index can be constructed by coupling: (a) the global job satisfaction measures described in (1) above; (b) select items from the facet specific job satisfaction ratings; and (c) responses to a question on whether the respondent would stay in the job s/he had now if s/he were free to take any other job.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: These job satisfaction questions are located within the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of the Original Cohort questionnaires. More information on constructing this seven item scale can be found in appendices 23 and 28 of the Young Men or Young Women *Codebook Supplements.*

User Notes: Cross-cohort analyses are possible using items from the Original Cohorts and the NLSY.

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3.20 LABOR FORCE STATUS

Introduction

The following section describes the various labor force status variables present in the NLS. It does not provide either a comprehensive discussion of all questions asked in the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of the various NLS survey instruments or a thorough treatment of the detailed information available on labor market transitions and work histories. Users should consult the table of contents of this Guide for references to additional labor market-related topics, e.g., work experience, job characteristics, job satisfaction, industries, occupations, wages, etc., in which they may be interested.

Each questionnaire's "Current Labor Force Status" section collects information on the labor market activity in which respondents were engaged during most of last week. This series replicates the questions asked in the monthly *Current Population Survey (CPS)* of American households conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. The primary purpose of the CPS is to collect up-to-date information about the number of persons in the country who are employed, unemployed, or not looking for work during a given survey week. Results from the CPS surveys, released in the monthly publication *Employment and Earnings*, provide detailed information, classified by age, sex, race, and a variety of other characteristics, on the employment and unemployment experience of the U.S. population. This section concludes with a series of tables depicting the labor force status of NLS respondents.

NLSY

A series of variables provide information on respondents' labor force status during the survey week and during each week since 1978. In addition to the respondent-specific variables discussed below, data are available on the work experience of the respondent's parents, spouse, and other household members.

Survey Week Labor Force Status: The following three sets of variables on each respondent's labor force status during the week preceding the survey week are available for each survey year for the universes specified below:

1. ***Activity Most of Survey Week:*** The 'Activity Most of Survey Week' variables reflect each civilian respondent's reply to the survey question "What were you doing most of last week?" "Last week" refers to the full calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) preceding the date of interview. The following seven categories of responses have been coded from each year's survey: (a) working, (b) with a job - not at work, (c) looking for work, (d) keeping house, (e) going to school, (f) unable to work, and (g) other. Definitions for each of these activities are intended to be consistent with those utilized in the CPS. Charts on the following pages provide definitions of key CPS labor force concepts as well as the set of instructions provided during one survey year to NORC interviewers for coding respondents' labor market status. The main survey week activity question is followed by a second question which seeks to identify those respondents who did do some work in addition to a main survey week non-working activity (such as "looking for work" or "going to school"); this follow-up question is asked of all respondents except those who indicate that they were working or were unable to work. It is to these two groups, those whose primary activity during the survey week was working and those additional respondents who responded that they indeed did some work even though it was not their primary labor force activity, that the series of questions on hours worked is administered.

2. ***Employment Status Recode:*** A series of yearly created variables called 'Employment Status Recode' (ESR) are available that recode the survey week activity of civilian NLSY respondents into labor force status measures consistent with those developed for the CPS. This recalculation factors in not only the respondent's reported survey week activity but takes into account such variables as hours worked, whether working for pay, whether looking for work, what the respondent is doing to find work, whether and why s/he was absent from a job, etc. Added to the seven labor market status categories listed in (1) above is an eighth category, "in the active forces". Tables follow that present frequencies for the ESR variables by survey year, race and gender.

3. ***Employment Status Recode - Collapsed:*** A collapsed version of ESR is available that provides, for all NLSY respondents, the following four labor market activity categories: (1) employed ("working" or "with a job not at work"); (2) unemployed; (3) out of the labor force ("keeping house", "going to school", "unable to work", or "other"); and (4) in the active forces.

Definitions of Key *CPS* Labor Force Concepts

In the Labor Force: all persons in the civilian labor force (described below) and members of the armed forces stationed in the United States.

In the Civilian Labor Force: all civilians classified as either employed or unemployed during the survey week.

Employed: (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or various personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework or painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed: all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and (1) had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks, (2) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within 30 days.

Out of the Labor Force: all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed or in the armed forces. Includes persons engaged in own home housework, in school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired and other. The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify. Persons doing only incidental, unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Source: *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Surveys.* BLS Report No. 463, Series P-23, No. 62, *Current Population Reports.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1976.

Data Files: The 'Activity Most of Survey Week' variables are located on the main NLSY data set within the CPS record type; both versions of ESR are located in the KEYVARS file.

Survey Instruments: The question "What were you doing most of last week?" is located in the "Current Labor Force Status or CPS" section of each year's questionnaire: Section 8 (1979); Section 7 (1980); Section 6 (1981) and Sections 5 for the 1982 -1992 survey years. Age restrictions relevant to the 1979 administration are discussed above in the "Age" user notes section.

Documentation: Each year's interviewers' reference manual or *Question by Question Specifications (Q by Q)* provides detailed instructions for interviewers on how to code the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of NLSY questionnaires. A special CPS specifications section of the *Q by Q* provides detailed definitions for each activity. Creation procedures for the 'Employment Status Recode' variables can be found within *Appendix 1 - ESR Variable Creation* in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement*.

User Notes: It should be noted that: (1) NLSY fielding procedures include data collection from institutionalized individuals; and (2) NLSY respondents on active military duty are not asked these CPS questions.

While the "Current Labor Force Status" or CPS sections of the NLSY questionnaires follow the wording and format of CPS questions, users should be aware that NLS "CPS" sections include additional questions over and above those asked in the CPS surveys.

Instructions provided to interviewers of NLSY respondents are designed to be completely consistent with those of the CPS. However, NORC interviewers may be less familiar with CPS methodology and procedures than CPS-trained Census interviewers.

Instructions to NORC Interviewers for Coding NLSY Respondents' Labor Force Status (NORC 1990)

Working: working for pay at a job or running one's own business or profession (or farm) or working without pay in the family farm or business. Includes (1) jury duty if the respondent is paid for jury duty, (2) respondents working as civilian employees of the armed forces or the national guard; (3) respondents not paid with money but paid "in kind" (for meals, living quarters, or supplies received in place of cash wages). Excludes (1) the following kinds of unpaid work: (a) unpaid work that does not contribute to the operation of a family farm or unincorporated business; (b) unpaid work done for a related member of the household who does not operate a farm or unincorporated business but is, himself, a salaried employee; (c) volunteer work without pay for an organization; and (2) time for which a respondent is paid while on temporary duty in the armed forces reserve or National Guard.

With a Job-Not at Work: respondents who indicate that, for all or most of the survey week, s/he was absent from a job or business for such reasons as illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute, temporary or indefinite layoff, etc. This also applies to respondents who were unwilling to cross picket lines even though they were not members of the union on strike.

Looking for Work: respondents who (1) spent most of the week trying to establish a business or profession or (2) looking for work by engaging in the following kinds of efforts: (a) registering at a public or private employment office, (b) being on call at a personnel placement office, a nurses' register, temporary office register, or other register, (c) meeting with prospective employers, (d) placing or answering advertisements, (e) writing letters or applications, (f) working without pay to get experience and training, (g) checking with a union or any other organization, (h) visiting locations where the prospective employers pick up temporary help.

Keeping House: respondents (male or female) who were primarily engaged with their own home housework during the survey week. This category applies to respondents who say they spent most of their time during the survey week managing or being responsible for the care of their home and for respondents who say their chief activity was the care of their children. It is not necessary for a respondent to be engaged in the actual physical labor of cooking, washing, or cleaning. Note that this code applies to both male and female respondents.

Going to School: respondents who spent most of their time during the survey week attending any kind of public or private school, including trade or vocational schools in which students receive no compensation in money or kind. Includes (1) respondents who would have been going to school except that they were temporarily sick or on a short vacation such as spring or Christmas vacation and (2) student nurses who spent most of the time during the survey week attending classes. Excludes student nurses who spent most of their time performing ward or other nursing duties for pay or pay in kind.

***Unable to Work**:* respondents who, because of their own long-term physical or mental illness or disability, are unable to do any kind of work. By physical or mental illness or disability is meant something specific and not a combination of minor disabilities that normally comes with advanced age. The specific illness must be of such severity that it completely incapacitates the individual and prevents him/her from doing any kind of gainful work. This category would not include, for example, a mentally retarded youngster who is able to help on the family farm. S/he should be coded "unable to work" only if s/he could not perform any kind of work. Likewise a truck driver who says s/he is unable to drive a truck because of a heart condition but who might be able to do less strenuous work should not be coded "unable to work". Excluded are those who are temporarily ill or disabled and who expect to be able to work within six months of the time of interview. If the respondent is reported as ill or disabled and no definite indication is given of the time the illness or disability is expected to last, interviewers are instructed to find out from the respondent (and not to use their own judgement or observation) whether s/he expects to be able to return to work within six months.

***Other**:* respondents whose activity or status cannot be described by the codes defined above. Includes respondents who report that they are taking it easy, working without pay for a neighbor, doing volunteer work, on summer vacation from school, participating in a work relief program, jury duty, only in the Reserves or only on National Guard duty, or participants in a government (federal, state, or local) program.

Source: *NLS Round 12 Question by Question Specifications*. Chicago, IL: NORC-4512, University of Chicago, 1990.

Weekly Labor Force/Military Status: The detailed information on employment dates and gaps between jobs collected during the regular youth surveys has permitted the construction of weekly labor force status variables for each NLSY respondent for the period 1978 through the most current survey date. In the event that a respondent is not interviewed for one or more years, s/he is asked to provide, at the first reinterview point, retroactive information in order to maintain a continuous set of variables in the Workhistory File. These variables enable researchers to determine whether, during any of the 792 weeks since January 1978, a respondent was: (a) working, (b) associated with an employer, (c) unemployed, (d) out of the labor force, (e) not working, or (f) on active military duty. The number of weeks in each array is greater than 792 in order to provide a "cushion" when creating the Workhistory data file. The extra weeks found in these arrays contain no valid data. Users should reference the Workhistory documentation for further details. Because these weekly labor force variables are constructed from actual starting and stopping dates and information on employment gaps within and between jobs, the coding categories and meanings differ from the survey week variables described above.

Table 3.20.1 Definitions of NLSY Weekly Labor Force Categories: NLSY Workhistory Data

Working:	There was at least one job number or employer available for the respondent for a given week, indicating active employment with at least one employer.
Associated with Employer:	Linkage with an employer is possible, but information on gaps within the tenure with an employer is not available. If all the time with an employer cannot be accounted for, this labor force status, instead of a "working" status, is assigned.
Unemployed:	Not working, but was either actively looking for work or on layoff.
Out of the Labor Force:	Not working, not actively looking for work or on layoff.
Not Working:	Not working, unemployed versus out of the labor force status cannot be distinguished.
Active Military Service:	Serving with active military service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard).
No Information Reported:	Sufficient information was not reported to determine labor force status.

Data File and Documentation: These weekly constructed labor force status variables are found only on the Workhistory Data File. The Workhistory documentation provides background information on the development of this special file as well as descriptions and codes for each variable.

User Notes: It should be noted that respondents can specify the *number of weeks*, if any, during a gap within or between jobs that they are either looking for work or on layoff. However, *specific weeks* can not be determined from this information. In these cases, the "unemployed" status is assigned to the middle of such a gap and the "out of the labor force" status is assigned to the remaining weeks on each end of the gap. The DUALJOB array *does not* contain such information on labor force status. It contains job numbers *only* in the event that the respondent held more than one job during a given week. If this is not the case, the DUALJOB array contains a "0" code. For more detailed information, refer to the "Work Experience" section of this Guide.

NLSY Children

Data are available on the work activity of those children who were age ten and over at the interview date as well as on each mother's survey week activity and work history during quarterly periods preceding and following the child's birth.

1. ***Child's Work Activity:*** The 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys collected information from children who were 10 years of age or older on whether they worked for pay outside of their own home doing such jobs as delivering newspapers, babysitting, or yard work. Additional information including type of work performed, how often the child worked, number of hours worked in a usual week during the past three months, and usual weekly earnings was also gathered. Type of work information was not data entered.

2. ***Mother's Labor Force Status:*** Using data from the NLSY Workhistory File, variables have been constructed detailing each mother's employment history for the period surrounding the birth of her child, i.e., up to four quarters prior to birth and each 13-week interval since the child's birth for a period of five years. While no specific status variables are present within this series, users can derive a quarterly employment status variable ("with a job" versus "with no job") from the quarterly 'Number of Jobs Held by Mother in X Quarter before/after Birth of Child' variables.

Data Files & Documentation: Descriptions of the child-specific work activity variables can be found within the "Child 10 and Over Supplement" sections of the *NLSY Child Codebook;* these variables are located within the CHDSUP88 and CHDSUP90 record types on the compact disc. Descriptions of the maternal labor force status variables can be found in the "Family General Employment History" section of the child codebook and are located within the EMPINC record type on the compact disc. The quarterly workhistory variables are described in the codebook series "Maternal Employment History Linked to Child's Birth" and have been placed within the WORKHIST record type on the compact disc.

Original Cohorts

A series of variables are available, for each of the four cohorts, on respondents' labor force status during the survey week. In addition to these respondent-specific variables discussed below, data are available on the work experiences of other family and household members. Tables below present frequencies for the Original Cohort Employment Status Recode variables.

Survey Week Labor Force Status: The following three sets of variables are available on each respondent's labor force status during the survey week:

1. ***Activity Most of Survey Week:*** The 'Activity Most of Survey Week' variables reflect each respondent's reply to the survey question "What were you doing most of last week?" "Last week" refers to the full calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) preceding the date of interview. Although coding categories differ by cohort, the following categories of responses have been used to classify data within each cohort: (a) working, (b) with a job - not at work, (c) looking for work, (d) going to school, (e) unable to work, and (f) other. "Keeping house" is a category utilized primarily for respondents within the two female cohorts; it was, however, added as a coding category within the 1990 Older Men survey. An additional coding category, "retired", is present for all survey years of the Older Men and for the post-1981 survey years of the Mature Women. Beginning in the mid-1980s, two versions of the 'Activity Most of Survey Week' variables for the Mature and Young Women cohorts, one edited by Census during preparation of the 'Employment Status Recode' as well as an unedited version, are made available to the public. In the early years of these surveys, responses to the CPS section were never edited. However, minor consistency problems which developed during the creation of ESR over time led the Census Bureau to start editing the questions before running the ESR program. CHRR requested that the unedited version continue to be made available and added the words "Edited" or "Ed" to the variable descriptions to assist researchers distinguish between the two. Additional information on this editing procedure can be found in the "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" discussion in the "Industries" section of this Guide.

Definitions for each of these labor market activities are intended to be consistent with those utilized in the CPS. Charts found earlier in this section provide definitions of key CPS labor force concepts; Census interviewers are instructed to use their CPS manual for assistance in coding the current labor force status questions. Due to the fact that Census is responsible for CPS data collection, it is likely that NLS CPS questions are interpreted in a consistent manner.

The main survey week activity question is followed by a second question that seeks to identify those respondents who did any work at all last week in addition to a main survey week non-working activity (such as "looking for work" or "going to school"); this follow-up question is asked of all respondents except those who indicate that they were working or were unable to work.

2. ***Employment Status Recode (ESR):*** ESR is a variable created by the Census Bureau that recodes responses to various employment-related questions into a consistent and more accurate measure of each respondent's survey week labor force activity. A series of decision rules, depicted in Table 3.20.2 below, cluster information collected from ten questions dealing with, for example, main survey week activity, hours worked, whether/why absent from a job, job search activity, occupation, class of worker, etc. into positive or negative indicators of "working", "with a job but not at work", and "unemployed (looking for work)". In order to be assigned to one of these recodes, a respondent must display at least two positive and no negative indicators that s/he belongs to one of these groups; otherwise s/he is considered to belong to one of the "not in the labor force" categories. More detail on the decision pathways used to assign each recode and on exceptions to the general rules presented below can be found in "Standardized Employment Status Questions and Recodes" (Census 1977).

   ESR is available for all survey years of the Young Women and for most surveys of the other cohorts. In general, ESR variables are not available for all telephone interviews of both male cohorts and for two of the six telephone surveys of the Mature Women cohort. Table 3.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variable" section of this Guide depicts for each cohort the survey years for which ESR variables are available. Information on creation inconsistencies can be found in the "User Notes" section below as well as within each cohort's codebook.

3. ***Labor Force Group Variables:*** Check items present in the questionnaires of the Original Cohorts provide a series of summary variables indicating the labor force group to which a respondent belonged, e.g., working, looking for work, unable to work, retired, or in the

Table 3.20.2 Employment Status Recode Creation: The Original Cohorts

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Ten Employment-Related Questions Used to Create ESR</th></tr>
<tr><td>Major activity
Whether worked last week
Hours worked</td><td>Whether absent from job
Why absent from job
Whether looking for work
What doing to find work</td><td>Reason could not take job (availability for work)
Occupation
Class of worker</td></tr>
<tr><th>ESR - 1 WORKING</th><th>ESR - 2 WITH A JOB, NOT AT WORK</th><th>ESR - 3 UNEMPLOYED / LOOKING FOR WORK)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Positive Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Working last week
2. 15+ hours worked
3. Class of worker entry other than "never worked"
4. 1-14 hours worked combined with class of worker entry other than "without pay"</td><td>1. Absent from job or business
2. Class of worker entry other than "without pay" or "never worked"
3. Reason for absence from work other than "layoff" or "new job to begin in 30 days"</td><td>1. Absent from job or business
2. Reason for absence is "layoff" or "new job to begin in 30 days"
3. Looking for work
4. Any entry in class of worker (including "never worked" and "without pay")
5. Method of looking for work entered other than "nothing"</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Negative Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. 1-14 hours worked combined with class of worker = "without pay"</td><td>1. Reason for absence from work is "layoff" or "new job to begin in 30 days"
2. Working last week
3. Any hours worked
4. Class of worker is "without pay"</td><td>1. Method of looking for work is "nothing"
2. Not available for work
3. Reason for absence from work is "other" (not "layoff" or "new job to begin in 30 days")
4. Working last week
5. Any hours worked</td></tr>
</table>

Source: Bureau of the Census. "Standardized Employment Status Questions and Recodes." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1977. This document is distributed by CHRR as *Attachment 5: Employment Status Recodes* and is an important source of information on exceptions to the general indicators listed above.

armed forces. Variables which compare current survey year's labor force group with that of the previous survey year and which link labor force group to other variables such as school enrollment, presence of children under age 18, marital or retirement status are available for select survey years and cohorts.

Survey Instruments: Questions on main survey week activity are located at the beginning of the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of each questionnaire. The labor force group variables appear as check items throughout the questionnaires.

Documentation: Each year's *Interviewers' Reference Manual* provides detailed instructions for interviewers on how to code this section of the questionnaire in a manner consistent with CPS. Decision rules that guide Census in its creation of the 'Employment Status Recode' variables can be found in *Attachment 5: Standardized Employment Status Questions and Recodes* (Census 1977).

User Notes: The user should be aware that the various codes that categorize activities for those respondents not in the labor force vary across survey years and cohort. Tables 3.20.3 – 3.20.6 below present the coded values by survey year for the Original Cohort ESR variables.

While the "Current Labor Force Status" sections of NLS questionnaires follow the wording and format of those asked in the CPS, users should be aware that NLS CPS sections include additional questions over and above those found in the CPS surveys.

Classification of "unemployed" and "out of the labor force" for certain survey years of the Mature Women (1974, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1987) and Young Women (1975, 1977, 1980, 1982) is not consistent with CPS definitions due to the absence of one question, "What were you doing last week to find work?"

ESR has been traditionally used by many researchers to restrict the sample of those respondents interviewed in a given survey year. Users should be aware that this procedure cannot be used with data from the 1990 Older Men cohort and should consult the codebook notation for ESR.

Researchers examining employment over time can construct a loose approximation of ESR by using positive responses to the following three questions: (1) Did you do any work at all last week? (2) Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent? and (3) Have you been looking for work? A respondent, for example, who is coded "Other" on 'Activity Most of Survey Week' but has a job from which s/he was absent would be reclassified as "working".

Labor Force Status Tables

The tables in the following section are organized as follows: Tables 3.20.7 – 3.20.10 depict the labor force status, as measured by 'Employment Status Recode' variables, across survey years for the NLSY sample as a whole and for respondents by race and gender. Tables 3.20.11 – 3.20.20 provide a similar breakdown of the 'Employment Status Recode' variables by race/ethnicity for each of the four Original Cohorts.

Readers should note that these tables contain *unweighted* frequencies and should only be used as an aid in describing raw frequency counts in these data and must not be used to make inferences about population data.

Table 3.20.3 Employment Status Recode Codes: NLS of Older Men

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1976	1981	1990
Working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Retired	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Unable to Work	6	6,7	6	6,7	6,7	6	6	6
Blank	7	[a]	7	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Other	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
Keeping House	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	7
Never Worked	0	0	0	0	0	[a]	[a]	[a]
Noninterview	Blank All Years							

Table 3.20.4 Employment Status Recode Codes: NLS of Young Men

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1976	1981
Working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Blank	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retired	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Unable to Work	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Blank	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Never Worked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noninterview	Blank All Years							

[a] Codes do not exist in these years.

Table 3.20.5 Employment Status Recode Codes: NLS of Mature Women

	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
Working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Keeping House	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retired	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Unable to Work	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Blank	7	7	7	7	7	[a]	[a]	[a]
Other	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
Never Worked	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	[a]
Noninterview	Blank All Years							

	1979	1981	1982	1987	1989
Working	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4
Keeping House	5	5	5	5	5
Retired	[a]	[a]	8	8	8
Unable to Work	6	6	6	6	6
Blank	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Other	7	7	7	7	7
Never Worked	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Noninterview	Blank All Years				

[a] Codes do not exist in these years.

Table 3.20.6 Employment Status Recode Codes: NLS of Young Women

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1977
Working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Keeping House	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Unable to Work	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(Blank)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Never Worked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Noninterview	Blank All Years							

	1978	1980	1982	1983	1985	1987	1988	1991
Working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
With a Job, Not at Work	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
In School	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Keeping House	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Unable to Work	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(Blank)	7	7	7	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Other	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
Never Worked	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Retired	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	7
Noninterview	Blank All Years							

[a] Codes do not exist in these years

Table 3.20.7 Labor Force Status: NLSY Civilian & Military Respondents 1979-1992 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force				Not in the Labor Force					Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Active Forces	Unemployed	Total	In School	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House		
1979	12686	8245	5161	1217	1867	4440	3387	41	539	473	0	12686 *
1980	12141	8493	5733	994	1766	3648	2542	37	445	624	545	12686
1981	12195	8959	6334	855	1770	3236	1861	58	517	800	491	12686
1982	12123	9116	6593	825	1698	3007	1430	67	545	965	563	12686
1983	12221	9471	6956	780	1735	2750	1019	59	595	1077	465	12686
1984	12069	9663	7562	707	1394	2406	732	67	502	1105	617	12686
1985	10894	8865	7341	400	1124	2029	455	64	432	1078	1792	12686
1986	10655	8809	7533	328	948	1846	356	56	370	1064	2031	12686
1987	10485	8705	7673	302	730	1780	204	61	628	887	2201	12686
1988	10465	8753	7869	254	630	1712	118	85	349	1160	2221	12686
1989	10605	8823	7942	249	632	1782	106	99	323	1254	2081	12686
1990	10436	8706	7953	211	542	1730	85	144	321	1180	2250	12686
1991	9018	7516	6738	184	594	1502	73	103	313	1013	3668	12686
1992	9016	7540	6775	163	602	1476	67	116	302	991	3670	12686

Note: Includes civilian and military respondents residing overseas.
* Includes one respondent with a missing value on 'Employment Status Recode'.

Table 3.20.8 Labor Force Status: NLSY Civilian & Military Respondents by Gender & Race/Ethnicity 1979-1992 (Unweighted Data)

Non-Black Non-Hispanic Respondents												
Survey Year	**Total Intv'd**	**Total Males**	**Employed**	**Active Forces**	**Unemployed**	**Out of Labor Force**	**Total Females**	**Employed**	**Active Forces**	**Unemployed**	**Out of Labor Force**
1979	7510	3790	1764	580	410	1036	3720	1685	317	429	1289
1980	7201	3620	1901	458	442	819	3581	1815	243	409	1114
1981	7206	3617	2081	360	510	666	3589	1968	192	351	1078
1982	7187	3614	2215	338	466	595	3573	2055	164	347	1007
1983	7250	3658	2338	327	502	491	3592	2158	127	330	977
1984	7124	3577	2540	297	339	401	3547	2275	118	277	877
1985	6230	3040	2310	174	254	302	3190	2175	23	206	786
1986	6100	2965	2353	139	244	229	3135	2200	20	182	733
1987	6025	2906	2425	128	160	193	3119	2188	21	128	782
1988	6025	2926	2544	106	116	160	3099	2205	18	127	749
1989	6068	2932	2553	109	123	147	3136	2197	18	126	795
1990	5988	2891	2547	91	85	168	3097	2206	15	115	761
1991	4557	2255	1955	79	117	104	2302	1689	8	86	519
1992	4545	2252	1976	68	110	98	2293	1664	7	116	506

Table 3.20.9 Labor Force Status: NLSY Civilian & Military Respondents by Gender & Race/Ethnicity 1979-1992 (Unweighted Data)

Black Respondents											
Survey Year	Total Intv'd	Total Males	Employed	Active Forces	Unemployed	Out of Labor Force	Total Females	Employed	Active Forces	Unemployed	Out of Labor Force
1979	3173	1612	538	162	370	542	1561	400	81	359	721
1980	3050	1540	639	156	309	436	1510	494	78	300	638
1981	3080	1563	706	169	324	364	1517	566	68	301	582
1982	3054	1539	699	192	332	316	1515	590	64	299	562
1983	3064	1545	744	194	316	291	1519	639	57	302	521
1984	3048	1535	860	177	292	206	1513	722	48	274	469
1985	2843	1419	880	129	249	161	1424	768	20	233	403
1986	3017	1613	934	113	179	160	1404	823	14	196	371
1987	2750	1362	966	100	142	154	1388	888	14	184	302
1988	2742	1377	1006	83	129	159	1365	884	12	148	321
1989	2770	1386	1012	77	139	158	1384	883	12	144	345
1990	2719	1365	1008	68	124	165	1354	893	12	129	320
1991	2699	1345	966	62	142	175	1354	859	10	137	348
1992	2699	1353	971	52	139	191	1346	884	10	114	338

Table 3.20.10 Labor Force Status: NLSY Civilian & Military Respondents by Gender & Race/Ethnicity 1979-1992 (Unweighted Data)

Hispanic Respondents											
Survey Year	Total Intv'd	Total Males	Employed	Active Forces	Unemployed	Out of Labor Force	Total Females	Employed	Active Forces	Unemployed	Out of Labor Force
1979	2002	1000	436	53	163	348	1002	338	24	136	504
1980	1890	932	479	43	185	225	958	405	16	121	416
1981	1909	951	551	50	173	177	958	462	16	111	369
1982	1882	935	585	56	149	145	947	449	11	105	382
1983	1907	945	576	65	181	123	962	501	10	104	347
1984	1897	943	644	58	123	118	954	521	9	89	335
1985	1821	912	675	50	107	80	909	533	4	75	297
1986	1765	886	699	39	82	66	879	524	3	65	287
1987	1710	848	678	37	61	72	862	528	2	55	277
1988	1698	850	703	33	53	61	848	527	2	57	262
1989	1767	878	723	29	57	69	889	574	4	43	268
1990	1729	856	726	22	45	63	873	573	3	44	253
1991	1762	871	702	22	64	83	891	567	3	48	273
1992	1772	876	706	22	66	82	896	574	4	57	261

Table 3.20.11 Labor Force Status: NLS of Older Men Civilian Respondents 1966-1990 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
						All Respondents							
1966	5020	4673	4595	78	347	0	42	219	81	--	5	0	5020
1967	4744	4377	4295	82	367	1	28	276	60	--	2	276	5020
1968	4648	4221	4131	90	427	0	89	314	24	--	0	372	5020
1969	4381	3942	3884	58	439	2	62	302	72	--	1	639	5020
1971	4175	3550	3469	81	625	2	186	327	109	--	1	845	5020
1976	3487	2148	2044	104	1339	0	915	331	93	--	--	1533	5020
1981	2832	1070	1032	38	1762	0	1440	178	144	--	--	2188	5020
1990	1909 [a]	298	291	7	1611	0	1469	107	31	4	--	2928	4837 [a]

[a] Although 2,092 sample persons were interviewed in 1990, ESR values are only available for 1,909; 183 interviewed sample persons do not have valid values on ESR for 1990.

Table 3.20.12 Labor Force Status: NLS of Older Men Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1966-1990 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
							White Respondents						
1966	3518	3321	3277	44	197	0	31	111	53	-	2	0	3518
1967	3325	3118	3074	44	207	1	22	151	32	-	1	193	3518
1968	3265	3014	2971	43	251	0	64	171	16	-	0	253	3518
1969	3074	2809	2773	36	265	2	45	167	51	-	0	444	3518
1971	2953	2562	2521	41	391	2	131	191	67	-	0	565	3518
1976	2471	1552	1489	63	919	0	685	184	50	-	-	1047	3518
1981	2039	799	778	21	1240	0	1050	90	100	-	-	1479	3518
1990	1442[a]	245	243	2	1197	0	1115	59	20	3	-	1952	3394
							Black/Other Respondents						
1966	1502	1352	1318	34	150	0	11	108	28	-	3	0	1502
1967	1419	1259	1221	38	160	0	6	125	28	-	1	83	1502
1968	1383	1207	1160	47	176	0	25	143	8	-	0	119	1502
1969	1307	1133	1111	22	174	0	17	135	21	-	1	195	1502
1971	1222	988	948	40	234	0	55	136	42	-	1	280	1502
1976	1016	596	555	41	420	0	230	147	43	-	-	486	1502
1981	793	271	254	17	522	0	390	88	44	-	-	709	1502
1990	467[a]	53	48	5	414	0	354	48	11	1	-	978	1445

[a] These numbers reflect the total number of respondents by race from whom valid "Employment Status Recode" values were available.

Table 3.20.13 Labor Force Status: NLS of Mature Women Civilian Respondents 1967-1989 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
1967	5083	2671	2525	146	2412	16	--	26	61	2090	219	0	5083
1968	4910	2430	2338	92	2480	0	--	70	108	2120	182	173	5083
1969	4712	2611	2499	112	2101	14	--	31	91	1807	158	371	5083
1971	4575	2620	2511	109	1955	11	--	47	47	1715	135	508	5083
1972	4471	2568	2471	97	1903	11	--	46	56	1672	118	612	5083
1974	4322	2600	2483	117	1722	18	--	90	65	1453	96	761	5083
1976	4172	2486	2347	139	1686	18	--	147	72	1363	86	911	5083
1977	3964	2397	2282	115	1567	12	--	92	86	1377	--	1119	5083
1979	3812	2291	2202	89	1521	6	--	158	82	1275	--	1271	5083
1981	3677	2215	2109	106	1462	8	--	138	101	1215	--	1406	5083
1982	3542	2063	1947	116	1479	5	15	95	157	1207	--	1541	5083
1987	3241	1637	1572	65	1604	3	91	108	182	1220	--	1842	5083
1989	3094	1441	1401	40	1653	4	156	126	163	1204	--	1989	5083

Table 3.20.14 Labor Force Status: NLS of Mature Women Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1967-1989 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
White Respondents													
1967	3606	1721	1650	71	1885	13	-	15	43	1651	163	0	3606
1968	3492	1607	1558	49	1885	0	-	30	54	1657	144	114	3606
1969	3343	1709	1648	61	1634	12	-	12	75	1410	125	263	3606
1971	3261	1793	1730	63	1468	6	-	21	39	1297	105	345	3606
1972	3195	1785	1721	64	1410	9	-	19	44	1243	95	411	3606
1974	3089	1808	1734	74	1281	15	-	50	47	1094	75	517	3606
1976	2984	1737	1650	87	1247	13	-	71	50	1045	68	622	3606
1977	2835	1692	1619	73	1143	7	--	47	63	1026	-	771	3606
1979	2726	1625	1572	53	1101	5	-	78	67	951	-	880	3606
1981	2634	1597	1538	59	1037	6	-	79	72	880	-	972	3606
1982	2532	1473	1399	74	1059	4	11	42	124	878	-	1074	3606
1987	2339	1187	1148	39	1152	2	64	48	144	894	-	1267	3606
1989	2238	1054	1031	23	1184	1	119	60	123	881	-	1368	3606

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Table 3.20.15 Labor Force Status: NLS of Mature Women Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1967-1989 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
Black/Other Respondents													
1967	1477	950	875	75	527	3	-	11	18	439	56	0	1477
1968	1418	823	780	43	595	0	-	40	54	463	38	59	1477
1969	1369	902	851	51	467	2	-	19	16	397	33	108	1477
1971	1314	827	781	46	487	5	-	26	8	418	30	163	1477
1972	1276	783	750	33	493	2	-	27	12	429	23	201	1477
1974	1233	792	749	43	441	3	-	40	18	359	21	244	1477
1976	1188	749	697	52	439	5	-	76	22	318	18	289	1477
1977	1129	705	663	42	424	5	-	45	23	351	-	348	1477
1979	1086	666	630	36	420	1	-	80	15	321	-	391	1477
1981	1043	618	571	47	425	2	-	59	29	335	-	434	1477
1982	1010	590	548	42	420	1	4	53	33	329	-	467	1477
1987	902	450	424	26	452	1	27	60	38	326	-	575	1477
1989	856	387	370	17	469	3	37	66	40	323	-	621	1477

Table 3.20.16 Labor Force Status: NLS of Young Men Civilian Respondents 1966-1981 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
1966	5225	3620	3221	399	1605	997	--	5	71	--	532	0	5225
1967	4790	3504	3133	371	1286	994	--	9	81	--	202	435	5225
1968	4318	3380	3138	242	938	751	--	12	109	--	66	907	5225
1969	4033	3328	3087	241	705	527	--	9	143	--	26	1192	5225
1970	3993	3441	3176	265	552	383	--	12	137[a]	--	20	1232	5225
1971	3987	3599	3342	257	388	253	--	23	112	--	0	1238	5225
1976	3695	3525	3345	180	170	67	--	37	66	--	0	1530	5225
1981	3398	3292	3136	156	106	21	--	37	48	--	0	1827	5225

[a] Includes two respondents recoded from "Code 7" to "Code 8-Other".

Table 3.20.17 Labor Force Status: NLS of Young Men Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1966-1981 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
White Respondents													
1966	3734	2570	2347	223	1164	760	-	3	43	-	358	0	3734
1967	3429	2508	2299	209	921	712	-	7	56	-	146	305	3734
1968	3117	2434	2300	134	683	556	-	7	74	-	46	617	3734
1969	2933	2429	2291	138	504	395	-	5	89	-	15	801	3734
1970	2923	2509	2357	152	414	305	-	7	93	-	9	811	3734
1971	2957	2671	2514	157	286	208	-	14	64	-	0	777	3734
1976	2817	2700	2596	104	117	61	-	21	35	-	0	917	3734
1981	2596	2527	2444	83	69	17	-	28	24	-	0	1138	3734
Black/Other Respondents													
1966	1491	1050	874	176	441	237	-	2	28	-	174	0	1491
1967	1361	996	834	162	365	282	-	2	25	-	56	130	1491
1968	1201	946	838	108	255	195	-	5	35	-	20	290	1491
1969	1100	899	796	103	201	132	-	4	54	-	11	391	1491
1970	1070	932	819	113	138	78	-	5	44	-	11	421	1491
1971	1030	928	828	100	102	45	-	9	48	-	0	461	1491
1976	878	825	749	76	53	6	-	16	31	-	0	613	1491
1981	802	765	692	73	37	4	-	9	24	-	0	689	1491

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Table 3.20.18 Labor Force Status: NLS of Young Women Civilian Respondents 1968-1991 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
All Respondents													
1968	5159	2460	2051	409	2699	674	--	2	62	715	1246	0	5159
1969	4930	2564	2194	370	2366	652	--	9	127	866	712	229	5159
1970	4766	2656	2265	391	2110	613	--	18	69	1033	377	393	5159
1971	4714	2718	2339	379	1996	501	--	20	65	1181	229	445	5159
1972	4625	2747	2403	344	1878	341	--	20	81	1302	134	534	5159
1973	4424	2685	2440	245	1739	255	--	24	56	1315	89	735	5159
1975	4243	2679	2377	302	1564	132	--	29	62	1283	58	916	5159
1977	4108	2678	2414	264	1430	70	--	26	88	1205	41	1051	5159
1978	3902	2555	2359	196	1347	75	--	22	95	1155	--	1257	5159
1980	3801	2627	2453	174	1174	50	--	29	55	1040	--	1358	5159
1982	3650	2640	2419	221	1010	28	--	28	82	872	--	1509	5159
1983	3547	2580	2373	207	967	39	--	25	85	818	--	1612	5159
1985	3720	2810	2640	170	910	35	--	30	67	778	--	1439	5159
1987	3639	2862	2715	147	777	37	--	29	59	652	--	1520	5159
1988	3508	2781	2687	94	727	26	--	39	81	581	--	1651	5159
1991	3400	2736	2645	91	664	17	2	61	84	500	--	1759	5159

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Table 3.20.19 Labor Force Status: NLS of Young Women Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1968-1991 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
White Respondents													
1968	3638	1768	1537	231	1870	472	-	1	43	528	826	-	3638
1969	3472	1827	1632	195	1645	453	-	5	89	630	468	166	3638
1970	3379	1914	1693	221	1465	433	-	9	43	739	241	259	3638
1971	3327	1921	1717	204	1406	354	-	8	36	859	149	311	3638
1972	3273	1951	1761	190	1322	233	-	9	47	942	91	365	3638
1973	3146	1888	1763	125	1258	168	-	9	37	979	65	492	3638
1975	3023	1873	1713	160	1150	89	-	11	36	969	45	615	3638
1977	2931	1845	1717	128	1086	38	-	11	61	945	31	707	3638
1978	2794	1789	1684	105	1005	45	-	7	64	889	-	844	3638
1980	2728	1825	1752	73	903	31	-	10	41	821	-	910	3638
1982	2621	1863	1744	119	758	17	-	11	55	675	-	1017	3638
1983	2549	1828	1720	108	721	22	-	11	57	631	-	1089	3638
1985	2727	2042	1951	91	685	21	-	20	46	598	-	911	3638
1987	2681	2106	2037	69	575	30	-	18	39	488	-	957	3638
1988	2593	2064	2005	59	529	20	-	21	63	425	-	1045	3638
1991	2516	2033	1980	53	483	8	2	32	62	379	-	1122	3638

Table 3.20.20 Labor Force Status: NLS of Young Women Civilian Respondents by Race/Ethnicity 1968-1991 (Unweighted Data)

Survey Year	Total Intv'd	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force							Not Intv'd	Year Total
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	In School	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Keeping House	Never Worked		
Black/Other Respondents													
1968	1521	692	514	178	829	202	-	1	19	187	420	0	1521
1969	1458	737	562	175	721	199	-	4	38	236	244	63	1521
1970	1387	742	572	170	645	180	-	9	26	294	136	134	1521
1971	1387	797	622	175	509	147	-	12	29	322	80	134	1521
1972	1352	796	642	154	556	108	-	11	34	360	43	169	1521
1973	1278	797	677	120	481	87	-	15	19	336	24	243	1521
1975	1220	806	664	142	414	43	-	18	26	314	13	301	1521
1977	1177	833	697	136	344	32	-	15	27	260	10	344	1521
1978	1108	766	675	91	342	30	-	15	31	266	-	413	1521
1980	1073	802	701	101	271	19	-	19	14	219	-	448	1521
1982	1029	777	675	102	252	11	-	17	27	197	-	492	1521
1983	998	752	653	99	246	17	-	14	28	187	-	523	1521
1985	993	768	689	79	225	14	-	10	21	180	-	528	1521
1987	958	756	678	78	202	7	-	11	20	164	-	563	1521
1988	915	717	682	35	198	6	-	18	18	156	-	606	1521
1991	884	703	665	38	181	9	0	29	22	121	-	637	1521

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3.21 MARITAL STATUS, MARITAL TRANSITIONS & ATTITUDES

Introduction

This section reviews the marital status and transition data available for NLSY and Original Cohort respondents and describes the special NLSY and NLSY Children marital attitudes and expectations data collections.

NLSY

Marital Status: Marital status information for NLSY respondents is available from: (1) responses to questions fielded during the yearly surveys; (2) two sets of created variables specifying marital status as of the interview date; and (3) an item on the marital status of each respondent as of the previous interview derived from the yearly interviewing aid called the *Information Sheet*.

The marital status of each respondent, i.e., whether s/he was married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married, was collected during the 1979 survey and is available as a single variable, 'Marital Status'. The 1980-1987 interviews collected change in marital status information. During the 1988 and subsequent surveys, 'Current Marital Status' interview checks are included in the questionnaire to verify the marital status of the respondent separately for those who report a change in marital status since the date of last interview and for those who do not.

Two created variables provide data on the respondent's marital status as of each interview date. These yearly created 'Marital Status' variables are constructed with coding categories of "never married," "married," "separated," "divorced," and "widowed". Although two additional categories, "remarried" and "reunited", are present within the "Marital History" section of the questionnaire, those respondents who are remarried or reunited are simply coded as "married" in the created variable series. A collapsed version of this variable is available that codes the respondent's status as "never married," "married spouse present," or "other". Marital status for 1988 and subsequent survey years was created from the interview checks mentioned above. Prior to 1988, marital status was created based on the last actual stated change in marital status.

Since 1980, a marital status variable has been available from each interview's *Information Sheet*. This variable reflects the respondent's current marital status as of the date of the last interview. Coding categories are similar to those for the created marital status variables, but differ slightly across years.

In addition to these data, information is available on respondents' age at first marriage, the presence of opposite-sex partners, and the marital status of household members. The 'Age Began 1st Marriage' variable series has been created for 1982 through the present from the created 'Month/Year Began 1st Marriage' variables (see "Marital Transitions" below) and from the 1979 respondent's birthdate. Prior to 1982, presence of a partner was an interview check coded "yes" if the respondent lived with one unrelated adult of the opposite sex ('Int Check - Does R Live With Opposite Sex Adult as a Partner'). During the 1982-1986 administration of Version C of the *Household Interview Form*, administered to those who lived in their own dwelling unit or in military family housing, the interviewer asked those respondents who were living with at least one unrelated adult of the opposite sex but no spouse whether (s)he lived with a partner. From 1987 through the present, only one version of the *Household Interview Form* has been used; all respondents not living with a spouse have been asked about opposite-sex partners. The partner variable originating from the household interview is titled 'Currently Living as Partner with Opposite Sex Adult'; the "Related Topics" section below contains more information on partners. The marital status of household members is available from the 1978 household screening only, e.g. 'Household Screener: Family Member #1 - Marital Status'. Categories include "presently married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," and "never married/annulled".

Marital History/Transitions: A series of edited Supplemental Fertility File variables have been constructed for 1982 through the present that reflect the beginning and ending dates of marriages. These variables include the month and year the respondent began a first, second, or, beginning in 1988, a third marriage and the month and year a first or second marriage ended, e.g., 'Month Began 1st Marriage'. Unedited data items include: for 1979, 'Number of Marriages,' 'Month/Year of 1st/Most Recent Marriage,' and 'Month/Year During Which 1st Marriage Ended' and for all subsequent years, 'Change(s) in Marital Status Since Last Interview'. Users should note that a separate category for the transition to "reunited" was not added until the 1981 survey.

Marital Attitudes and Expectations: A series of relationship satisfaction questions were asked during the 1988 and 1992 interviews of those mothers living with a spouse or opposite-sex partner. These questions dealt with both positive and negative interactions in the relationship, e.g., 'Frequency R and Husband/Partner Calmly Discuss Something' and 'Frequency R and Husband/Partner Argue About - Money'. In addition, mothers without a

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spouse or partner were asked for information on 'Frequency R Goes Out on Dates,' whether the 'Oldest Child Encourage(s) R's Dating,' and 'Likelihood of Marriage in the Future'. In 1979, all never married respondents were asked for information on 'Age Expects to Marry'.

Residence Data: During the 1979-1982 interviews, marriage and divorce rates and percent of families with female heads of household are available for the county and SMSA in which the respondent resided. These statistics are taken from the 1972 and 1977 *County & City Data Books.* From 1983 until present, marriage and divorce rates and the number of families with a female head in each respondent's county of residence are available, based on statistics from the 1983 and 1988 *County & City Data Books.*

Related Topics: The following cohabitation information is available from the 1990, 1992, and 1993 surveys: (1) the month and year the respondent and his/her opposite-sex partner began living together; (2) whether the respondent lived with his/her spouse before marriage; (3) the month and year the respondent and his/her spouse began living together; and (4) whether the respondent and his/her spouse lived together continuously until marriage.

A household member's relationship to the respondent may be listed as "partner" in the "Household Record" portion of the *Face Sheet*, which is filled out during the yearly household interview. This is true regardless of whether the "partner" is of the same or opposite sex as the respondent. However, only opposite-sex partners are referenced during the course of the interview with respect to questions relating to household, income, and dating/relationship.

Variables reflecting number of months between first marriage and first birth have been constructed and are located in the FERTILE file. Additional information, such as weeks worked and income, has been selectively collected for the respondent's spouse or partner.

Survey Instruments: The "Marital History" section (Section 2) of the questionnaire has collected information on each respondent's marital history as of 1979 as well as all subsequent changes in marital status. Questions regarding presence of an opposite-sex partner in the household are located on the *Household Interview Forms* (Version C for 1982-1986). The 1979-1981 interview checks on partners can be found in the "Assets and Income" section. The 1988 and 1992 dating and relationship series for mothers can be found in Section 10 "Childcare". The 1979 marriage expectations are located in Section 22 "Aspirations and Expectations". The set of 1979 marital status of household members variables was derived from the 1978 *Household Screener*.

Copies of the yearly *Information Sheet*, from which the previous interview marital status variables are derived, can be found near the beginning of the yearly *Question by Question Specifications (Q by Q)* for all survey years except 1980 and 1988. *Information Sheet* marital status variables by reference number are available within the documentation package for 1988 and subsequent years.

Documentation: Information on the creation of the marital status and collapsed marital status variables is presented in the "User Notes" below. General information regarding creation of the Supplemental Fertility File, including marital transition data and age at first marriage, is found in *Appendix 5 Supplemental Fertility Files* in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement*.

Data Files: The KEYVARS record type includes the created marital status variables. Raw data on marriages and marital status changes, along with the 1988 and 1992 series of attitudes of mothers, are located in the MARRIAGE record type. Variables from the *Information Sheet* can be found in LASTINFO. Variables on the presence of an opposite-sex partner are included in the MXXVAR record type, except for the 1979-81 interview checks which are located in INCOME. Variables for marital status of household members from the *Household Screener* are located in M79VAR. Constructed marital history/transitions and age at first marriage variables are in FERTILE. The 1979 inquiry of age of expected marriage can be found in ATTITUDE. Marriage/divorce rate variables for respondents' area of residence are located in the yearly GEOXX files.

User Notes: A detailed memo, "Inconsistencies in the NLSY Marital History Data" (Haurin 1988), identifies those respondents whose marital histories through the 1986 survey contained inconsistencies; it also summarizes the edits made, if any, to each case during preparation of the 1986 Supplemental Fertility File.

Researchers using the constructed marriage dates should be aware that there is a very small percentage of people who have ended their third marriage or have entered a subsequent one. Additional marriage beginning and ending dates will be constructed in the future as more people experience these events.

The use of information from the *Information Sheet* to designate respondents' current marital status is not encouraged because this information is dated. However, *Information Sheet* data does permit users to detect inconsistencies reported over time.

The program statements used to create marital status for the 1989-1992 survey years are listed below. Creation procedures for the 1988 variables were similar to those presented here. Prior to 1988, interview checks verifying marital status at the previous interview did not exist in the questionnaire; marital status was created based on the last actual stated change rather than an interviewer check or verification of the status last reported.

Center Research Reports

HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Inconsistencies in the NLSY Marital History Data-1986 Supplemental Fertility File." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1988.

MOTT, FRANK L. "Selected Mother and Child Tabulations from the 1984 (Sixth Wave) Survey of the National Longitudinal Study of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1988.

NLSY Children

Marital Status: Information on whether each mother's spouse or partner is present within the mother's household is available on the Child File for each survey year; variable titles for these variables are 'Is Spouse of Mother Present in HH of Mother' and 'Is Partner of Mother Present in HH of Mother'.

Marital Attitudes and Expectations: During the 1988, 1990, and 1992 child assessment surveys, children ten years and older indicated what they thought were the best age and the youngest age to get married, i.e., 'What is the Best Age to Get Married?'. A series of marital satisfaction questions were administered in 1988 and 1992 for mothers living with a spouse or partner that dealt with both positive and negative interactions in the relationship. During the 1988 interview, mothers without a spouse or partner were asked three questions regarding dating and likelihood of marriage. The NLSY Child File also includes the age the mother expected to marry as of the 1979 interview.

```
/* EXPANDED & COLLAPSED MARITAL STATUS 1989*/

 MARST_EXPAND=-4;
 MARST_COLLAP=-4;

  IF WEIGHT89=0 THEN DO;
     MARST_EXPAND=-5; MARST_COLLAP=-5;
     END;
  ELSE DO;
     IF R(29013.)>=0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(29013.);
     ELSE IF R(29026.)>0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(29026.);

     IF MARST_EXPAND=0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=1;
     ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND=1 & SPOU89=1 THEN
MARST_COLLAP=2;
     ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND>0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=3;
     ELSE MARST_COLLAP=-3;
  END;

 MARST_COLLAP=R(30746.);
 MARST_EXPAND=R(30747.);

  /* SPOU89 INDICATES IF A SPOUSE IS LIVING IN THE
HOUSEHOLD (0=NO, 1=YES).
    TO CREATE SPOU89:
     1. INITIALIZE SPOU89=0.
     2. SET SPOU89=-5 IF NOT INTERVIEWED IN 1989 (I.E., IF
        WEIGHT89=0).
     3. SEARCH THROUGH THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION
        AND COMPUTE SPOU89=1 IF THE RELATIONSHIP TO
        YOUTH IS CODED AS A  SPOUSE (CODE=1). */
```

```
/* EXPANDED & COLLAPSED MARITAL STATUS 1990*/

 MARST_EXPAND=-4;
 MARST_COLLAP=-4;

  IF WEIGHT90=0 THEN DO;
     MARST_EXPAND=-5; MARST_COLLAP=-5;
     END;
  ELSE DO;
     IF R(31017.)>=0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(31017.);
     ELSE IF R(31030.)>0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(31030.);

     IF MARST_EXPAND=0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=1;
     ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND=1 & SPOU90=1 THEN
MARST_COLLAP=2;
     ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND>0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=3;
     ELSE MARST_COLLAP=-3;
  END;

 MARST_COLLAP=R(34013.);
 MARST_EXPAND=R(34014.);

  /* SPOU90 INDICATES IF A SPOUSE IS LIVING IN THE
HOUSEHOLD (0=NO, 1=YES).
    TO CREATE SPOU90:
     1. INITIALIZE SPOU90=0.
     2. SET SPOU90=-5 IF NOT INTERVIEWED IN 1990 (I.E., IF
        WEIGHT90=0).
     3. SEARCH THROUGH THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION
        AND COMPUTE SPOU90=1 IF THE RELATIONSHIP TO
        YOUTH IS CODED AS A  SPOUSE (CODE=1). */
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/* EXPANDED & COLLAPSED MARITAL STATUS 1991*/

  MARST_EXPAND=-4;
   MARST_COLLAP=-4;

   IF WEIGHT91=0 THEN DO;
      MARST_EXPAND=-5; MARST_COLLAP=-5;
      END;
   ELSE DO;
      IF R(35017.)>=0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(35017.);
      ELSE IF R(35030.)>0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(35030.);

      IF MARST_EXPAND=0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=1;
      ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND=1 & SPOU91=1 THEN
MARST_COLLAP=2;
      ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND>0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=3;
      ELSE MARST_COLLAP=-3;
   END;

 MARST_COLLAP=R(36567.);
 MARST_EXPAND=R(36568.);

  /* SPOU91 INDICATES IF A SPOUSE IS LIVING IN THE
HOUSEHOLD (0=NO, 1=YES).
     TO CREATE SPOU91:
      1. INITIALIZE SPOU91=0.
      2. SET SPOU91=-5 IF NOT INTERVIEWED IN 1991 (I.E., IF
         WEIGHT91=0).
      3. SEARCH THROUGH THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION
         AND COMPUTE SPOU91=1 IF THE RELATIONSHIP TO
         YOUTH IS CODED AS A SPOUSE (CODE=1). */
```

```
/* EXPANDED & COLLAPSED MARITAL STATUS 1992*/

  MARST_EXPAND=-4;
   MARST_COLLAP=-4;

   IF WEIGHT92=0 THEN DO;
      MARST_EXPAND=-5; MARST_COLLAP=-5;
      END;
   ELSE DO;
      IF R(37017.)>=0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(37017.);
      ELSE IF R(37030.)>0 THEN MARST_EXPAND=R(37030.);

      IF MARST_EXPAND=0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=1;
      ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND=1 & SPOU92=1 THEN
MARST_COLLAP=2;
      ELSE IF MARST_EXPAND>0 THEN MARST_COLLAP=3;
      ELSE MARST_COLLAP=-3;
   END;

 MARST_COLLAP=R(40072.);
 MARST_EXPAND=R(40073.);

  /* SPOU92 INDICATES IF A SPOUSE IS LIVING IN THE
HOUSEHOLD (0=NO, 1=YES).
     TO CREATE SPOU92:
      1. INITIALIZE SPOU92=0.
      2. SET SPOU92=-5 IF NOT INTERVIEWED IN 1992 (I.E., IF
         WEIGHT92=0).
      3. SEARCH THROUGH THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION
         AND COMPUTE SPOU92=1 IF THE RELATIONSHIP TO
         YOUTH IS CODED AS A SPOUSE (CODE=1). */
```

Related Topics: Additional information on the mother's spouse or partner is available.

Survey Instruments: The 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Self-Administered Supplements* contain the series of marital attitude questions asked of children ten and older. The "Survey Instruments" section of the NLSY discussion above contains additional information on the data collection for mothers.

Data Files & Documentation: Mothers' presence of spouse/partner variables are described in the "Household Composition" sections of the *NLSY Child Codebook*. The age the mother expects to marry (1979) and the mother's 1988 relationship series are detailed in the "Maternal School/Family (Career Attitudes and Expectations)" section. The child-specific questions are described in the "Children 10 and Over Supplement" sections of the codebook. Compact disc users will find the 'Presence of Spouse' and of 'Partner' variables in MHHCOMP, and the child attitude variables in CHDSUPXX. All other variables related to maternal marital history or status must be accessed through the mothers' variables.

Original Cohorts

Marital Status: Questions on marital status have been asked of respondents in each cohort and survey year, except for the 1968 mail surveys of the Older Men and Mature Women. In general, the resulting 'Marital Status' variable includes six coding categories: "married spouse present," "married spouse absent," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," and "never married". For respondents in the Older Men and the Young Women cohorts, revised marital status variables are present for several years; users are encouraged to use these versions. The Older Men revised versions change marital status from a five-category variable (combining the "married spouse present" and "married spouse absent" categories) to a six-category variable, making it comparable to the six-category variable used in other years. In contrast, the Young Women revised variables add a seventh category ("spouse absent for unknown reason") which is based upon extensive clerical review of raw data. The Young Men marital status variable for 1973 and 1975 is a five category variable, not differentiating "married spouse absent" from "married spouse present".

Other marital status variables include: (1) a 'Marital Status and Family Status' variable (combining marital status with presence of children) created in select early survey years for respondents in the Young Women, Young Men, and Mature Women cohorts; (2) marital status of the children is available in 1976 for daughters of Older Men respondents, e.g. 'Children Outside Household - #1: Married? 76 (Daughters Only)' and for children of Mature Women respondents in 1986, e.g., 'Living Children Born or Adopted - #1 - Current Marital Status'. Age at first marriage, number of times married, and way first marriage ended were also collected for daughters of Mature Women respondents in 1986; and (3) marital status information for the widows of Older Men respondents is available for 1990.

Marital Transitions: Information is present for the Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men that allows a fairly comprehensive marital history to be constructed. The user should be aware, however, that very different questions are asked at different points in time. Month and year variables are available in various years for: (1) the date of first marriage; (2) the date of the most recent (latest or present) marriage; (3) the date of marriage to the current spouse; (4) the date of each change in marital status since a past interview; and (5) the date of becoming widowed, divorced or separated. Other variables spanning various years include types of marital status change and patterns of changes in marriage. Users are urged to examine the original questionnaires to determine wording, context, universe, and coding categories. In addition, while marital transition questions are asked periodically and cover previous dates, they were not asked annually in the early years of the survey. A series of marital status and transition variables are available for the following cohorts and survey years:

Mature Women: 1969, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, and 1992
Young Women: 1969, 1970, 1973, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, and 1991
Young Men: 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1981

Note that in earlier years, marital transitions were updated from a previous specific year, e.g., since the respondent's interview in 1970 or an artificial 1970 midpoint assigned by Census and printed in the questionnaire if the respondent was not interviewed that year; in later years updates were made from the previous interview for the respondent (regardless of year). The "User Notes" section below provides a more complete explanation. Finally, some information is missing for each cohort. For instance, in the first survey of the Young Men and Older Women, although marital transition questions were asked, only the dates of the first and most recent marriage were recorded; if the respondent was married more than twice, the dates of the "middle" marriages are missing. Young Women respondents were not asked about their marital history prior to 1969.

Although less marital transition information is available for respondents in the Older Men cohort, the following 'Marital Status and Background' variables are available: the month and year of his first and most recent (in 1981 and 1990) marriage(s) and the month and year of his present (in 1976, 1981, and 1990) divorce or widowhood, if applicable. Additionally, in the 1990 survey, widows were asked their marital status, their marital status at the time of the male respondent's death, the year she and the male respondent were first married, and the month and year beginning her most recent marriage, divorce, or widowhood.

Related Topics: Information is available about the partner of respondents in the Young Men cohort for 1981, Mature Women for 1987, 1989, and 1992, and Young Women for 1983 and subsequent survey years. Information on the respondent's spouse is available in all years except the 1968 Older Men and Mature Women mail surveys. Spouse/partner data include health, income, weeks worked, and attitudes. The "Household Roster" is a possible additional source of partner information. Although the list of possible relationships to the respondent on the "Household Roster" section of the questionnaire ('Household Record' variables) does not include "partner" in the early years, the relationship codes are revised in later years to include this category.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Current marital status of the respondent is generally transcribed from the updated *Household Record Cards* to page one of the questionnaire or to the *Information Sheet*. In some survey years, however, current marital status is collected in other sections of the questionnaire, such as "Health" or "Work Attitudes". The derivations of the revised versions of marital status for the Older Men are listed in the codebook; for Young Women, consistency checks and hand-edits resulted in revised household information (see attachment 3), including the revised marital status. Marital transition information for the respondent is collected in the "Marital History," "Family Members," "Family Background," or "Marital Status" questionnaire sections for the Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men. The derivation for the 'Pattern of Marital Status 68-73' variables, a series of created variables for the Young Women, is listed in appendix 20 of the *Young Women Codebook Supplement*. Marital transition information for respondents in the Older Men cohort is collected in the "Marital History" or "Family Relationships" sections. Marital status of children questions can be found in the "Children" section of the 1986 Mature Women questionnaire and the "Marital History" section of the Older Men questionnaire.

User Notes: Users should carefully check coding category differences in marital status. In addition to the differences already mentioned, there are many related variables such as marital status collected retrospectively for noninterview years and interviewer check items that use different categories than those described above. When marital transitions were updated from a midpoint of a previous year rather than from a previous interview, certain vital information may be missing. For instance, if a respondent from the Mature Women cohort was interviewed in 1979, not in 1981, but was interviewed again in 1982, her marital history was updated since a specified date in 1981 (not 1979). If she was married in 1979 but divorced and remarried before 1981, her marital status would be married for both 1979 and 1982 and she would have no marital transitions recorded. Her husband, however, would be a different person with different characteristics than in 1979. Especially for those not interviewed in earlier years of the survey, it is imperative to examine the questionnaires to determine *exactly* what information is recorded.

3.22 OCCUPATIONS & OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE INDICES

Introduction

This section reviews: (1) the occupational classification coding systems used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and NORC to classify occupations of NLS respondents and other household members; and (2) the two occupational prestige scoring systems assigned to 1960 and 1970 Census occupations.

NLSY

Regularly fielded sections of NLSY survey instruments have collected information on the occupation of respondents' current/last job, jobs since last interview, military job, vocational/technical or government training programs, type of job to which they aspired, and, for those unemployed and out of the labor force, the kind of occupation that the respondent was seeking or planned to seek. In addition to this respondent-specific information, data on occupations are also available for other family members such as spouse and parents of the respondent. Finally, the 1979 school survey collected data on the types of vocational/technical training offered within a respondent's high school.

Verbatim responses to opened-ended questions eliciting information on kinds of work or training are entered directly onto the survey instrument by the interviewer and subsequently coded by NORC staff using one or more occupational coding schemes.

The occupational classification systems listed below have been used to code occupations within the yearly NLSY surveys (Table 3.22.1). Background information on the development of the 1980 classification system and the relationship between the 1970 and 1980 coding categories is available in a recently-released Census publication (Census 1989).

Table 3.22.1 Occupational Coding Classification Systems: NLSY

1. The 3-digit 1970 Census classifications (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1971) are used to code all job and training questions as well as the occupational aspiration series found in the yearly questionnaires and *Employer Supplements*.

2. Beginning with the 1982 survey, the 3-digit 1980 Census codes (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1981) have been used, in addition to the 1970 codes, to classify occupations of respondents' current or most recent job.

3. The 1977 military occupational specialty codes (U.S. Department of Defense 1977) are used to classify responses to the 1979-1985 questions on military jobs and military occupations.

4. The *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* classification system (U.S. Department of Labor 1977) and the Duncan Index of occupational prestige (Duncan 1961; see discussion in the Original Cohort section below) were used, in addition to the 1970 Census classification system, to code the 1979 occupation of current job variables.

Survey Instruments: Data on occupations have been collected within various topical sections of the NLSY questionnaires: "Current Labor Force Status", "Regular Schooling", "Government Training", "Military", "Family Background", etc. The yearly *Employer Supplements* collect occupational information on the type of job performed for a given employer. The separately-administered 1979 *School Questionnaire* was used to collect information on types of vocational and technical courses offered by those schools surveyed.

Data Files & Documentation: Occupational data for the NLSY are found within various record types, e.g., CPS, JOBINFO, MILITARY, MXXVAR, SCHOOL, TRAINING, MARRIAGE, FAMBKGN. *Attachment 3: Industry and Occupation Codes* provides the detailed codes for the Census and DOD classification systems discussed above. The *High School Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation* contains a copy of the school survey which elicited information on types of vocational/technical course offerings.

User Notes: Users should be careful in making inferences about occupational and/or industry mobility as miscoding is present. When industry codes for the same employer in adjacent interview years are compared (see NLSY Workhistory Data File), it has been found that respondents use slightly different words to describe their industry/occupation and coders may interpret the same words in different ways in different years. Because occupational descriptions are used in creating industry codes and vice versa, workers who change occupations in the same firm may tend to generate changes in industry codes also.

The 1979 occupation and industry codes for Job #1 (the CPS job) are only blank "placeholders". This has to do with the structure of the job history and "CPS" sections in the initial survey year (1979). The information is contained in the "CPS" section but these variables were used as "placeholders" in anticipation of the future structure of the *Employer Supplement.*

"Employer" is the unit for which occupations are asked in the NLSY. Thus changes in occupation are not asked for directly but rely on the accuracy of coding from one survey year to the next.

NLSY Children

Two sets of created yearly occupation variables are available for each child's mother: (1) occupation of mother at CPS job; and (2) occupation of mother at main job during each quarter preceding and following the birth of a child. Both sets of yearly variables are coded with 1970 Census codes and the Duncan Index.

Data Files & Documentation: Descriptions of CPS occupations can be found in the "Family General Employment History" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook*; the "Maternal Employment History Linked to Child's Birth" section provides descriptions of the quarterly birth variables. The CPS job variables are located within the EMPINC record type and the quarterly variables can be found in the WORKHIST record type on the child data section of the compact disc. *Attachment 3: Industry and Occupation Codes* provides the 1970 Census occupational classification system used to code mothers' occupations.

Original Cohorts

Data on the occupation that respondents were seeking or in which they were employed or received training have been collected during most survey years of the four Original Cohorts. In addition, information has been collected during select survey years on the occupation of intervening and dual jobs as well as on the occupation held during the past year by each member of the respondent's household.

An open-ended question, e.g., "What kind of work (are/were) you doing?", has been asked with follow-up questions, fielded during some survey years, that elicited more specific information on job duties and job title.

Verbatim responses from the respondent are entered onto the questionnaire by the interviewer and then coded by Census personnel using the Bureau of the Census alphabetical index of occupations and industries. All occupation variables for the Original Cohorts regardless of survey year are coded with three-digit 1960 Census codes. Beginning with the 1983/1984 interviews, occupation of current or last job has been doublecoded using both the 1960 and three-digit 1980 classifications. Note: Since surveys of the Young Men ceased in 1981, only the 1960 coding system is used for that cohort.

A series of edited variables are available for respondents in each of the Original Cohorts that provide a three-digit and one-digit occupational code and Duncan Index for the current OR last job ever reported by the respondent. The universe for these variables is all respondents interviewed in a given survey year for whom occupational data have been collected. The "User Notes - All Original Cohorts" section of "Industries" provides additional information on the editing and creation procedures utilized for certain occupation variables.

Background information on the development of the 1960 and 1980 classification systems and the relationships between the 1960 & 1970 and 1970 & 1980 coding categories are available within various Census publications (Census 1972, 1989).

The following occupational prestige scores are provided for select variables and cohorts:

Table 3.22.2 Occupational Prestige Indices

1. ***Duncan Index:*** All three-digit 1960 Census occupational categories have been assigned a two-digit ordinal prestige score based upon the education and income distributions of the occupation. The scores, ranging from 0 to 97, may be interpreted either as estimates of prestige ratings or simply as values on a scale of occupational socioeconomic status. For details see Duncan (1961).

2. ***Bose Index:*** An ordinal measure of the prestige of an occupation developed from responses of a sample of 197 white households in the Baltimore metropolitan area to questions about the prestige of 110 selected occupations. The rankings within each occupation were averaged and the mean values transformed to a metric with values 0 to 100 (Bose 1973). The latter scores were regressed on the 1959 median earnings and 1960 median years of school completed of the civilian experienced labor force employed in these occupations (Census 1960). The resultant equation was then used to estimate the mean prestige scores for occupations in which females in the Mature and Young Women cohorts were represented.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions on occupations are found within the "Current Labor Force Status", "Work History", and "Retirement and Pension" sections of the questionnaires; occupation of household members has been collected as part of the "Family Background" or "Household Members" sections. Attachment 2 provides the 1960 & 1980 *Census of Population* industry and occupational classification codes and the accompanying Duncan Index. Attachment 3 provides the reference and variable numbers for the occupations of family members. Attachment 4 lists the Bose Index scores for select 1960 occupations in which respondents from the Mature and Young Women cohorts were employed. The series of edited occupational variables can be found within the created variable section of each cohort's codebook. These variables can be differentiated from the direct pick-up 'Occupation of Current or Last Job' variables by the absence of a question number in the source field. The word "collapsed" is appended to the variable titles of these edited variables for the Young Women data set only. See the O & I Rewrite discussion in the "Industries" section of this Guide for additional information.

User Notes: Variable titles for occupations listed within the various NLS documentation items do not always specify the Census coding system utilized. In such cases, users should assume that the 1960 classification was applied. Appendix E in Bose (1985) presents additional Bose scores for the 1970 and 1980 as well as 1960 Census occupations.

In the questionnaires and Census versions of the data files provided to CHRR, the responses to some employment-related questions were coded in such a way as to require reference to the response to another question. For example, in the Older Men survey, the occupation of longest job was coded by Census "same as current job" if the respondent's job at the time of the 1966 survey was the longest job he had held between leaving school and the time of the 1966 survey. Otherwise, the actual three-digit occupation code was coded. In the CHRR data files, no such cross-referencing is required. In the above illustration, "occupation of longest job" is given the three-digit code of "current job" in those instances where current and longest job are the same. Relevant notations are present within each cohort's codebook.

Within the Original Cohorts, "job" changes are tracked with ambiguity as to whether this would be an occupation change, employer change or both.

A Select Bibliography

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3.23 PENSION BENEFITS & PENSION PLANS

Introduction

This section reviews the information present within each NLS data set on pension benefits including Social Security and disability payments. Recent data collections which gathered detailed information on the characteristics of pension plans under which coverage was available to Mature Women and Young Women respondents are also described.

Pension Benefits including Social Security & Disability

NLSY

Pension information for the NLSY is restricted to that collected on pension income sources. The focus, in general, is on receipt of pension, Social Security, or disability income by various household members, e.g., by the respondent's parent's family (parental unit), the respondent and/or his/her spouse or partner, or other family members. Income from pensions or annuities is seldom differentiated from Social Security income. No data on the characteristics of pension plans have to date been collected for the NLSY.

1. ***Pension Benefits & Social Security Payments.*** Information on whether income had been received by the respondent and/or spouse from such other (unspecified) sources as Social Security, pensions, or annuities was collected during the yearly administration of the "Income and Assets" section of the questionnaire. Follow-up questions asked whether any other family members (1979-1992) or an opposite-sex adult/partner (1979-1984, 1990-1992) had received Social Security/Railroad Retirement or pension income in the past calendar year. Household income received by those respondents living in their parental home or by any other household member related to these respondents from (1) governmental or private pensions or annuities or (2) Social Security/Railroad Retirement benefits was collected during the 1979-1986 household interviews.

2. ***Disability Payments.*** Fielded during the 1980-1992 surveys was a set of questions that asked whether any income had been received during the past year either by the respondent or his/her spouse from veteran's benefits, Workman's Compensation, or other disability, and if it had, an amount was collected.

Survey Instruments: Income source questions are located within the "Income & Assets" sections of each questionnaire: Section 21 (1979), Section 17 (1980), Section 12 (1981), Section 14 (1982), Section 13 (1983), Section 15 (1984), Section 14 (1985), Section 13 (1986), Section 12 (1987), Section 15 (1988), Section 12 (1989), Section 13 (1990), Section 11 (1991), and Section 12 (1992). The household income questions can be found on Version A of the *Household Interview Form*. The "Household Composition", "Poverty & Public Assistance" and "Accessing NLS Variables by Survey Instrument" sections of this Guide present additional information on the collection of household and income data.

Data Files: The various pension source variables can be found in the INCOME and MXXVAR record types.

Original Cohorts

This section reviews the various types of pension, Social Security/Railroad Retirement, and disability benefit income information that has been collected for respondents in each of the Original Cohorts. In general, the focus of the NLS pension data collection has been on receipt of various entitlements by the respondent and/or other members of the respondent's household over a twelve month period. Select interviews gathered information on expected -- as opposed to actual -- retirement benefits.

Older Men: Information on the receipt of pension income was collected during all survey years except the 1968 mail survey; data on pension entitlement amounts are available for most years. Variation is present across years both in the universes for which pension income data were collected and in the specificity of the pension provider. During select surveys, additional questions on expected pension eligibility and expected pension income were fielded. Specific information on the type of pension plan, e.g., defined benefit, defined contribution, was not collected for this cohort. Data on eligibility for or receipt of Social Security/Railroad Retirement or various types of disability benefits are available.

1. ***Pension Benefits***. During most of the surveys conducted between 1966-1976, information was collected on whether any family member had received income during the past calendar year from either a local, state, or federal governmental pension or from any other retirement pensions, e.g., private employee or personal retirement plan, and if so, the amount of income received from each. In 1966, only eligibility for an other-than-governmental pension and the type of provider was specified; actual income amounts from such a pension were not collected although an income amount from a governmental pension was gathered. The 1973 and 1975 questionnaires asked simply whether pension income from

an unspecified private employer, union, or governmental source had been received during the last 12 months by the respondent and if so, the amount. The 1971 and 1976 other retirement pension series included questions that identified how many employer-provided pensions the respondent was receiving, and for that pension providing the largest income, the age that pension receipt began, the number of service years completed when benefits began, whether retirement occurred voluntarily, and whether the pension would have been larger had work continued with that employer. Beginning in 1978, coding categories for types of pension income providers were expanded to include local government, state government, the armed forces, other federal government, private employer, union, personal plan, or other.

Information on the amount of pension income received was collected during all interviews; pension amounts by specific pension provider are available in all but the 1966, 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1983 survey years. Universes for the pension income series varied: (1) any unspecified family member (1966, 1967, 1969); (2) the respondent only (1973, 1975); (3) the respondent, wife, or other family member (1971, 1976, 1981); and (4) the respondent and wife (1978, 1980, 1983, 1990).

The 1969, 1971, and 1976 surveys included an expanded set of questions for those respondents who were working for a private employer or the government. Asked in each year was whether the respondent expected to receive income from a pension provided by his employer. Follow-up questions in 1971 and 1976 elicited anticipated retirement ages and monthly income amounts under varying retirement conditions, e.g., if the respondent were to remain with this employer, if he were to leave his job today, or if he were to retire today.

The 1981 questionnaire included two sets of income sources that the respondent could expect to receive after/if he retired. Coding categories included a pension from his current employer, a pension from a past employer, and income from such personal plans as an IRA or KEOGH plan. Also fielded in 1981 were a series of questions on the respondent's wife's retirement plans and expected income from Social Security or an employer-provided pension. Expected monthly or yearly retirement income amounts that the respondent (and wife) expected to receive at retirement from all sources were collected in 1971, 1976, and 1981. Follow-up questions fielded in 1981 requested information on how much of the total expected retirement income would come from a pension provided by a current employer, a pension from a past employer, or from Social Security/Railroad Retirement benefits.

2. ***Social Security/Railroad Retirement Payments.*** All survey years except 1968 included a set of income questions that gathered information on whether one or more family members had received Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments during the past year. Receipt by the respondent, his wife, or another family member was differentiated during most survey years. Income amounts received from Social Security/Railroad Retirement are available for all survey years. Users should note that imputed income values are available for 476 of the 503 respondents who were missing benefit amounts from the 1981 data collection; see R 5271.10 and R 5477.10. Three survey years (1966, 1971, and 1981) collected information on whether Social Security/Railroad Retirement benefits would be a source of income for the respondent (and his wife) when he reached retirement age and if so, an expected monthly income amount was gathered. The 1990 survey of living respondents and of widows of deceased respondents collected from each universe both calendar year and last month Social Security income amounts as well as information on whose work record the benefits were based.

3. ***Social Security Disability/Other Disability Payments.*** Each personal survey of the Older Men included a question on whether income had been received during the past calendar year by anyone in the family as a result of a disability. The recipient of such Social Security Disability or other disability payments, e.g., the respondent or other family member, was identified during each survey year except 1990. A set of retrospective questions was fielded in 1983 that gathered information on whether the respondent and/or his wife had ever applied for or ever received Social Security Disability benefits, whether benefits had ever been or were currently being received and if not, the year such benefits were last received. The 1990 sample person and widow questionnaires gathered information on types of disability income sources and total amounts received during both the 1989 calendar year and last month.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The "Assets and Income", 1966 "Retirement Plans", 1971 and 1976 "Plans for the Future", 1981 "Retrospective Work History", the "Income" section of the 1990 sample persons questionnaire, and the "Income" and "Medical Care Prior to Death" sections of the 1990 widow's questionnaire.

Mature Women: Information on income from governmental and private pension plans, Social Security/Railroad Retirement, and from various disability sources has been collected during all surveys except the 1968 mail survey. Supplementary questions on the eligibility of the respondent or her husband for pension benefits from current/past employers or from other pension sources (e.g., personal plans) were included in the 1979, 1982, 1986, and 1989 questionnaires. Detailed information on multiple employer-provided defined benefit and defined contribution plans was collected for both the respondent and her husband during the special 1992 pension data collection.

1. ***Pension Benefits.*** The 1967-1972 and 1977 surveys gathered information on whether income had been received in the past calendar year from any local, state, or federal governmental pensions or from any other retirement pensions and, if it had, the pension benefit amount received from each. The universe for the 1967-1972 survey years was any (unspecified) family member; during 1977, receipt and amount information was collected separately for the respondent, husband, and other family member. The 1974, 1976, and 1981 surveys fielded combined Social Security/other pension income questions which did not distinguish the source of the pension benefit. The 1982 and subsequent surveys included a set of pension income questions that asked, in separate series, whether the respondent or her husband had received in the past calendar year/last 12 months any pension income and, if so, the amount. Coding categories that consistently identified as plan providers a private employer, the military, the federal government, state or local government, a union, a personal plan (such as an IRA or KEOGH), or another source were utilized beginning in 1982.

An expanded series fielded in 1979 included questions covering working respondents' eligibility for a pension plan - other than Social Security/Railroad Retirement - from their employers, age at which eligibility would be attained for full or reduced benefits should they remain with their employer, and the age at which benefits could be drawn should they leave their current job today. Also collected was information on the eligibility of a spouse for other pension benefits from one or more of the following sources: personal plan, a private employer, a government employer, or the military.

The 1982 and 1986 questionnaires included similar sets of questions designed to tap current/expected pension coverage of the household from current or past employment. Questions included: (1) whether the respondent or her spouse was eligible for or already receiving pension benefits from a current employer or from another job held in the past; (2) whether the respondent was eligible for or already receiving survivor benefits or other benefits from a husband's or ex-husband's employment or military service; and (3) whether the respondent or husband had a personal retirement (IRA or KEOGH) plan.

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The expanded series fielded in 1989 and 1992 which included the collection of detailed information on the characteristics of pension plans for which respondents were eligible are described below.

2. ***Social Security/Railroad Retirement Payments.*** All survey years except 1968 included a set of income questions on whether one or more family members had received Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments during the past year. Receipt by the respondent, her husband, or another family member was differentiated during most survey years. Household income from Social Security is not separated from income received by other pension sources nor are the specific family members receiving such payments identified during four interviews (1974, 1976, 1979, and 1981).

   Beginning with the 1979 survey, separate questions address the current/future eligibility of the respondent and, during select years, that of her husband, for Social Security benefits. Respondents interviewed in the 1979, 1982, 1986, 1989, and 1992 surveys were asked whether they would be eligible for Social Security based on their own work record when they reached retirement age. Information on the eligibility of the respondent for benefits from her husband's or ex-husband's account was collected during 1982, 1986, and 1989. The total number of years the respondent was employed in jobs covered by Social Security or Railroad Retirement was gathered during 1984, 1986, and 1989. The 1989 and 1992 surveys included a question that asked the respondent whether she was covered by Social Security or Railroad Retirement in her current/last job.

3. ***Social Security Disability/Other Disability Payments.*** Information on receipt of and amount of benefit payments received as a result of a disability was collected during each survey year except 1968, 1979, and 1981. Separate coding categories that differentiate income received from Social Security Disability, Veteran's Compensation or pension, Workman's Compensation, or another disability payment are present in most survey years. The 1974 and 1976 question wording merges disability income with income received from interest and dividends while the 1984 and 1986 interviews asked respondents about whether any (unspecified) disability income from such sources as Social Security Disability, Workman's Compensation, etc. had been received. Both universes (any family member, respondent or other family family member, respondent or husband/partner) and timeframes (past calendar year, during the last 12 months) vary across survey years. The 1992 questionnaire included a retrospective set of questions on whether the respondent and/or her husband had ever applied for or ever received Social Security Disability benefits, the age of each family member when receipt began, and the year disability benefits were last received.

Instructions to Census Interviewers for Coding Social Security, Disability, & Other Pension Sources

Social Security Payments: Include [those] Social Security payments received by persons who have worked long enough in "covered" employment, that is, employment in which Social Security payments were made from a person's salary, to be entitled to payments. Social Security payments may also be paid to the spouse or dependent children of covered workers. Exclude Supplemental Security payments. Do not add in Medicare premiums which are automatically deducted.

Railroad Retirement Benefits: U.S. Railroad Retirement benefits are based on a person's long-term employment (10 years or more) in the railroad industry. Exclude pensions established by railroad companies or unions to supplement Federal Railroad Retirement.

Social Security Disability Payments: Include any payments made to disabled workers under the Social Security disability insurance program (SSDI). Also include Black Lung payments to coal miners and disability payments made under the Railroad Retirement Act. Do not include payments from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or any Social Security benefits other than disability payments.

Any Other Disability Payments: Include payments received from private disability insurance policies and from the type of private health insurance which provides income when the individual is unable to work because of illness or injury. Also include disability payments from unions or employers.

Veteran's Compensation or Pension: Include money received as periodic benefits paid to disabled former members of the armed forces by the Veterans' Administration for service-connected disability. Exclude [any] veteran's pension paid to the survivor of a veteran and compensation paid to the survivor of a veteran.

Worker's Compensation: Worker's compensation consists of lump sum or periodic payments to employees injured in connection with their jobs. The payments may come from private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insured employers under Federal and State worker's compensation laws. If the payments come from an insurance company, the insurance must have been paid by the employer, not the employee.

Source: *1992 Survey of Mature Women Field Representative's Manual* (Bureau of the Census 1992)

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions on income from and eligibility for Social Security, disability payments, and pension benefits are found in the "Assets & Income", "Retirement" or "Retirement and Pension", and post-1988 "Current Labor Force Status & Work History" sections of the questionnaires. The 1992 retrospective on Social Security Disability is located in "Income". Each survey year's interviewer's or field reference manual contains detailed instructions on the specific types of monies to be included and excluded when recording each income source.

Young Men: Information on pension or Social Security eligibility or income was not collected for respondents in this cohort. Information on disability income was gathered and is discussed below.

1. ***Social Security Disability/Other Disability Payments.*** Questions relating to disability income, i.e., whether such income had been received and if so, the amount, were fielded during each survey except 1975, 1978, and 1980. During most survey years, disability income was included within the "income from other sources" questions, i.e., question wording did not differentiate disability income from rental, interest, or dividend income. During two survey years, 1973 and 1981, information on the receipt of benefit payments from Social Security disability or from another disability pension was collected. The 1973 series included separate codes for "disability pension including Workman's Compensation" and "Social Security insurance, gifts from family members, royalties, and inheritances"; coding categories for the 1981 question which was addressed to both the respondent and his wife included "Social Security disability", "any other disability", "Veteran's Compensation or pension", etc.

Survey Instruments: The "Assets and Income" section of the relevant questionnaires.

Young Women: Information on income from Social Security/Railroad Retirement and various disability sources has been collected during select surveys.

1. ***Pension Benefits.*** Details on coverage under an employer-provided pension plan including plan characteristics and benefit determination methods were gathered for the first time during the 1991 survey and are discussed below under "Pension Plan Data Collections".

2. ***Social Security/Railroad Retirement Payments.*** The 1983, 1988, and 1991 surveys collected information on whether income from Social Security/Railroad Retirement benefits had been received during the past 12 months and if so, the amounts received by either the respondent or her spouse. During other years, receipt of such income was incorporated within a residual "all other" income question. The 1991 survey, in addition, included a question for respondents reporting a current or last job on whether she was covered by Social Security/Railroad Retirement on that job.

3. ***Social Security Disability/Other Disability Payments.*** The 1978, 1983, 1988, and 1991 surveys included questions on whether disability income had been received during the past 12 months and if so, the specific amount received by either the respondent or her spouse from each of the following sources was collected: Social Security disability, Veteran's Compensation or pension, Workman's Compensation, or another disability program. In 1991, each respondent was asked whether she had ever received or applied for a pension or compensation for any existing disability. Questions asked during the 1968-1982 interviews did not differentiate disability income from other income such as rental income, dividends, etc.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: The "Assets and Income" sections of the 1968-1991 questionnaires and the "Current Labor Force Status and Work History" and "Health" sections of the 1991 questionnaire.

Related Variables - All Cohorts: The "Geographic Mobility" sections of the 1981 Young Men, 1982 Mature Women, and the 1983 Young Women questionnaires collected information on the effect of the respondent's move to his/her current residence on (1) the seniority rights of the respondent or spouse and (2) the retirement plans of the respondent or spouse. Coding categories delineated whether the respondent/spouse had lost some, none, or all seniority or pension/retirement rights or whether s/he had no seniority or retirement rights before the move. The fringe benefit series included "retirement pension program" as one of the benefits made available by a current or past employer to respondents of the Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men cohorts. As noted, availability should not be confused with actual coverage under a pension plan or receipt of pension benefits.

Pension Plan Data Collections

This section reviews the recent pension plan information collected during the 1989 and 1992 surveys of the Mature Women and the 1991 interviews with the Young Women. Included is a description of the special pension-matching project that coded additional details from the pension plans reported by Mature Women respondents during the 1989 survey.

1991 Young Women: The 1991 survey included questions on actual pension coverage and vesting rights of those respondents who indicated, during administration of the fringe benefit series, that a retirement pension program was available from their current or last employer. Respondents who were enrolled in an employer's pension program were asked for information on: (1) the method used to determine their benefit amount, i.e., a defined benefit formula based on years of service/salary, the amount accumulated in their pension account, or both; and (2) whether she had worked under the plan long enough to be vested or entitled to some pension benefits. Those not vested were asked for information on the number of additional years needed until such rights would be obtained, what would happen to the money accumulated in each retirement account should the respondent leave her job, the dollar amount in the account now, and the amount of money that would be received in a partial or full cash settlement.

Survey Instruments: The "Current Labor Force Status and Work History" section of the 1991 questionnaire includes these pension plan questions.

1989 Mature Women: The 1989 survey included a detailed series of questions designed to identify: (1) the most important pension plan for which a respondent was eligible through her own employment; (2) the most important pension plan of a spouse; and (3) any other benefits for which a respondent was eligible through a spouse's or ex-spouse's employment or military service. During this fielding, information was gathered on: (1) characteristics of the pension provider, i.e., whether the source of the pension is a private employer, the military, another federal, state or local governmental unit, a union, etc., the industry of the provider and corresponding occupation of the respondent or spouse; and (2) characteristics of each plan, e.g., age/service year requirements and estimated pension benefit amounts for full versus reduced benefits, method of determining benefits, vesting rules, and for those already receiving benefits, actual monthly benefit amounts.

Survey Instruments & Data Files: The "Retirement and Pension" section of the 1989 questionnaire contains these plan coverage questions. These variables are present on the Mature Women main data file.

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1989 Pension Matching Project: Address information collected during the regular survey permitted the Census Bureau to subsequently contact each pension provider for copies of the relevant Summary Plan Descriptions (SPD) under which coverage was available for a respondent or her spouse. Details on each defined benefit or defined contribution plan were systematically coded by the Institute for Survey Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan using the protocol developed for the *Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF)*. Respondents eligible for the pension-matching project were those who provided, during administration of the main questionnaire, pension plan and provider locator information for one or more of the pension sources listed below. Of the approximately 1,900 respondent households reporting pension eligibility from one or more sources, plan information was linked to respondent information for 1,170 respondents. Linkages to one or more pension plans for an additional 229 respondents or spouses may be possible pending determination of dates of hire, union coverage, etc.

Eligible Universe: 1989 Mature Women Pension Matching Project

Source of Pension Plan	Question Numbers	Variables
(1) the most important pension plan for which a respondent was eligible through her own employment	Q79a Q79b	R 9812. eq 1 or R 9813. eq 1 or 3
(2) the most important pension plan for which a spouse of a married or separated respondent was eligible through his own employment	Q80a Q80b	R 9846. eq 1 or R 9847. eq 1 or 3
(3) survivor's benefits or any other benefit from the employment or military service of a spouse or ex-spouse for which a respondent - of any marital status except "never married" - was eligible	Q81c Q82c	R 9880. eq 1 or 3 or R 9886. ge 1

Two-thirds (or 538) of the 815 unique pension plans are defined benefit plans, 259 (31.8%) are defined contribution plans, and 18 (2.2%) are plans with combined characteristics. Users should note that coverage under multiple and different types of pension plans is possible. For example, a household may receive or be eligible to receive pension benefits from four plans, one defined benefit and three defined contribution plans. The source of the four plans can be solely from one household member's, e.g., the spouse's, employment.

The *SCF*-based instruments recorded specific information on plan definitions, various benefit formulas, and other provisions applicable to the following six different retirement conditions: early retirement, normal retirement, late retirement, employment termination prior to retirement, disability retirement, and death or survivor's benefits. Each record contains the types of identification, linkage, and plan characteristic variables listed in the chart below.

Identification, Linkage, and Plan-Specific Variables: NLS of Mature Women Pension Plan Data (1989)

CODING ID#:	the unique number assigned by ISR to each pension plan. Incorporated within the plan number is information on type of pension plan. Plans with ID#s below 3000 are defined benefit plans; those with ID#s from 3000-4999 are defined contribution plans; and those with ID#s 5000 and over are combination defined benefit and defined contribution plans.
NLSPLAN:	the unique sequential number assigned by CHRR to each pension plan. Plans #1-538 are defined benefit plans; plans #539-797 are defined contribution plans; and plans #798-815 are combination defined benefit and defined contribution plans.
SEQ#:	the unique number identifying the pension plan/provider combination
PPID#:	the identification number of the pension provider. Identical numbers mean the same pension provider; however, different numbers do not necessarily mean different providers.
PLAN#:	an identification number of the pension plan or plans reviewed. The 997/998/999 series indicates that multiple plans from the same provider were examined.
HHID#:	the identification number of the individual(s) covered under the pension plan. Each individual in a household has been assigned a different HHID#. Up to 52 eligible individuals can be covered under a given pension plan.
OTHER SEQ HHID#:	the SEQ# of another plan under which the same individual is covered
INTEG SEQ HHID#:	the SEQ# of the plan containing information on how benefits are integrated for this individual

General Plan Provisions

Defined Benefit Plans: Variable Definitions
Defined Benefit Plans: Benefit Formulas
Defined Benefit Plans: Eligibility
Defined Benefit Plans: Special Features

Defined Contribution Plans: General
Defined Contribution Plans: Participant Contributions
Defined Contribution Plans: Employer Contributions
Defined Contribution Plans: Retirement Benefits
Defined Contribution Plans: Early and Late Retirement
Defined Contribution Plans: Disability, Death & Survivor Benefits
Defined Contribution Plans: Payment Options
Defined Contribution Plans: Classification and Miscellaneous Provisions

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Survey Instruments & Documentation: Documentation for this separate pension plan file consists of the following ISR-produced materials: (1) Overview: a description of the *Consumer Finance Survey* including a helpful list of acronyms and definitions of some of the more commonly used terms found within both the ISR and NLS coding documents; (2) A Coding Reference Manual: a document that contains instructions to coders of the NLS Pension Coding Instruments; (3) NLS Pension Coding Instruments: copies of the three coding instruments that were used to record, from each SPD, General Plan Provision items (Part I), Defined Benefit Pension Plan items (Part II), and Defined Contribution Pension Plan items (Part III) of the NLS pension plans; (4) NLS Pension Provider Coding Sheets: a summary instrument which combined the characteristics of each plan with identification of each household eligible for that plan.

Data Files: These data on pension plan characteristics are available on a supplementary data set consisting of: (1) a pension plan file that contains a pension plan number and the detailed plan characteristic information listed above for each of the 815 plans coded by ISR; and (2) a crosswalk file that includes the NLS Mature Woman's identification number, corresponding ISR household and pension plan numbers, and the source of the pension, i.e., whether the plan is the respondent's, the spouse's, or another source of benefits from a current or ex-spouse.

1992 Mature Women: An extensive 1992 pension series gathered data on multiple employer-provided pension plans; coverage under pension plans obtained through self-employment was not included. Separate questionnaire sections collected information for both the respondent and her husband on: (1) future pensions from current employers; (2) current pensions from previous employers; and (3) future pensions from previous employers. Each series gathered details on participation in up to four defined benefit and/or four defined contribution pension plans offered by an employer. For those participating in a defined benefit plan, data were collected on the number of years included in the plan, the amount of money contributed, age at which full or reduced benefits would be/were being received, and expected/actual benefit amounts at retirement. For those participating in a defined contribution plan, information was gathered on the type(s) of account plan (e.g., thrift or savings, 401K, 403B, Supplemental Retirement Account, profit sharing, stock purchase), amounts both employer and respondent contributed, total dollar amount of contributions ever made, and how the dollars were invested. All respondents providing pension plan information were asked whether an early retirement option with incentives had been offered and, if so, the type(s), e.g., credit for extra years of service, increased benefits, early benefits, lump sum settlement, etc. Additional information was collected from those covered under a pension plan from a previous employer on type of employer, years worked for that employer, years included in the pension plan, and employment stop date. Those currently receiving a pension from a previous employer were asked about the year they started receiving this pension, the amount received, cost of living adjustments, and changes in the pension benefit amount over time.

Survey Instruments: These pension data questions are located in the following sections of the 1992 questionnaire: "Respondent Employed: Future Pensions from Current Employer", "Respondent's Current Pension(s) from Previous Employers", "Respondent's Future Pension(s) from Previous Employers", "Husband Employed: Future Pensions from Current Employer", "Husband's Current Pension(s) from Previous Employers", and "Husband's Future Pension(s) from Previous Employers". The 1992 "Husband's Current Labor Force Status" section includes the question on husband's coverage under Social Security/Railroad Retirement. The 1992 *Interviewer's (Field) Reference Manual* provides definitions of the various types of pension plans.

A Select Bibliography

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3.24 POVERTY STATUS & PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUPPORT SOURCES

NLSY

Two sets of family poverty variables, a family poverty status and a family poverty level, are available for NLSY respondents. In addition, detailed information is provided on public assistance income sources and a series of environmental variables describe the extent of family and individual poverty within the respondent's geographical area of residence.

Family Poverty Status (1979-1992): Variables have been created for each survey year that indicate whether or not a respondent's total family income for the past calendar year was above or below the poverty level. The information used to create the poverty variables is derived either from: (1) the total family income information provided during the household interview by the parent when the respondent was living in the parental home; or (2) the sum of component income sources reported by the respondent (when not living in the parental home) during administration of the "Income" section of each questionnaire. Income sources for the respondent and all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the respondent are included in the calculation. Availability of data for a given respondent for the created variable 'Family Poverty Status' for a specific survey year has been affected by nonresponse to the income questions. Poverty status data are not available for those respondents who during post-1986 survey years had one or more income components missing nor is it available for those respondents who, during the 1980-1986 interviews, were "refusals" or "don't know's" to both the household interview dollar amount question and a follow-up question requiring a "yes-no" response to a question on level of family income.

Two sets of poverty level indicators have been used across survey years. Values from the official poverty income guidelines (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) were used to determine poverty status for the 1979 and 1987-1992 survey years. Projected poverty income levels, computed by CHRR, were used to construct the 1980-1986 poverty status variables. More complete information on the calculation procedures developed by CHRR to create 'Total Net Family Income' and 'Family Poverty Status' and to project poverty guidelines for the 1980-1986 survey years can be found in *Appendix 2 - Total Net Family Income* of the *NLSY Codebook Supplement.*

Family Poverty Level (1979, 1987-1992): These poverty level variables provide the amount of total family income, controlling for family size and state of residence, below which a respondent (and his/her family) would be considered to be in poverty for that year. They are available for those survey years during which the Center relied on official poverty guidelines for the creation of the 'Family Poverty Status' variables.

Public Assistance Support Sources (1979-1992): The "Income" section of each year's questionnaire collects information on amounts and time periods during which cash and noncash benefits were received from such sources as public assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, government rent subsidies, public housing, or welfare-provided health/hospitalization coverage. The universes and types of data collected vary across survey years as indicated in the chart below (Table 3.24.1).

Poverty Characteristics of Respondent's County (1979-1992)/SMSA of Residence (1979-1982): Based on data from the 1977 and 1983 *County & City Data Books*, such variables as percent of families with money income below the poverty level, number of persons below the poverty level, and families with female heads of household below the poverty level are available for each respondent's county of residence. The geographical area, county or SMSA of residence, for which these data are available varies across survey years.

Data Files: The 'Family Poverty Status' and 'Family Poverty Level' variables can be found within the KEYVARS record type. The public assistance support sources variables have been placed within INCOME. The county/SMSA of residence poverty characteristic variables are located in the GEO79-GEO92 record types. Select variables on total welfare income for other family members and months that the respondent/spouse received income from SSI can be found in the yearly MXXVAR record types. Finally, the 1989/1990/1992 source of health/hospitalization coverage questions are located in HEALTH.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Public assistance support source questions are located in the "Income" section of each survey year: Section 21 (1979), Section 17 (1980), Section 12 (1981), Section 14 (1982), Section 13 (1983), Section 15 (1984), Section 14 (1985), Section 13 (1986), Section 12 (1987), Section 11 (1988), Section 12 (1989), Section 11 (1990 and 1991), and Section 12 (1992). The 1979-1986 household series were collected with the *Household Interview Forms*. The 1989, 1990, and 1992 health questions can be found in Sections 10 and 11. *Appendix 2 - Total Net Family Income* describes the creation of the 'Family Poverty Status' variables. Copies of the projected poverty income levels developed by CHRR for those years in which the official poverty income guidelines were not used are provided in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement*.

Table 3.24.1 Sources of Public Assistance Support: 1979-1992 NLSY

Survey Years	Universe	Source of Assistance	Data Collected
1979-1986	Any related household member	Public Assistance/Welfare or Supplemental Security Income	Whether a household received any such income in past calendar year
1979-1992	R/spouse	Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	Whether respondent/spouse received income from, the average monthly income amount, and which specific months in past calendar year such income was received
1979-1984	Opposite-sex adult	Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	Whether opposite-sex adult received such income in past calendar year
1979-1984	R/spouse	Other (specified and unspecified) Public Assistance	Whether respondent/spouse received income from, the average monthly income amount, and which specific months in past year such income was received
1979-1984	Opposite-sex adult	Supplemental Security Income, Other Public Assistance or Welfare	Whether opposite-sex adult received such income in past calendar year
1980-1984	R/spouse	Supplemental Security Income	Whether R/spouse received income from, the average monthly income amount, and which specific months in past calendar year such assistance was received

Table 3.24.1 (Continued) Sources of Public Assistance Support: NLSY

Survey Years	Universe	Source of Assistance	Data Collected
1985-1992	R/spouse	Supplemental Security Income, Other Public Assistance or Welfare	Whether R/spouse received income from, the average monthly income amount, and which specific months in past calendar year such assistance was received
1979-1992	R/spouse	Food Stamps	Whether respondent/spouse received income from, amount received most recently, and which specific months in past calendar year such assistance was received
1979-1992	Other family member	AFDC or Public Assistance	Whether other family member received income from either source in past calendar year
1979-1984	R/other family members	Public Housing	Whether respondent and other family member lived in such housing in past calendar year
1979-1985	R/other family member	Government Rent Subsidy	Whether respondent and other family member received such a subsidy in past calendar year
1986-1992	R/other family member	Public Housing/Government Rent	Whether respondent and other family member lived in public housing or received a rent subsidy in past calendar year
1989, 1990 & 1992	R/spouse/or children	Medicaid/Welfare Health/Hospitalization Coverage	Whether Medicaid/welfare was source of health/hospitalization coverage

User Notes:

Poverty Level versus Poverty Status: The poverty level is the level of income below which a family the size of the respondent's is considered to be in poverty. The poverty status is the actual status of the respondent's family vis-a-vis that poverty level.

Value of Food Stamps: The created variable, 'Total Net Family Income', used to determine a respondent's poverty status, includes in its calculation the noncash value of food stamps. In 1987, a 'Total Net Family Income in Past Calendar Year (Census)' variable was created by the Center that excluded food stamp income for the 1986 calendar year only.

NLSY Children

The following select public assistance benefit source variables are present with the child as the unit of observation on the NLSY Child File:

Total Income from AFDC Received by Mother/Spouse in Past Calendar Year (1979-1992)
Total Income from Other Public Assistance Received in Past Calendar Year (1979-1984)
Total Income from SSI Received in Past Calendar Year (1985-1992)
Total Income from Food Stamps Received in Past Calendar Year (1979-1992)

Data Files & Documentation: The public assistance benefit sources listed above are described within the "Maternal and Family Income" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook*. The income source variables have been placed within the EMPINC record type on the compact disc. Users can access the NLSY main file poverty status variables, the full set of public assistance benefit sources, and residence poverty characteristics via the "Accessing Mother's Variables" option on the compact disc.

Table 3.24.2 Poverty Status by Type of Residence: 1979 & 1988 NLSY Males (Unweighted Data) [a]

	In Parental Home				Own Dwelling Unit			
	Not In Poverty		In Poverty		Not In Poverty		In Poverty	
	1979	1988	1979	1988	1979	1988	1979	1988
Race								
Hispanic	484	82	220	27	87	456	12	77
Black	685	142	484	65	62	584	10	96
Non-Black/Non-Hispanic	1988	210	333	35	357	1914	56	143
Highest Grade Completed								
NA	4	2	1	2	0	23	0	0
Under 12 Years	2354	65	927	45	143	422	26	136
12 Years or More	799	367	109	80	363	2509	52	180
# Own Children in Household								
0	3131	403	1024	114	390	1635	68	155
1	23	21	12	7	85	607	8	45
2	3	8	1	3	28	507	1	51
3	0	2	0	3	3	169	1	41
4	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	16
5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Current Residence								
Rural	670	87	249	30	104	565	22	81
Urban	2486	340	788	93	396	2224	56	221
Employment Status								
Employed / In Active Forces	1615	374	319	75	402	2815	41	217
Unemployed / Out of Labor Force	1541	60	718	52	104	139	37	99
NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Universe: Respondents who had valid values on 'Family Poverty Status' and 'Type of Residence', were living in their parental home or own dwelling unit, and who were interviewed in both 1988 and 1989.

Table 3.24.3 Poverty Status by Type of Residence: 1979 & 1988 NLSY Females (Unweighted Data) [a]

	In Parental Home				Own Dwelling Unit			
	Not In Poverty		In Poverty		Not in Poverty		In Poverty	
	1979	1988	1979	1988	1979	1988	1979	1988
Race								
Hispanic	477	58	210	20	116	455	47	142
Black	617	99	467	68	102	554	66	310
Non-Black/Non-Hispanic	1743	156	334	26	641	2137	149	300
Highest Grade Completed								
NA	1	4	3	2	1	27	1	11
Under 12 Years	2043	22	822	36	219	293	139	300
12 Years or More	793	287	186	76	639	2826	122	441
# Own Children in Household								
0	2720	224	876	40	551	1236	122	109
1	95	53	109	38	233	794	75	146
2	20	29	22	21	68	785	43	249
3	2	4	3	12	6	268	17	169
4	0	3	0	2	1	44	5	49
5	0	0	1	1	0	17	0	17
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Current Residence								
Rural	588	55	276	25	187	671	62	194
Urban	2248	255	735	88	671	2376	200	547
Employment Status								
Employed / In Active Forces	1271	266	226	42	522	2450	74	245
Unemployed / Out of Labor Force	1566	47	785	72	337	696	188	507
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Universe: Respondents who had valid values on 'Family Poverty Status' and 'Type of Residence', were living in their parental home or own dwelling unit, and who were interviewed in both 1988 and 1989.

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Original Cohorts

Data on public assistance income sources have been collected for each of the four Original Cohorts during select survey years. In general, data are available on income received from public assistance/welfare, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, or Supplemental Security Income. Users should be aware that not only is there considerable variation across years in the types of public assistance income sources for which data were collected but that (1) universes (all family members, any family member, respondent and spouse, respondent only, spouse only), (2) reporting periods (past calendar year, previous 12 months, most recent month) as well as (3) the wording of questions can differ substantially both within and across cohorts. The following series of poverty status and income-poverty level ratio variables are available for the Older Men cohort only: (1) poverty status variables were created for the 1966, 1967, and 1969 surveys which indicate whether the income of a respondent's family unit was above or below a set of Census-developed poverty income guidelines based on number of children, farm-nonfarm residence, and marital status of the respondent; and (2) a ratio of the respondent's previous year's family income to the poverty level was created for the 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1975 surveys. Finally, data on housing assistance were collected for select survey years of the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Questions on public assistance income sources are found in the "Assets and Income" or "Income" sections of the Original Cohort questionnaires. *Appendix 1 - Table Used for Determining Cutoff Points for Poverty Variables* in the *Older Men Codebook Supplement* provides the poverty guidelines used in creation of the poverty status variables. Variable creation procedures for the Older Men ratio variables can be found within the codebook.

User Notes: NLS surveys also collect data on Unemployment Insurance, Workers' Compensation, Disability and Social Security. None of these sources of income are considered here as part of "public assistance". The "Pension Benefits & Pension Plans" section describes some of these additional income sources.

3.25 RACE, ETHNICITY, & NATIONALITY

NLSY

The following race and ethnicity variables are available for NLSY respondents: (1) a racial/ethnic variable based on the sample identification code assigned by NORC; (2) a series of self-reported ethnic origin variables collected during the 1979 survey; and (3) a set of interviewer identifications of the race of the respondent at the time of the interview. Race and ethnic origin information is also available for each household member identified during the 1978 household screening. Of related interest are a series of immigration questions, fielded in 1990, that included the collection of information on country of citizenship at the time that foreign-born respondents entered the U.S.

Race/Ethnicity: The variable, 'Racial/Ethnic Cohort from Screener' (R2147.), designates the respondent as "Hispanic," "black," or "non-black, non-Hispanic" and provides the *basis for weighting* NLSY data. This variable is collapsed from R1736., 'Sample Identification Code', a code, e.g., "supplemental male black", "cross-sectional female Hispanic", assigned by NORC to each respondent based on information gathered during the 1978 household screening. In the creation of the 'Sample Identification Code' and thus the 'Racial/Ethnic Cohort' variable, both race and ethnic origin information collected at the time of the 1978 household screening was used. Persons conducting the screening were instructed to: (1) code race by observation into three categories, "white", "black", or "other"; (2) inquire about the ethnicity of all household members age 14 or above; but (3) assign ethnicity, without asking, to those members who were under age 14.

Coding procedures used by NORC to assign the "Hispanic", "black", and "non-Hispanic-non-black" identifications to respondents included the following classification guidelines:

> "Hispanics" were those who self-identified as Hispanic, i.e., those with an ethnicity screener code of 1-4 (i.e., 1—Mexican American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano; 2—Cuban, Cubano; 3—Puerto Rican, Puertorriqueno, Boriccua; and 4—Latino, Other Latin American, Hispano, or Spanish descent). Persons who did not self-identify as Hispanic but who met the following conditions were also classified as "Hispanic": (1) those who did not identify themselves in the ethnic origin categories that included Filipino (code 6) or Portuguese (code 13); and (2) those whose

> householder or householder's spouse reported speaking Spanish at home as a child; and (3) those whose family surname is listed on the Census list of Spanish surnames.
>
> "Blacks" included those for whom race was coded "black" and ethnic origin was "non-Hispanic" or those whose ethnic origin was coded black, Negro, Afro-American (code 5) regardless of race coding.
>
> "Non-Hispanic-non-blacks" included those whose race was coded "white" or "other" and whose ethnic origin was coded as non-Hispanic and non-black. Instructions to NORC interviewers for coding race included: (1) classifying those of Latin American descent as "white" unless they were obviously black or of some other non-white race; and (2) coding in the "other" category those persons who were Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Native American, Korean, Eskimo, Filipino, Pacific Islander, or of another non-black, non-white race.
>
> Father's race was to be used to assign race for those of mixed descent except for some cases of those under age 14 of Spanish descent. Users should note that this decision rule is different from that applied to the NLSY children, for whom the mother's race is used. Spanish origins were to be given preference; if at least one ethnicity mentioned was of Spanish origin, the Spanish origin was to be coded (or, for those under 14, if at least one parent was Hispanic, the Hispanic parent's ethnicity was assigned).
>
> Additional instructions for coding race, ethnic origin, and the racial/ethnic identifier variable can be found in the *Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual* (1978) and in NORC (10/4/1978).

A series of ethnic identification variables, '1st-6th Racial/Ethnic Origin' and 'Racial/Ethnic Origin With Which R Identifies Most Closely,' provide extensive ethnicity information (R96.-R102.). Respondents were asked during the 1979 interviews to name the racial/ethnic origins with which they identified. A listing of over 20 categories, including "Black," "English," "French," "German," "American Indian," "Irish," "Mexican," "Mexican-American," and "Puerto-Rican," were presented on a *Show Card*. If a respondent offered more than one origin, s/he was also asked for the ethnic group with which s/he most closely identified. Users should be aware that frequency counts for the coding category "Indian American, or Native American" are unusually high. About 5% of respondents reported this racial/ethnic origin compared to Census estimates of approximately 0.5% of the population.

This may have resulted from some respondents' misinterpretation of the term "Native American". Table 3.25.1 compares frequencies of the 1979 first (or most closely held) ethnic identification with the NORC assigned racial/ethnic identification.

Each interview except the 1987 telephone survey also collected information on the interviewer's direct observation of the race of the respondent ("black," "white," or "other"). Users should be aware that no special instructions are provided within the *Question by Question Specifications* as to how the interviewer is to code race.

Race and ethnicity variables for household members are based on information collected on the *Household Screener*; race and one ethnic background for each household member was recorded.

Immigration: The 1990 series of immigration questions were asked of all respondents born outside the U.S., its territories, or Puerto Rico. Dates of first and most recent entrance into the U.S. (to live for 6 or more months) are recorded, as well as whether the respondent was the principal entrant/immigrant or the spouse, child, or other relative of the principal entrant/immigrant. For the respondent or principal entrant/immigrant, the following information was collected for the first entry and for the most recent entry or change in visa/immigration status: (1) visa or immigration status at entry date (or date of change in status); (2) form of temporary entry visa (if any); (3) citizenship status (i.e. citizen or permanent resident alien) and relationship of the sponsoring relative (if any); and (4) country of citizenship at entry date (or date of change of status). Finally, the following information was recorded for the respondent: (1) current citizenship/residence/VISA status in the U.S.; (2) residence inside/outside the U.S.; (3) expectations to return to the U.S. to live permanently or to return to his/her country of birth to live permanently; and (4) how many years altogether s/he spent outside the U.S. since his/her initial entry. Of related interest are the following variables, 'Is R a Citizen of the U.S.', available from the 1984 interview (R12148.); and, 'Current Residence in U.S.?', created each year between 1988 - 1992.

Related Topics: 'Birthplace (Country and State) of R's Mother/Father' and 'Birthplace (Country) of Father's Father' are located in the FAMBKGN and GEO79 record types. For each household member, information is available from the screener on presence of a Spanish surname and on whether Spanish was the language spoken in the home when that individual was a child. Whether a foreign language (Spanish, French, German, other) was spoken at home during the respondent's childhood was also collected during the 1979 interview. In addition, whether English, Spanish, or another foreign language was used to administer the *Household Interview Forms* ('English or Foreign Language Used for Household Record') and questionnaire ('Int Remarks -Was Interview Conducted in English or Foreign Language') is recorded for each survey from 1979 to 1992.

Survey Instruments: Race and ethnicity variables originating from the screener are located on the second page of the *Household Screener*. Questions concerning the ethnicity of the respondent are included in the "Family Background" section (Section 1) of the 1979 questionnaire. Interviewer remarks regarding race are located in the final section ("Interviewer's Remarks") of the yearly questionnaires. Immigration questions are located in Section 13, "Immigration," of the 1990 questionnaire.

Documentation: For further information on the coding of race and ethnicity on the *Household Screener*, see the *1978 Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual* (NORC 1978). Those researchers requiring additional information on these coding procedures should request a copy of a NORC memo dated 10/4/1978 which is available from NLS User Services.

Data Files: Race and ethnicity variables are included in the following record types. 'Racial/Ethnic Cohort From Screener' is a COMMON variable. Ethnicity variables originating from the 1979 interview as well as all immigration variables have been placed in the FAMBKGN record type. The interviewer's remark variables are located in INTRMK. Race variables for household members originating from the 1978 household screening are located in M79VAR. 'Current Residence In U.S.?' is found in MXXVAR.

User Notes: The user should be aware that the interviewer's identification of race is somewhat subjective.

Reference

NORC. *1978 Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual.* Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center - University of Chicago, 1978.

Table 3.25.1 Ethnicity by Racial/Ethnic Cohort from Screener (Unweighted Data)

Ethnicity [a]	Total	Non-Black Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
	12686	7510	3174	2002
Black	**3049**	**19**	**3017**	**13**
Total Hispanic	**1834**	**46**	**5**	**1783**
Cuban	116	1	0	115
Chicano	59	0	0	59
Mexican	383	5	0	378
Mexican American	734	15	1	718
Puerto Rican	328	7	1	320
Other Hispanic	118	7	0	111
Other Spanish	96	11	3	82
Total European	**5281**	**5100**	**82**	**99**
French	311	290	10	11
German	1395	1376	5	14
Greek	31	29	0	2
English	1561	1476	51	34
Irish	949	933	3	13
Italian	497	474	7	16
Polish	238	234	3	1
Portuguese	97	88	3	6
Russian	45	45	0	0
Scottish	122	120	0	2
Welsh	35	35	0	0
Total Asian	**117**	**93**	**11**	**13**
Asian Indian	22	20	2	0
Chinese	26	22	4	0
Filipino	43	33	4	6
Japanese	19	14	0	5
Korean	6	3	1	2
Vietnamese	1	1	0	0
Hawaiian P.I.	**20**	**17**	**0**	**3**
American Indian	**622**	**585**	**17**	**20**
Other	**779**	**736**	**21**	**22**
American	**743**	**692**	**10**	**41**
None [b]	**241**	**222**	**11**	**8**

[a] R102., 'Racial/Ethnic Origin With Which R Identifies Most Closely,' is used unless it was not answered; otherwise R96., '1st or Only Ethnic Origin.' Those listing only one ethnic background did not answer R102.

[b] Includes totals of 98 "don't know", 132 "none", 10 "invalid skips", and 1 "refusal".

NLSY Children

All information on the race and ethnicity of NLSY children is derived from the mother's data on the main youth files. 'Race of Child' is reconstructed from the youth data with the child as the unit of observation, i.e., each child born to a NLSY mother is assigned the mother's race ("black", "non-black/non-Hispanic", "Hispanic") from the NLSY 1978 *Household Screener*.

Related Topics: Variables entitled 'In What Language Was This Child Assessed' and 'What Language Was This Child Self-Administered Supplement' (English, Spanish, Other) are available from the 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Child Supplements*. These variables are located in CHDSUP88/90/92.

Documentation and Data Files: Child's race is included within the "Child Demographic Information" section. Users of the NLSY child data on compact disc will find mother's race and ethnicity variables by accessing the mother's variables.

Original Cohorts

One race variable is available for each respondent in the four Original Cohorts. Nationality of the respondent was created from data collected on parental and grandparental birthplaces. Young Women interviewed in 1993 were asked to identify their ethnic background.

Race/Ethnicity: In each of the four Original Cohorts, 'Race' is a three-category variable ("black," "white," and "other") available for the respondent only and, in general, is derived from the household screening; see R32. for the Young Women and R23. for the other cohorts. According to the *Current Population Survey Interviewer's Reference Manual* (Census 1962), in use at the time of the screening, race was to be determined by interviewer observation. Interviewers were instructed to code Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and other Latin Americans as "white" unless they were obviously of a non-white race and were to include Japanese, Chinese, American Indian, Korean, Hindu, Eskimo, etc. in the "other" category. Table 3.25.3 presents a distribution of race by nationality for each of the four Original Cohorts. At the time of the first survey of each cohort, race information for each respondent was manually transferred to the questionnaire from information that had been entered on the *Household Record Cards* during the 1966 household screening. (Only in the case of the creation of a new household, where a respondent had moved out of the household in which s/he was living at the time of the screening, would the interviewer fill out a new *Household Record Card*, in which case all household member information would be newly recorded.)

Nationality: The variable, 'Nationality of R,' created during the initial survey year, is available for each respondent in all four cohorts (R584. for the Older Men, R808. for the Mature Women, R625. for the Young Men, and R786. for the Young Women). The nationality of the Young Men, Young Women, and Mature Women respondents is derived from the first parent or grandparent born outside of the U.S. and Canada using the following decision rules: if the father was born outside of the U.S. and Canada, his nationality was assigned to the respondent; if he was born inside the U.S. and Canada but the respondent's mother was not, her nationality was assigned to the respondent; and so forth. The derivation of the Older Men nationality is suspected to be similar, but is unclear at this time. Categories for all four cohorts include U.S. or Canada, North or West Europe, Central or East Europe, South Europe, Latin America, and other. There are no separate categories for Asian or African countries. Specific countries included in each nationality category are not listed in the codebook with the nationality variable but are included in Table 3.25.2 below.

A single question was fielded in 1993 that asked each Young Women respondent for information on her origin or descent. Thirty-one coding categories, e.g., "Chinese", "Dutch", "Mexican-American", "Portuguese", etc., were provided with instructions to "mark all that apply".

Table 3.25.2 Country Codes for the Nationality Variables: The Original Cohorts

NORTH OR WEST EUROPE	CENTRAL OR EAST EUROPE	SOUTH EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA
Austria	Albania	Andorra	Mexico
Denmark	Bulgaria	Azores	Central America
England	Czechoslovakia	Gibraltar	South America
France	Estonia	Gozo	
Germany	Finland	Greece	
Iceland	Hungary	Italy	
Ireland (Erie)	Latvia	Liechtenstein	
Luxembourg	Lithuania	Malta	
Netherlands	Poland	Monaco	
Northern Ireland	Rumania	Portugal	
Norway	U.S.S.R.	San Morino	
Scotland	Yugoslavia	Spain	
Sweden		Trieste	
Switzerland		Vatican City	
Wales			

Related Topics: 'Which Foreign Language Spoken Regularly in Household When R Was Age 15' (R3691.) is available for the Young Men in 1971.

Survey Instruments & Documentation: Race was recorded on *Household Record Card* form LGT-1, which was used at the time of the 1966 screening and the initial interview, and was manually transferred to the first page of the initial year's questionnaire.

Each cohort's codebook, except for that of the Older Men, contains information on the specific derivation of the nationality variable. Birthplace was collected in the "Family Background" section of each cohort's initial year's questionnaire. The 1993 Young Women ethnicity question can be found in the "Marital History, Fertility, and Other Family Background" section.

User Notes: Although race of all household members was collected in the initial screening, these data never became part of the data set.

Reference

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. "*Current Population Survey* and *Housing Vacancy Survey: Interviewer's Reference Manual.*" Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1962.

Table 3.25.3 Race by Nationality: The Original Cohorts (Unweighted Data)

	Mature Women				Young Women			
Nationality	**All**	**White**	**Black**	**Other**	**All**	**White**	**Black**	**Other**
All	**5083**	**3606**	**1390**	**87**	**5159**	**3638**	**1459**	**62**
US or Canada [a]	3302	1985	1294	23	3856	2427	1413	16
North or West Europe	832	825	6	1	483	479	2	2
Central or East Europe	255	254	0	1	274	273	0	1
South Europe	233	229	2	2	232	225	3	4
Latin America	85	80	1	4	118	109	5	4
Other	113	35	24	54	65	23	11	31
NA	263	198	63	2	131	102	25	4

	Older Men				Young Men			
Nationality	**All**	**White**	**Black**	**Other**	**All**	**White**	**Black**	**Other**
All	**5020**	**3518**	**1420**	**82**	**5225**	**3734**	**1438**	**53**
US or Canada [a]	2877	1578	1289	10	3939	2507	1412	20
North or West Europe	1049	1041	5	3	86	78	6	2
Central or East Europe	364	363	1	0	523	518	3	2
South Europe	250	247	2	1	307	305	0	2
Latin America	39	35	2	2	252	250	1	1
Other	117	36	17	64	106	68	12	26
NA	324	218	104	2	12	8	4	0

[a] The U.S. and Canada category appears overrepresented because nationality was based on birthplace of parents and grandparents, i.e., this category includes all those whose parents and grandparents were born in the U.S. or Canada.

3.26 REASONS FOR NONINTERVIEW

Introduction

This section discusses the 'Reason for Noninterview' variables present in the NLSY and the Original Cohort data sets and presents a series of cohort-specific tables depicting reasons for noninterview by survey year, race, and gender. More information on sample selection procedures for each NLS cohort and on changes in the eligible samples can be found in the "Sample Design & Fielding Procedures" section of this Guide.

NLSY

A 'Reason for Noninterview' variable is constructed for each survey year that provides an explanation of why an interview could not be conducted or completed with a respondent. The cause of no interview is assigned by the NORC interviewer to each respondent designated as a member of the eligible sample for a given survey year. Typical coding categories have included such reasons as: an interview was refused by the respondent or by the respondent's parent; the youth and/or the family unit could not be located; or the respondent was reported to be deceased. Beginning in the 1980s, two administrative categories were added. One reflected a decision by NORC not to refield certain cases that were determined to be extremely difficult to interview. The second category indicates that, due to funding cutbacks, interviews would not be attempted with certain members of one or more of the NLSY subsamples. Thus, beginning in 1985, interviews ceased for 1,079 respondent members of the military subsample; each was permanently assigned a reason for noninterview of "military sample dropped". A second group of respondents, those belonging to the supplemental poor white sample, was similarly dropped from interviewing beginning with the 1991 survey. The target universe for each survey year, i.e., the respondents whom NORC attempts to interview, thus includes all respondents interviewed in the initial survey year exclusive of those who were: (1) reported deceased at an earlier interview; (2) dropped from the sample; and (3) judged to be extremely difficult to interview.

Data Files: This set of variables is located in the COMMON record type on the NLSY main data set.

User Notes: Reasons for noninterview may change for a given respondent between noninterview years, even if those years are contiguous. Some codes, e.g., "parent refusal/breakoff", have become virtually obsolete over time with the aging of the cohort. Other codes should be considered relatively permanent such as those applied to the reported death of a respondent.

The coding of deceased members of the two subsamples dropped from interviewing in 1985 and 1991 has not been handled consistently. Those respondents of the military sample reported deceased during the 1980-1984 surveys, i.e., those with a code of "65 -Deceased" on a 'Reason for Noninterview' variable, have been recoded, beginning in 1985, to "68 - Military Sample Dropped"; this recode occurred for four cases. Thus the count of 1,079 reflects all members of the military subsample, both living and deceased, who were dropped from interviewing; however, this means that the cumulative count of total deceased on any post-1984 'Reason for Noninterview' will be understated.

The 22 members of the supplemental poor white sample who had died prior to the sample being dropped in 1991 were not similarly reclassified as "dropped". The count of 1,621 for codes "69-Supplemental Male" and "70-Supplemental Female" of the poor white sample on the 1991 'Reason for Noninterview' reflects only the living members of the total 1,643 who were dropped; the 22 deceased members of the supplemental poor white subsample remain coded as "deceased".

Tables 3.26.1 - 3.26.4 below present the numbers of respondents not interviewed across survey years by reason, gender, race/ethnicity, and sample type. A discussion of comparable variables for the Original Cohorts follows the NLSY tables.

Table 3.26.1 Reasons for Noninterview: NLSY 1979-1992

Survey Year	Total Interviewed	Total Not Interviewed	Reason for Noninterview					
			Refusal	Can't Locate	Deceased	Other	Difficult Cases	Dropped [a]
1979	12686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	12141	545	253	217	9	66	0	0
1981	12195	491	220	114	29	128	0	0
1982	12123	563	177	209	44	50	83	0
1983	12221	465	220	124	57	37	27	0
1984	12069	617	374	151	67	25	0	0
1985	10894	1792	331	152	79	26	125	1079
1986	10655	2031	524	200	95	36	97	1079
1987	10485	2201	508	293	110	68	143	1079
1988	10465	2221	587	248	127	83	97	1079
1989	10605	2081	525	188	141	46	102	1079
1990	10436	2250	662	246	152	52	59	1079
1991	9018	3668	507	202	165	23	71	2700 [b]
1992	9016	3670	526	158	177	29	80	2700 [b]

[a] Two groups of NLSY respondents have been dropped from interviewing: (1) 1,079 members of the 1,280 military subsample were dropped after the 1984 survey; and (2) 1,643 members of the 5,295 supplemental poor white subsample were dropped after the 1990 interview.

[b] The total number of respondents dropped as of the 1991 survey year is actually 2,722. Twenty-two respondents of the 1,643 supplemental poor white sample members dropped after 1990 had been reported as deceased prior to 1991 and remain so classified.

Table 3.26.2 Reasons for Noninterview by Gender: NLSY 1980-1992

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed		Reason for Noninterview											
			Refusal		Can't Locate		Deceased		Other		Difficult Cases		Dropped [a]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1980	311	234	134	119	129	88	4	5	44	22	0	0	0	0
1981	272	219	109	111	61	53	18	11	84	44	0	0	0	0
1982	315	248	103	74	116	93	30	14	35	15	31	52	0	0
1983	255	210	110	110	71	53	36	21	26	11	12	15	0	0
1984	348	269	186	188	96	55	44	23	22	3	0	0	0	0
1985	1032	760	172	159	93	59	52	27	20	6	57	68	638	441
1986	1166	865	271	253	122	78	65	30	26	10	44	53	638	441
1987	1287	914	273	235	186	107	77	33	43	25	70	73	638	441
1988	1250	971	296	291	138	110	89	38	43	40	46	51	638	441
1989	1207	874	268	257	123	65	96	45	31	15	51	51	638	441
1990	1291	959	322	340	160	86	103	49	34	18	34	25	638	441
1991	1932	1736	264	243	136	66	114	51	16	7	33	38	1369	1331
1992	1922	1748	266	260	106	52	122	55	19	10	40	40	1369	1331

[a] Two groups of NLSY respondents have been dropped from interviewing: (1) 1,079 members of the 1,280 military subsample were dropped after the 1984 survey; and (2) 1,643 members of the 5,295 supplemental poor white subsample were dropped after the 1990 interview. Of the 1,643 supplemental poor white subsample members dropped, 22 remain classified as "deceased".

Table 3.26.3 Reasons for Noninterview by Race/Ethnicity: NLSY 1980-1992

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed			Reason for Noninterview																	
				Refusal			Can't Locate			Deceased			Other-			Difficult Cases			Dropped *		
	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH	H	B	NB/ NH
1980	112	124	309	33	50	170	65	57	95	4	2	3	10	15	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	93	94	304	24	42	154	36	22	56	7	8	14	26	22	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	120	120	323	35	35	107	57	54	98	9	11	24	15	7	28	4	13	66	0	0	0
1983	95	110	260	37	50	133	40	31	53	10	15	32	7	10	20	1	4	22	0	0	0
1984	105	126	386	46	64	264	40	37	74	13	16	38	6	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	181	331	1280	60	58	213	40	50	62	14	22	43	8	6	12	18	22	85	41	173	865
1986	237	384	1410	89	98	337	62	57	81	16	30	49	11	11	14	18	15	64	41	173	865
1987	292	424	1485	101	92	315	82	89	122	22	35	53	21	15	32	25	20	98	41	173	865
1988	304	432	1485	115	118	354	81	74	93	23	42	62	26	18	39	18	7	72	41	173	865
1989	235	404	1442	91	99	335	56	51	81	25	48	68	6	19	21	16	14	72	41	173	865
1990	273	455	1522	110	133	419	71	75	100	25	55	72	12	15	25	14	4	41	41	173	865
1991	240	475	2953	111	130	266	42	95	65	26	62	77	8	8	7	12	7	52	41	173	2486
1992	230	475	2965	109	145	272	38	65	55	28	67	82	7	11	11	7	14	59	41	173	2486

H: 2002 Hispanics were interviewed in 1979	**B**: 3174 blacks were interviewed in 1979	**NB/NH:** 7510 non-black Non-Hispanics were interviewed in 1979

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* Two groups of NLSY respondents have been dropped from interviewing: (1) 1,079 members of the 1,280 military subsample were dropped after the 1984 survey; and (2) 1,643 members of the 5,295 supplemental poor white subsample were dropped after the 1990 interview. Of the 1,643 supplemental poor white subsample members dropped, 22 remain classifed as "deceased".

Table 3.26.4 Reasons for Noninterview by Sample Type: NLSY 1980-1992

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed			Reason for Noninterview																	
				Refusal			Can't Locate			Deceased			Other			Difficult Cases			Dropped *		
	C	S	M	C	S	M	C	S	M	C	S	M	C	S	M	C	S	M	C	S	M
1980	238	220	87	153	91	9	60	101	56	4	5	0	21	23	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	219	187	85	133	71	16	30	64	20	15	14	0	41	38	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	235	259	69	86	73	18	56	123	30	24	19	1	7	25	18	62	19	2	0	0	0
1983	209	202	54	103	94	23	43	63	18	27	26	4	15	14	8	21	5	1	0	0	0
1984	297	255	65	204	138	32	54	73	24	30	33	4	9	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	360	338	1094	180	146	5	51	94	7	36	43	0	10	14	2	83	41	1	0	0	1079
1986	478	456	1097	284	230	10	78	115	7	43	51	1	14	22	0	59	38	0	0	0	1079
1987	573	527	1101	286	217	5	118	165	10	51	56	3	28	39	1	90	50	3	0	0	1079
1988	598	518	1105	335	248	4	107	128	13	56	68	3	43	36	4	57	38	2	0	0	1079
1989	540	442	1099	316	202	7	90	93	5	60	78	3	19	25	2	55	44	3	0	0	1079
1990	613	540	1097	385	269	8	101	139	6	67	82	3	23	28	1	37	22	0	0	0	1079
1991	555	2014	1099	316	182	9	97	99	6	74	87	4	9	13	1	59	12	0	0	1621	1079
1992	558	2015	1097	323	196	7	82	70	6	80	93	4	12	16	1	61	19	0	0	1621	1079

C: 6111 cross-sectional sample members in 1979	S: 5295 supplemental sample members in 1979	M: 1280 military sample members in 1979

* Two groups of NLSY respondents have been dropped from interviewing: (1) 1,079 members of the 1,280 military subsample were dropped after the 1984 survey; and (2) 1,643 members of the 5,295 supplemental poor white subsample were dropped after the 1990 interview. Of the 1,643 supplemental poor white sample members dropped after 1990, 22 remain classifed as "deceased".

Original Cohorts

A cumulative 'Reason for Noninterview' variable has been created by CHRR for the full sample of respondents in each cohort. This created variable is a combination of: (1) the noninterview reasons provided by Census for the subset of respondents designated as eligible for interview in that survey year; and (2) the reason for noninterview assigned during a previous survey to out-of-scope respondents. The number of respondents that Census designates as eligible for interviewing fluctuates by survey year; for more information, see the "Sample Design & Fielding Procedures" section of this Guide.

Instructions to interviewers on how to code the reason a respondent was not interviewed appear within the cohort-specific *Interviewer's Reference Manuals*. The set of noninterview coding categories present during the initial survey years of each cohort has been supplemented over the years with additional reasons for noninterview and the meaning of existent categories has been refined. Table 3.26.5 presents for each cohort the raw coding categories present on the public data files and specifies the survey years during which each category was utilized.

For the majority of survey years of each cohort, a single cumulative 'Reason for Noninterview' variable is present in each data set. In more recent survey years, CHRR began releasing two variables. One variable reflects the reasons for noninterview for just those respondents for whom interviews were attempted that year. The second provides the cumulative count of reasons for noninterview for all respondents in the sample. This latter variable is comparable to the single variable released during the early survey years. Users should note that variable titles for these two sets of variables are consistent for a given cohort but titles differ across cohorts.

The reason for noninterview coding categories depicted in the tables below were constructed from the raw coding categories as shown in Table 3.26.5. For example, the constructed category "can't locate" is the sum of codes "0" and "3" for the Older Men and codes "0" and "4" for the three other cohorts. Tables 3.26.6 - 3.26.13 depict the number of respondents in each cohort not interviewed by survey year, reason, and race. Additional detail on nonresponse rates and numbers by age in 1966 for the Older Men and Young Men cohorts is presented in Parsons (1987a, 1987b).

References

PARSONS, DONALD O. "Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Males 1966-1983." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987a.

PARSONS, DONALD O. "Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Males 1966-1981." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987b.

Table 3.26.5 Constructed & Raw Coding Categories for the Reason for Noninterview Variables: The Original Cohorts 1966-1991

Constructed Category	Raw Coding Category [a]	Cohort, Code, & Survey Years							
		Older Men		Mature Women		Young Men		Young Women	
		Code	Years [b]	Code	Years	Code	Years	Code	Years
CAN'T LOCATE	"Unable to locate [contact] R - reason not specified"	[0]	All	[1]	All	[1]	All	[1]	All
	"[Unable to locate R] - mover - no good address"	[3]	All	[4]	All	[4]	All	[4]	All
INTERVIEW IMPOSSIBLE	"[Unable to locate R] - mover - good address given but interview impossible to obtain ("moved to Germany" or "lives too far from PSU" - distance too great)" [c]	[1]	All	[2]	All	[2]	All	[2]	All
	"[Unable to locate R] - mover - good address given but unable to obtain interview after repeated attempts, etc."	[2]	All	[3]	All	[3]	All	[3]	All
	"[Unable to locate R] - nonmover - unable to obtain interview after repeated attempts, etc."	[4]	All	[5]	All	[5]	All	[5]	All
	"Temporarily absent"	[5]	All	[6]	All	[6]	All	[6]	All
	"Other"	[9]	All	[11]	All	[11]	All	[11]	All
REFUSAL	"Refusal"	[7]	All	[9]	All	[9]	All	[9]	All
	"Congressional refusal"	[13]	1983	[14]	1984-1989		Not Used	[14]	1983-1991
OUT OF SCOPE	"In armed forces"	[11]	1978-1983	[7]	All	[7]	All	[7]	All
	"Institutionalized"	[6]	All	[8]	All	[8]	All	[8]	All
	"Moved outside U.S. (other than armed forces)"	[12]	1978-1983	[13]	1979-1989	[13]	1978-1981	[13]	1978-1991
DECEASED	"Deceased"	[8]	All	[10]	All	[10]	All	[10]	All
DROPPED	"Non-interview for two years, R dropped from sample"	[10]	1968-1983	[12]	1971-1989	[12]	1969-1981	[12]	1971-1991

[a] Specific instructions to Census interviewers on use of these coding categories can be found in the cohort-specific *Interviewer's Reference Manuals*.

[b] Due to the change in fielding procedures for the 1990 resurvey of the Older Men, noninterview coding categories are markedly different for that year and are excluded from this chart. "All years" thus refers to the 1966-1983 surveys. Persons interested in the 1990 noninterview variables should reference R 6014. and R 6014.01.

[c] Beginning in the 1978/1979 survey years when the separate "moved outside the U.S." coding category was added as a reason for noninterview, this "unable to locate" coding category was to exclude those respondents who had moved outside the U.S.

Table 3.26.6 Reasons for Noninterview: NLS of Older Men 1966-1983

Survey Year	Total Interviewed	Total Not Interviewed	Reason for Noninterview					
			Can't Locate	Interview Impossible	Refusal	Out of Scope	Deceased	Dropped
1966	5020	0	0	0	0	0	0	[a]
1967	4744	276	44	65	107	0	60	[a]
1968	4648	372	55	25	159	1	132	[a]
1969	4381	639	42	77	249	13	234	24
1971	4175	845	33	48	305	17	399	43
1973	3951	1069	50	22	347	14	567	69
1975	3732	1288	26	25	390	13	741	93
1976	3487	1533	13	39	518	14	841	108
1978	3219	1801	18	36	591	30	1004	122
1980	3001	2019	10	10	626	32	1206	135
1981	2832	2188	4	13	687	26	1307	151
1983	2633	2387	4	13	687	26	1498	159

Note: 'Reason for Noninterview' variables are available for 1990; because coding categories differ substantially from those in the 1967-1983 survey years, noninterview totals for 1990 are omitted from this table.

[a] Dropped from the sample because of two consecutive noninterviews was added as a coding category in 1969.

Table 3.26.7 Reasons for Noninterview by Race: NLS of Older Men 1967-1983

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed		Reason for Noninterview											
			Can't Locate		Interview Impossible		Refusal		Out of Scope		Deceased		Dropped	
	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other
1967	193	83	21	23	42	23	91	16	0	0	39	21	*	*
1968	253	119	24	31	15	10	131	28	0	1	83	49	0	0
1969	444	195	25	17	48	29	201	48	7	6	149	85	14	10
1971	565	280	11	22	29	19	250	55	8	9	243	156	24	19
1973	709	360	21	29	14	8	285	62	8	6	345	222	36	33
1975	860	428	9	17	16	9	322	68	9	4	459	282	45	48
1976	1047	486	9	4	29	10	431	87	8	6	517	324	53	55
1978	1223	578	10	8	21	15	494	97	18	12	619	385	61	61
1980	1371	648	5	5	6	4	522	104	23	9	748	458	67	68
1981	1479	709	0	4	10	3	564	123	16	10	810	497	79	72
1983	1622	765	2	2	9	4	572	115	14	12	941	557	84	75

* Dropped from the sample because of two consecutive noninterviews was added as a coding category in 1969.

Table 3.26.8 Reasons for Noninterview: NLS of Mature Women 1967-1989

Survey Year	Total Interviewed	Total Not Interviewed	Reason for Noninterview					
			Can't Locate	Interview Impossible	Refusal	Out of Scope [a]	Deceased	Dropped
1967	5083	0	0	0	0	0	0	[b]
1968	4910	173	49	25	76	1	22	[b]
1969	4712	371	50	69	210	7	35	[b]
1971	4575	508	56	65	292	6	60	29
1972	4471	612	39	49	389	2	72	61
1974	4322	761	41	31	479	5	101	104
1976	4172	911	34	40	580	7	131	119
1977	3964	1119	22	49	761	6	140	141
1979	3812	1271	21	27	867	11	176	169
1981	3677	1406	18	17	963	9	216	183
1982	3542	1541	15	26	1061	8	238	193
1984	3422	1661	31	25	1113	13	285	194
1986	3335	1748	38	35	1130	10	341	194
1987	3241	1842	30	45	1195	14	364	194
1989	3094	1989	29	49	1265	21	431	194

[a] Beginning with the 1979 survey, "moved outside the U.S." became a separate out-of-scope coding category. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1968 through 1977 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1979 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1971 interview.

Table 3.26.9 Reasons for Noninterview by Race: NLS of Mature Women 1968-1989

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed		Reason for Noninterview											
			Can't Locate		Interview Impossible		Refusal		Out of Scope [a]		Deceased		Dropped	
	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other
1968	114	59	25	24	15	10	59	17	1	0	14	8	[b]	[b]
1969	263	108	30	20	45	24	164	46	2	5	22	13	[b]	[b]
1971	345	163	26	30	46	19	220	72	1	5	33	27	19	10
1972	411	201	19	20	33	16	288	101	0	2	36	36	35	26
1974	517	244	19	22	23	8	357	122	3	2	55	46	60	44
1976	622	289	18	16	29	11	430	150	2	5	74	57	69	50
1977	771	348	12	10	35	14	564	197	1	5	78	62	81	60
1979	880	391	13	8	14	13	642	225	9	2	102	74	100	69
1981	972	434	9	9	12	5	715	248	5	4	124	92	107	76
1982	1074	467	11	4	16	10	792	269	4	4	137	101	114	79
1984	1147	514	16	15	16	9	831	282	11	2	159	126	114	80
1986	1202	546	19	19	21	14	848	282	7	3	193	148	114	80
1987	1267	575	18	12	33	12	887	308	9	5	206	158	114	80
1989	1368	621	14	15	27	22	945	320	13	8	255	176	114	80

[a] Beginning with the 1979 survey, "moved outside the U.S." became a separate out-of-scope coding category. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1968 through 1977 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1979 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1971 interview.

Table 3.26.10 Reasons for Noninterview: NLS of Young Women 1968-1991

Survey Year	Total Interviewed	Total Not Interviewed	Reason for Noninterview					
			Can't Locate	Interview Impossible	Refusal	Out of Scope [a]	Deceased	Dropped
1968	5159	0	0	0	0	0	0	[b]
1969	4930	229	52	68	98	9	2	[b]
1970	4766	393	93	113	172	7	8	[b]
1971	4714	445	73	78	226	8	12	48
1972	4625	534	51	67	300	5	18	93
1973	4424	735	92	69	416	4	22	132
1975	4243	916	109	77	530	2	27	171
1977	4108	1051	95	61	643	2	30	220
1978	3902	1257	69	40	823	27	33	265
1980	3801	1358	45	26	911	25	39	312
1982	3650	1509	54	18	1032	28	44	333
1983	3547	1612	37	12	1154	30	46	333
1985	3720	1439	359	115	727	49	57	132
1987	3639	1520	100	47	1017	29	69	258
1988	3508	1651	111	60	1123	22	77	258
1991	3400	1759	180	39	1157	31	94	258

[a] Beginning with the 1978 survey, "moved outside the U.S." became a separate out-of-scope coding category. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1968 through 1977 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1978 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1971 interview. In 1985, this sample selection procedure was modified and an attempt was made to reinterview some of the respondents who had been previously dropped from the sample.

Table 3.26.11 Reasons for Noninterview by Race: NLS of Young Women 1969-1991

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed		Reason for Noninterview											
			Can't Locate		Interview Impossible		Refusal		Out of Scope [a]		Deceased		Dropped	
	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other
1969	166	63	32	20	48	20	78	20	7	2	1	1	[b]	[b]
1970	259	134	43	50	71	42	137	35	4	3	4	4	[b]	[b]
1971	311	134	41	32	56	22	180	46	4	4	6	6	24	24
1972	365	169	21	30	42	25	237	63	1	4	8	10	56	37
1973	492	243	42	50	42	27	318	98	3	1	11	11	76	56
1975	615	301	51	58	47	30	408	122	0	2	15	12	94	77
1977	707	344	46	49	40	21	484	159	0	2	17	13	120	100
1978	844	413	29	40	25	15	607	216	19	8	19	14	145	120
1980	910	448	20	25	10	16	671	240	16	9	21	18	172	140
1982	1017	492	29	25	10	8	752	280	19	9	24	20	183	150
1983	1089	523	22	15	7	5	834	320	19	11	24	22	183	150
1985	911	528	178	181	61	54	535	192	33	16	28	29	76	56
1987	957	563	41	59	20	27	710	307	16	13	35	34	135	123
1988	1045	606	46	65	28	32	784	339	13	9	39	38	135	123
1991	1122	637	79	101	25	14	825	332	16	15	42	52	135	123

[a] Beginning with the 1978 survey, "moved outside the U.S." became a separate out-of-scope coding category. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1968 through 1977 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1978 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1971 interview. In 1985, this sample selection procedure was modified and an attempt was made to reinterview some of the respondents who had been previously dropped from the sample.

Table 3.26.12 Reasons for Noninterview: NLS of Young Men 1966-1981

Survey Year	Total Interviewed	Total Not Interviewed	Reason for Noninterview					
			Can't Locate	Interview Impossible	Refusal	Out of Scope [a]	Deceased	Dropped
1966	5225	0	0	0	0	0	0	[b]
1967	4790	435	47	45	66	263	14	[b]
1968	4318	907	68	91	136	588	24	[b]
1969	4033	1192	113	84	190	732	35	38
1970	3993	1232	117	65	227	672	48	103
1971	3987	1238	106	89	281	541	59	162
1973	4014	1211	207	70	350	292	76	216
1975	3977	1248	193	47	438	211	89	270
1976	3695	1530	147	108	615	185	96	379
1978	3538	1687	122	93	729	165	117	461
1980	3438	1787	130	40	801	151	132	533
1981	3398	1827	61	80	866	136	139	545

[a] Large numbers of Young Men respondents remained out-of-scope for interviewing during the 1967 through 1971 survey years due to enlistment in the armed forces. A separate out-of-scope coding category, "moved outside the U.S.", was added beginning with the 1978 survey. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1967 through 1976 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1978 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1969 interview.

Table 3.26.13 Reasons for Noninterview by Race: NLS of Young Men 1967-1981

Survey Year	Total Not Interviewed		Reason for Noninterview											
			Can't Locate		Interview Impossible		Refusal		Out of Scope [a]		Deceased		Dropped	
	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other
1967	305	130	20	27	29	16	49	17	198	65	9	5	[b]	[b]
1968	617	290	28	40	55	36	104	32	416	172	14	10	[b]	[b]
1969	801	391	55	58	50	34	144	46	510	222	21	14	21	17
1970	811	421	50	67	42	23	167	60	468	204	28	20	56	47
1971	777	461	51	55	50	39	206	75	357	184	34	25	79	83
1973	699	512	87	120	44	26	255	95	171	121	43	33	99	117
1975	708	540	77	116	29	18	320	118	116	95	50	39	116	154
1976	917	613	63	84	75	33	417	144	102	83	53	43	153	226
1978	989	698	52	70	36	57	563	166	93	72	62	55	183	278
1980	1065	722	57	73	17	23	621	180	86	65	69	63	215	318
1981	1138	689	30	31	44	36	680	186	78	58	74	65	232	313

[a] Large numbers of Young Men respondents remained out-of-scope for interviewing during the 1967 through 1971 survey years due to enlistment in the armed forces. A separate out-of-scope coding category, "moved outside the U.S.", was added beginning with the 1978 survey. Respondents who could not be interviewed during the 1967 through 1976 interviews because their residence - either within or outside of the U.S - was too far away were coded within the "interview impossible" category. Out-of-scope counts for pre-1978 survey years thus may be understated.

[b] Respondents who had been noninterviews for two consecutive survey years due to reasons other than refusal or death were eliminated from the eligible sample beginning with the 1969 interview.

3.27 SAMPLE DESIGN & FIELDING PROCEDURES

This section presents technical information on the sampling design and fielding procedures utilized for the NLSY and the four Original Cohorts. Tables depicting universe sizes and retention rates across survey years for each cohort have been placed in a separate section of this Guide called "Sample Sizes & Retention Rates".

NLSY Sample Design & Fielding Procedures

Sample Design: The following three independent probability samples, designed to represent the entire population of youth residing in the United States on January 1, 1979 were drawn for the NLSY: (1) a cross-sectional sample designed to be representative of the noninstitutionalized civilian segment of young people living in the United States in 1979 and born January 1, 1957 through December 31, 1964; (2) a supplemental sample design which oversampled civilian Hispanic, black, and economically disadvantaged non-Hispanic, non-black youth; and (3) a military sample designed to represent the population born January 1, 1957 through December 31, 1961 and serving in the military as of September 30, 1978. The inclusion of the military sample facilitates comparative civilian/military analyses by ensuring more than the pro rata share of cohort members in the military. Beginning in 1986, additional information was collected about children born to female NLSY respondents. The child sample, when weighted, is representative of American children born to a sample of women born in 1957 through 1964 and living in the United States in 1979. The sampling procedures utilized by NORC to select the civilian and military subsamples differed and are discussed separately below. For additional information on NLSY sampling procedures, see Frankel, et al. (1983) and the reference manual for the 1978 household screening (NORC 1978). Sampling issues related to the Children of the NLSY are discussed in Baker et al. (1993).

Screening: Household screening interviews were conducted to select the NLSY civilian subsamples; the military sample was drawn from Department of Defense rosters.

Civilian Samples: An initial screening interview was administered in approximately 75,000 dwellings and group quarters distributed among 1,818 sample segments in 202 PSUs (inclusive of most of the fifty states and the District of Columbia). Included in this screening interview was information which would allow the identification of persons eligible for sample membership. Screening interviews were completed within, respectively, 91.2% and 91.9% of the cross-sectional and supplemental occupied dwelling units selected for screening.

Cross-Sectional Sample: Approximately 18,000 of the screening interviews were carried out among 918 sample segments in the 102 Primary Sampling Units constituting the NORC Master Probability Sample of the United States.

Supplemental Sample: A total of 57,000 screening interviews for the supplemental sample were carried out among 900 sample segments in a 100 PSU sample specifically designed to produce statistically efficient samples of Hispanics, blacks, and economically disadvantaged non-black/non-Hispanics.

The NLS sample designs, which selected every eligible person from the household, generate a representative sample of siblings living in the same household and satisfying the age restrictions stated above. However, this implies that NLSY samples do not contain nationally representative samples of siblings of all ages and living arrangements; the same concept applies to spouses. When the NLSY is used to study sibling pairs and married couples, care must be used in generalizing from the findings of such studies.

Procedures were also developed to establish "linkages" between dwellings and certain types of individuals who might be temporarily absent. As part of the initial screening for the civilian samples, household respondents were asked if there were any persons with primary family connections to household members who were away from the household at the time. Included in this group were college students, persons in the military, and persons in prisons or other institutions. Household respondents were also asked to name persons who might occasionally stay at the dwelling who did not have any other "usual place of residence." For each individual identified in this process, an attempt was made to determine whether the individual would be "linked" to some other household, e.g., college students living off campus in their own dwelling units. All individuals without other linkages were included in the household composition for purposes of subsampling.

Military Sample: Members on active military duty as of September 30, 1978 were sampled from rosters provided by the Department of Defense. No formal screening interview was conducted.

Sampling Process:

Civilian Samples: All civilian sample selection was accomplished through a multi-stage stratified area probability sample of dwelling units and group quarter units. A moderate degree of oversampling of dwelling units within sample listing segments was employed in order to increase the sample composition with respect to the targeted groups of the supplemental sample. Base year samples of Hispanics, blacks, economically disadvantaged non-black/non-Hispanics were selected from individuals identified in both the 102 PSU cross-sectional sample and the 100 PSU special purpose sample. To the extent that individuals identified in the screening phase were obtained with different probabilities of selection (because of selective oversampling), the selection of base year samples attempts to minimize these probability differences. Since the use of oversampling tends to decrease sample efficiency, attempts were made to hold required oversampling to a minimum.

At all selected dwellings, attempts were made to obtain appropriate classification information for all persons living in the dwelling. In order to minimize the potential for "interviewer effect," survey interviewers were not informed about specific groups that would be included in the subsequent interviews.

Base year interviews within the three subsamples were conducted between January and mid-August 1979. Of the 12,781 civilian youth selected for interview, a total of 11,406 (89.7% of the cross-sectional and 88.7% of the supplemental samples) were interviewed in 1979. Table 3.27.1 below summarizes base year completion rates for each subsample. Table 3.29.1 in the "Sampling Sizes & Retention Rates" section depicts completion rates for subsequent survey years.

Cross-Sectional Sample: Following the initial screening process, 6,812 individuals from the cross-sectional sample were designated to be interviewed in the base year; of those, 89.7% or 6,111 respondents were actually interviewed in 1979. The cross-sectional sample is designed to maximize the statistical efficiency of samples which are "cross-sectional" with respect to the rural population. Specifically, through the several stages of sample selection (counties, enumeration districts-block groups, sample listing units), probabilities of selection are based upon either total population or total housing units. Subsampling of non-black/non-Hispanic respondents was restricted to the 102 PSU National Sample.

Supplemental Sample: Base year interviews with 5,969 individuals from the supplemental sample were designated after screening, and of these, 88.7% or 5,295 respondents were actually interviewed. Stratification specifically relevant for Hispanics, non-Hispanic blacks and economically disadvantaged non-black/non-Hispanics was used. Probability proportional to size procedures was based on size measures for these groups rather than for the general population, making it possible to more nearly equalize the distribution of the targeted groups among the various sampling units than would otherwise be the case.

Table 3.27.1 Base Year Interview Completion: NLSY & NLSY Child Samples

	Designated for Interviewing	Interviewed Initial Survey Year	
Total Cohort	14574	12686	87%/1979
Cross-Sectional Sample[a]	6812	6111	90%/1979
Supplemental Sample[a]	5969	5295	89%/1979
Military Sample	1793	1280	72%/1979
Child Sample[b]	5255	4971	95%/1986

[a] As determined through the household screening
[b] As determined by NLSY women who were mothers and interviewed in 1986

Military Sample: Of the 1,793 military youth selected for interviews, 1,280 or 72% were interviewed in 1979. Selection of the military sample was accomplished in two stages. In the first stage, a sample of approximately 200 "military units" was selected. These units were selected with probabilities proportional to the number of persons born in 1957 through 1961 and serving in the military unit as of September 30, 1978. Within selected units, persons born in 1957 through 1961 were subsampled with probabilities inversely proportional to the first-stage selection probability. Females were oversampled at a rate approximately six times that of males in order to produce approximately 850 males and 450 females. Within each sex, the sample was stratified on the basis of branch of military service (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) and geographic location (Eastern, Western, Europe, Far East, other). Of those interviewed in 1979, 824 military respondents were male and 456 were female (Table 3.27.2). The entire military sample was interviewed from 1979-1984.

Child Sample: The number of children assessed during a given child survey year is a function of the number of children born to interviewed mothers, the number of children living in the homes of those mothers, and finally, the number of those children actually interviewed. Of the 5,842 NLSY females eligible for interview in 1986, over 2,900 mothers and 4,971 children were interviewed. From this sample of eligible children, assessment data were collected for 4,786. Table 3.29.2 in the "Sample Sizes & Retention Rates" section presents sample sizes across subsequent survey years.

Table 3.27.2 Distribution of NLSY Military Respondents Interviewed in 1979: By Gender, Race & Military Branch

	Total	Males	Females
Total Military	1280	824	456
Race			
White	951	609	342
Black	251	162	89
Hispanic	78	53	25
Military Branch			
Army	578	354	224
Navy	280	212	68
Air Force	293	162	131
Marine Corps	29	96	33

Interview Schedule & Fielding Periods: The original interview schedule, which called for yearly personal interviews with NLSY respondents, was retained from 1979 through 1986. In 1987, budget constraints dictated a limited phone interview rather than a personal interview. Personal interviews resumed with the 1988 round and are expected to continue (Table 3.29.1).

The initial NLSY interviews were conducted between late January and mid-August 1979. The vast majority of subsequent interviews have occurred during the months of February through May. However, the fielding period for the 1987 survey was an extended one lasting from March through October. The 1988 through 1990 surveys were conducted from late June through December with the 1991 interviews occurring somewhat earlier. Table 3.27.3 below provides information on the fielding periods for the youth and child samples.

From 1979 until 1986, timing of the fielding period was designed to allow all respondents still in school to be interviewed before they left to take temporary summer jobs. Detailed information was collected for jobs held by respondents while they were in school. Since the youngest respondents in the survey were 23 years old in 1988, the shift in fielding periods after 1987 did not impact information on jobs held while in school. An attempt was made during the initial survey years to keep the fielding period for an individual respondent approximately the same from year to year in order to assure that the time between interviews was approximately twelve months.

Table 3.27.3 Fielding Periods: NLSY & NLSY Children

Cohort	Survey Year(s)	Fielding Period
NLSY	1979	January - August
	1980 - 1986	February - May
	1987	March - October
	1988 - 1991	June - December
	1992 - 1993	May - November
NLSY Children	1986	February - May
	1988	June - December
	1990	July - December
	1992	May - November

Researchers conducting analyses on topics where time periods are critical should carefully examine the reference period of the questions, the actual interview date, and the duration since the preceding interview.

Interview Methods & Target Universe: Approximately 90% of the 6,812 youth designated for interviewing in the cross-sectional sample and 89% of the 5,969 youth within the supplemental sample were interviewed in the initial survey year. Of the 1,793 military youth selected for interview, 72% (or 1,280) were interviewed in 1979. Individuals who were institutionalized during the 1979 fielding period were not included in the sample. Respondents selected for interview thereafter were those who participated in the initial interview.

During each survey round, NORC attempts to reach all youth within the active samples. No respondents have been routinely excluded from locator efforts with the exception of respondents who have died or, in certain cases, were judged to be extremely difficult. The permanent NLSY sample designated for interviewing during the 1979-1984 interview years consisted of all civilian and military youth who were interviewed in the base year and who were alive at the survey date. In 1985, when interviewing of the full military sample ceased, the total NLSY sample size dropped from 12,686 to 11,607. Retained for continued interviewing in post-1984 surveys were 201 military respondents randomly selected from the entire military sample of 1,280; the remaining 1,079 military respondents were eliminated from the sample. The 201 military members who were retained included: (1) 51 cases that would have been selected as part of a random sample of youth including the military; and (2) 150 extra cases selected in order to provide a sufficient number of original military sample members to avoid overly large sampling variability for the military sample. Beginning in 1991, 1,643 members of the economically disadvantaged white supplemental sample were no longer interviewed. Eligible sample sizes reported in CHRR publications include deceased and difficult to field respondents but exclude those respondents dropped from the sample. Additional information on numbers and characteristics of noninterviewed respondents can be found in the "Reasons for Noninterview" section of this Guide.

Respondents within the NLSY reside in each of the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and countries abroad. Location of respondents is a coordinated effort of NORC's central office, its locating shop, and local-level field staff. Prior to fielding, NORC's central office sends a short, informative 'locator letter' to each respondent reminding the respondent of the upcoming interview and confirming the respondent's current address and phone number. Field staff locating efforts begin with the face, information, and locator sheets (see descriptions in the "Accessing by Survey Instrument" section of this Guide). At the local level, interviewers are responsible for contacting all respondents in their caseloads and for tapping additional local resources (post offices, departments of motor vehicles and vital statistics, etc.) to locate those respondents who have moved. At the discretion of the interviewer, advance letters are sent to cooperative respondents immediately before an appointment is made. If an interviewer is unsuccessful in locating a respondent, the case is transferred to the field manager who undertakes additional locating strategies. For uncooperative respondents, NORC sends "refusal letters" designed to encourage continued participation in the survey. These refusal letters are often written by field managers who have personal knowledge of specific respondents and can tailor the letter to individual respondent's concerns. In the event that such local level efforts fail, the case is forwarded to NORC's locating shop in Chicago where the complete hard copy files on each respondent can be accessed and used for additional location efforts. Respondents who cannot be located are only a small percent of the total not interviewed in a given survey year. Tables 3.26.1 - 3.26.4 present reasons for noninterview across survey years for the NLSY by race, sex, and sample type.

In addition to its comprehensive location efforts, NORC makes every effort to convert initial respondent refusals to completed interviews. Over the years, it has been successful in conducting interviews with 33-50% of respondents who initially refused. While personal interviews have remained the primary contact method used for all but one of the NLSY surveys, it is not the exclusive method. Telephone contact within personal survey rounds occurs under certain circumstances, e.g., where the respondent resides in a remote area or field staff determines that phone contact is the preferred method of interviewing a specific respondent. In 1992 when personal interviews were the primary method used, approximately 13% of respondents were interviewed by telephone; in comparison, 11% of respondents were interviewed in person during the 1987 telephone interview.

NORC prepares a Spanish version of all survey instruments and employs bilingual Spanish-speaking interviewers. During the 1992 interview, 104 respondents requested the use of a Spanish version of the questionnaire.

The average length of a personal interview is approximately one hour. Telephone interviews are completed within around 30 minutes while the administration of the child assessments adds approximately 30 minutes to the total survey administration time of affected individuals. Each respondent is paid ten dollars upon completion of the interview and NLSY mothers participating in the child assessments are paid an additional five dollars per child. In addition, respondents who participated in the 1980 *ASVAB* testing were paid fifty dollars each. The fact that respondents receive compensation for their participation in the NLS has probably been a factor in the high retention rates for the survey.

NORC's extensive location methods and its conversion strategy, combined with its close monitoring of response rates for each of the subsamples of the NLSY, have resulted in relatively high retention rates for a longitudinal panel of this duration.

Original Cohorts Sample Design & Fielding Procedures

Sample Design: Each of the original NLS samples was designed to represent the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. Each age-sex cohort is represented by a multi-stage probability sample originally drawn by the Bureau of the Census from 1900 primary sampling units (PSUs) that had originally been selected from the nation's counties and cities for the experimental *Monthly Labor Survey* conducted between early 1964 and late 1966. A primary sample unit consists of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), counties (or parishes in some states), parts of counties (parishes), and independent cities. A total of 235 sample areas comprising 485 counties and independent cities were chosen to represent every state and the District of Columbia, and from the sample areas, 235 strata of one or more PSUs that were relatively homogeneous according to socioeconomic characteristics were created. Within each of the strata, a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Finally, within each PSU, a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Unfortunately, variables that link respondents to PSUs are not available to the public user, thereby making it impossible to identify respondents by city or state of origin.

The sample was designed to provide approximately 5,000 respondents — about 1,500 non-whites and 3,500 whites - for each of the four cohorts. The sampling rate of households in predominantly nonwhite enumeration districts (EDs) was between three and four times that for households in predominantly white EDs in order to meet the survey requirement of providing separate reliable statistics for black respondents; the sample design called for oversampling of blacks at twice the expected rate in the total population. Note: An enumeration district is a geographical area which is considered as being an appropriate size for an interviewer to complete all necessary interviews within a prescribed time frame. When sample requirements were examined in light of the expected number of persons in each age-sex-race group, it was found that approximately 42,000 households would be required in order to find the number of blacks in each age-sex group.

Screening: As dictated by the above requirements, the initial sample of about 42,000 housing units was selected and screening interviews took place in March and April 1966. Of this number, about 7,500 units were found to be either vacant, occupied by persons whose usual residence was elsewhere, changed from residential use, or demolished. On the other hand, about 900 additional units were found created within existing living space or changed from what had been nonresidential space. A total of 35,360 housing units were available for interview, from which usable information was collected for 34,662 households, for a completion rate of 98%.

The original plan called for using the initial screening to select all four samples. However, after the sample members for the Older Men were chosen, it was decided to rescreen the sample in September 1966 before the initial interview of the young men, since a seven-month delay between the screening and first interview seemed inordinate considering the mobility of young men in their late teens and early twenties. To increase efficiency, it was decided to stratify the sample for the rescreening by the presence or absence of a 14- to 24-year-old male in the household. The probability was high that a household that contained a 14- to 24-year-old in March would also have such a member in September. However, to insure that the sample also represented persons who had moved into sample households in the intervening period, a sample of addresses that previously had no 14- to 24-year-old males was also included in the screening operation. Since a telephone number had been recorded for most households at the time of the initial interview, every attempt was made to complete the short screening interview by telephone. The sample of households obtained through rescreening for young men was subsequently used to obtain the two samples of women ages 30-44 and 14-24 (Shea, Spitz and Zeller 1970; Shea, Roderick, Zeller and Kohen 1971). The user should be aware that during the screening process a large number of multiple respondent households was designated for interview; ultimately more than 50% of respondents in the Mature Women, Young Women and Young Men cohorts and one third of respondents in the Older Men cohort originated from multiple respondent households, i.e., a household with at least one other respondent. For more information on multiple respondent households and on the types of relationships that existed between such respondent pairs, e.g., husband-wife, brother-sister, etc., see the "Household Composition" section of this Guide.

Sampling Process: Following the initial household interview and screening operation, 5,518 males whose age as of their last birthday prior to April 1, 1966 was 45-59 were designated to be interviewed. The men were sampled differentially within four strata: whites in predominantly white EDs, non-whites in predominantly non-white EDs, whites in predominantly non-white EDs and non-whites in predominantly white EDs. Following rescreening, 5,713 young men whose age as of their last birthday prior to April 1, 1966 was 14 to 24, 5,393 mature women whose age as of their last birthday prior to April 1, 1967 was 30 to 44 and 5,533 young women whose age prior to their last birthday prior to January 1, 1968 was 14 to 24 were designated for interview following the same type of differential sampling as with the older men. Initial interviews with each of the four cohorts occurred between 1966 and 1968. Over 90% of the individuals designated for interview responded to each of the first year interviews: 5,020 or 91% of the older men and 5,225 or 92% of the young men were interviewed in 1966; 5,083 or 94% of the mature women were interviewed in 1967; and 5,159 or 93% of the designated young women were interviewed in 1968 (Table 3.27.4).

Interview Schedule & Fielding Periods: In the initial survey plan, respondents from each of the four Original Cohorts were to be interviewed yearly over a five year period. Due to cost considerations, it was decided after the second survey of the Older Men to survey the two older groups biennially rather than annually. In order to permit a survey at the end of the five year period, the Mature Women cohort was interviewed in both 1971 and 1972. Due to their greater mobility, the younger groups were to continue to be interviewed annually. Because of the usefulness of these data and the relatively small sample attrition, a decision was made at the end of the first five year period to continue the interviews for another five years. At this point, the interviewing pattern changed from a yearly personal interview to a 2-2-1 schedule; each respondent was contacted by phone approximately every two years, then again in person one year after the second phone interview. The user should note that although each of the personal interviews contains data of roughly the same degree of completeness, data gathered during the telephone interviews was not meant to update the longitudinal record of a respondent. The 2-2-1 schedule was continued up until 1988 when the decision was made to conduct a personal interview every other year. Due to the demands of the Decennial census, only the Older Men cohort could be surveyed in 1990. Tables 3.29.3 - 3.29.5 in the "Sampling Sizes & Retention Rates" section depict the years in which each cohort was surveyed and the type of interview utilized.

Table 3.27.4 Base Year Interview Completion: The Original Cohorts

Cohort	Designated for Interviewing[a]	Interviewed Initial Survey Year	
Older Men	5518	5020	91%/1966
Mature Women	5393	5083	94%/1967
Young Men	5713	5225	92%/1966
Young Women	5533	5159	93%/1968

[a] As determined by screening

The fielding period for each of the Original Cohorts typically extends over a period of two to three months (Table 3.27.5). Interviewing began at approximately the same time each survey year—in October—for respondents in the Young Men cohort. While the majority of surveys of the Young Women began in January, the most recent interviews took place during the spring and summer months. Because of scheduling problems, the fielding

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period in which interviews were conducted with the Older Men was changed to July beginning in 1969; the latest survey took place in the fall of 1990. The fielding periods for the Original Cohorts have fluctuated over the years, especially for the Mature Women during the mid-80s.

The combination of fluctuating fielding periods and type of interview (i.e., personal, mail or phone) may affect not only the probability of reinterview but the reference periods of time-related questions as well. The user should be aware of another source of inconsistency with respect to time references. A given year's survey instrument may use as a reference period for some questions the previous calendar year while other questions will collect data for the year since last interview. Income data, for example, were often collected for the calendar year and matched a respondent's tax records; employment data were usually collected for the year since the last interview.

Table 3.27.5 Fielding Periods: The Original Cohorts

Cohort	Survey Year(s)	Fielding Period
Young Men	1966 - 1981	October - December
Young Women	1968 - 1987	January - March
	1988	May - July
	1991	May - August
	1993	September - November
Older Men	1966 - 1968	May - July
	1969 - 1983	July - September
	1990	October - December
Mature Women	1967 - 1969	May - July
	1971 - 1981	April - June
	1982	July - September
	1984	April - June
	1986 - 1987	July - September
	1989	June - August
	1992	October - December

Interview Methods & Target Universe: Listings of respondents to be interviewed are generated by Census and distributed to its 12 regional offices. Current addresses and contact information are generated from information on the various *Household Record Cards* as well as through a postal check conducted by Census. Cases are assigned to interviewers who live in the same geographic area as the respondent. For each respondent in their caseload, interviewers receive copies of the questionnaire, respondents' *Household Record Cards*, as well as flashcard and information booklets.

Each respondent to be interviewed is sent various materials designed to encourage continued participation. Advance letters thanking respondents for their continued participation and informing them of the coming survey are mailed prior to each interview period. Fact sheets highlighting recent research findings from each cohort's survey data are also provided.

Interviewers are responsible for contacting each respondent in their caseload and for utilizing additional local level resources to locate those respondents who have moved since the last interview. Respondents who have moved outside the geographic district of their originally assigned interviewer are assigned another interviewer unless there is no interviewer nearby. In the latter event, an effort is made to interview the respondent by telephone. Respondents who initially refuse to participate in a survey are sent refusal letters by the regional offices designed to encourage their continued participation and are once again contacted by local level interviewers to secure the interview.

While the type of survey, personal or telephone, determines the chief mode of contact, an alternate contact method is used for certain respondents. During a personal survey, for example, those respondents who live long distances from the Census interviewer's base of operation or those for whom the Census supervisor has decided that another contact method is warranted are contacted by telephone. During the 1991 Young Women personal survey, 19% of interviewed respondents were contacted by telephone; conversely, approximately 10.5% of respondents were interviewed in person during the 1987 Young Women telephone survey. Survey instruments are written in English only; multilingual interpreters are made available by the regional offices to interviewers who need them.

The average length of an interview varies depending on the type conducted with personal interviews lasting from 50-60 minutes and telephone interviews averaging 20-25 minutes. No stipends have been paid to respondents of the four Original Cohorts for their participation in the NLS.

Respondents selected for interviewing each year are, with the exceptions noted below, those who had participated in the initial year interviews and who were alive, living within the United States at the interview date, and noninstitutionalized. Subsequent to the first year interview for each cohort, those respondents who had refused to be interviewed were dropped from the sample; respondents who had been noninterviews for reasons other than death or refusal for two consecutive years were also eliminated from attempted interviewing. This noninterview exclusion was, however, not applied to those members of the Young Men cohort who were subsequently inducted into the armed forces. No interviews were attempted with this group while they were on active military duty. They were, however, retained in the sample and attempts made to reinterview them as soon as they left active military service.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, Census modified the procedures used to select Mature Women and Young Women respondents for interviewing. Refusals and those not interviewed for two survey years were no longer dropped, and an effort was made to locate previously dropped individuals. A Census memo (1992) reports that of the 966 Young Women dropped prior to the 1985 interview, 356 were reinterviewed in 1985 and subsequently reentered the eligible sample for 1987. Users should note that the coding value of the variable 'Reason for Noninterview' changed for those individuals originally coded as "dropped from sample", i.e., some individuals who were previously coded as "dropped from sample" fell into a different coding category in later surveys. Table 3.27.6 below depicts reasons for exclusion from the eligible samples; Tables 3.26.5 - 3.26.13 above present reasons for noninterview across survey years.

Survey design and fielding procedures for the 1990 Older Men resurvey differed substantially from those employed during earlier interviews. Respondents in this cohort were last surveyed in 1983 and, if living, would have been between 69 and 83 years of age at the time of the 1990 interviews. In addition, it was expected that close to half of the original cohort members could be deceased by the time of this resurvey.

The goal of the 1990 interviews was expanded to include obtaining information about the original cohort member regardless of his ability to respond. Questionnaires were designed for interviews with not only respondents, called "sample persons" for the purposes of this survey, but with widows of deceased sample members, or other next-of-kin in the absence of a widow. Information was to be collected not only on the labor market activities, retirement experience, and health of the respondent, whether living or deceased, but on the widow's work experience, household composition, and family

Table 3.27.6 Reasons for Exclusion from the Eligible Samples: The Original Cohorts

	Years Exclusion Reason in Effect			
Out-of-Scope Reason	**Older Men**	**Mature Women**	**Young Men**	**Young Women**
Institutionalized	All years except the 1990 during which interviews were conducted with both institutionalized respondents and widows	All years	All years	All years
In the Armed Forces	All years	All years	All years	All years
Residing Outside the U.S.	All years	All years	All years	All years
Deceased	All years except the 1990 during which information on deceased respondents was collected from interviews with 1,206 widows (or other next-of kin) of deceased respondents and with a select number of men who had been reported deceased at an earlier survey point	All years	All years	All years
Refusal during any one previous interview	All years except 1990	1967-1982. If interviewed in 1984, a respondent remained in the eligible sample for subsequent interviews.	All years	1968-1982. Respondents who were refusals in 1983 remained in the sample. Some pre-1983 refusals or drops were added back to the eligibe sample in 1985. If interviewed in 1985, a respondent remained in the eligible sample for subsequent interviews
Dropped due to two consecutive noninterviews for reasons other than refusal, death, or membership in the armed forces	1968-1983	1971-1982	1969-1981 excluding those Young Men respondents enlisted in the armed forces	1971-1982. Pre-1983 refusals or drops were added back in 1985. If interviewed in 1985, a respondent remained in the eligible sample
Congressional Refusal	1983	1984-1992	NA	1983-1991

income. Institutionalized sample persons or widows, those who resided in nursing homes, homes for the needy, mental institutions, correctional facilities and long stay hospitals, were to be interviewed. Staff members at institutions could be contacted to provide information on residency within and medical insurance coverage for long-term care facilities. To assess cognitive functioning, e.g., orientation to time and place, long-term memory and arithmetic ability, the *Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ)* was administered to all sample persons and widows.

Proxy interviews were encouraged in cases where the sample person was physically or mentally unable to participate. Eligible proxies, in order of preference, included a sample person's wife, child, relative, friend or neighbor with those residing with or close to the respondent (e.g., in the same household, in the same community) preferred over those living some distance away. Finally, Census address information, last updated in 1983, was supplemented by locator information from the Social Security Administration for both sample persons and their beneficiaries. These unusual procedures resulted in some information being collected from or about 4,298 or 86% of the original cohort members (Table 3.29.4). Interviews were completed with 2,092 original sample persons (90% of those designated by Census as alive in 1990) and with 2,206 respondent widows or other next-of-kin (82% of those designated deceased before the interviews began).

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3.28 SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS & ATTRITION

Introduction

This section reviews the numbers of respondents by race, sex, and NLSY sample type who have continued to be interviewed during all surveys and takes a brief look at the racial composition of each NLS cohort at the initial and latest survey points. References to recently completed examinations of attrition within one or more of the NLS cohorts can be found in the select bibliography below.

Interviewed All Survey Years. Table 3.28.1 below overviews the numbers of respondents in each NLS cohort who were interviewed at all survey points; detailed tables follow (Tables 3.28.3 - 3.28.10) which provide information on the numbers of respondents by race and sex who have continued to be interviewed during all surveys, all surveys but one, all but two, etc.

Table 3.28.1 Numbers & Percentages of NLS Respondents Interviewed at All Survey Points: 1966-1991

NLS Cohort	Survey Years	Total Interviews	Total Interviewed All Survey Years		Percent of Each Racial/Ethnic Group Interviewed All Survey Years			
			N	% *	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
NLSY	1979-1991	13	7521	59.3	51.9	71.2	68.1	----
Mature Women	1967-1989	15	2715	53.4	55.1	50.1	---	37.9
Young Women	1968-1991	16	2560	49.6	54.2	38.2	---	48.4
Young Men	1966-1981	12	2084	39.9	44.9	27.3	---	28.3
Older Men	1966-1990	13	1601	31.9	34.2	26.6	---	24.4

* Expressed as a percent of the original sample.

Racial Composition Across Years. Table 3.28.2 compares the racial composition of each NLS cohort at the initial versus latest survey year and depicts the percentage of each racial/ethnic group who have attrited due to death.

Table 3.28.2 Cohort Characteristics by Race: NLSY Civilian Samples & the Four Original Cohorts

	Retention by Race			Deaths by Race	Racial Composition	
NLSY Civilian Samples	**1979**	**1991**	**% Original**	**1991 as % Base Year**	**1979**	**1991**
Hispanic	1924	1728	89.8	1.4	15.8	19.5
Black	2923	2630	90.0	2.1	25.0	29.9
Non-Black/Non-Hispanic	6559	4479	68.3	0.8	59.2	50.5
Older Men	**1966**	**1990**	**% Original**	**1990 as % Base Year**	**1966**	**1990**
White	3518	1567	44.5	49.7	70.1	74.9
Black	1420	489	34.4	61.5	28.3	23.4
Other	82	36	43.9	43.9	1.6	1.7
Mature Women	**1967**	**1989**	**% Original**	**1989 as % Base Year**	**1967**	**1989**
White	3606	2238	62.1	7.1	70.9	72.3
Black	1390	817	58.8	12.5	27.3	26.4
Other	87	39	44.8	3.5	1.7	1.3
Young Men	**1966**	**1981**	**% Original**	**1981 as % Base Year**	**1966**	**1981**
White	3734	2596	69.5	2.0	71.5	76.4
Black	1438	776	54.0	4.3	27.5	22.8
Other	53	26	49.1	5.7	1.0	0.8
Young Women	**1968**	**1991**	**% Original**	**1991 as % Base Year**	**1968**	**1991**
White	3638	2516	69.2	1.2	70.5	74.0
Black	1459	848	58.1	3.4	28.3	24.9
Other	62	36	58.1	3.2	1.2	1.1

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Attrition Studies

During 1992-1993, a number of projects were funded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and several other organizations to examine attrition in one or more of the NLS cohorts. As this edition of the Guide goes to press, preliminary drafts and working papers from these projects are being released. A forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Human Resources* will feature results from these and other projects looking at attrition within the NLS, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, High School and Beyond, etc. An analysis (Rhoton 1984) of selected characteristics of respondents interviewed in the tenth year samples of the Original Cohorts found that noninterviews had not seriously distorted the sample representativeness of any of the cohorts for the characteristics studied.

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Table 3.28.3 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 13 Survey Years by Race: NLSY 1979-1991

	All Respondents (12686)		Non-Black Non-Hispanic Respondents (7510)		Black Respondents (3174)		Hispanic Respondents (2002)	
Years [a]	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency [b]**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Thirteen	7521	59.3	3897	51.9	2261	71.2	1363	68.1
Twelve	2225	76.8	1645	73.8	340	81.9	240	80.1
Eleven	516	80.9	313	78.0	108	85.3	95	84.8
Ten	321	83.4	184	80.4	76	87.7	61	87.9
Nine	238	85.3	142	82.3	54	89.4	42	90.0
Eight	168	86.6	96	83.6	38	90.6	34	91.7
Seven	156	87.9	99	84.9	26	91.5	31	93.2
Six	1012	95.8	775	95.2	175	97.0	62	96.3
Five	236	97.7	183	97.7	33	98.0	20	97.3
Four	107	98.5	63	98.5	24	98.8	20	98.3
Three	62	99.0	40	99.0	11	99.1	11	98.9
Two	66	99.5	38	99.5	18	99.7	10	99.4
One	58	100.0	35	100.0	10	100.0	13	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

[b] The marked decrease between the 12th and 13th rounds reflects the dropping from interview of 1,643 members of the supplemental poor white subsamples. After the sixth (1984) round, most members of the military sample were no longer interviewed.

Table 3.28.4 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 13 Survey Years by Race & Gender: NLSY Males 1979-1991

	Male Respondents (6403)		Non-Black Non-Hispanic Male Respondents (3790)		Black Male Respondents (1613)		Hispanic Male Respondents (1000)	
Years [a]	**Frequency** [b]	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Thirteen	3601	56.2	1880	49.6	1065	66.0	656	65.6
Twelve	1136	74.0	777	70.1	227	80.1	132	78.8
Eleven	301	78.7	182	74.9	69	84.4	50	83.8
Ten	161	81.2	89	77.3	35	86.5	37	87.5
Nine	128	83.2	77	79.3	26	88.2	25	90.0
Eight	94	84.7	58	80.8	21	89.5	15	91.5
Seven	93	86.1	57	82.3	18	90.6	18	93.3
Six	575	95.1	450	94.2	95	96.5	30	96.3
Five	147	97.4	121	97.4	17	97.5	9	97.2
Four	60	98.3	35	98.3	14	98.4	11	98.3
Three	40	99.0	24	98.9	9	98.9	7	99.0
Two	40	99.6	22	99.5	14	99.8	4	99.4
One	27	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

[b] Members of the military and supplemental poor white subsamples were dropped from interviewing after the sixth (1984) and twelvth (1990) rounds.

Table 3.28.5 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 13 Survey Years by Race & Gender: NLSY Females 1979-1991

	Female Respondents (6283)		Non-Black Non-Hispanic Female Respondents (3720)		Black Female Respondents (1561)		Hispanic Female Respondents (1002)	
Years [a]	**Frequency** [b]	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Thirteen	3920	62.4	2017	54.2	1196	76.6	707	70.6
Twelve	1089	79.7	868	77.6	113	83.9	108	81.3
Eleven	215	83.1	131	81.1	39	86.4	45	85.8
Ten	160	85.7	95	83.6	41	89.0	24	88.2
Nine	110	87.4	65	85.4	28	90.8	17	89.9
Eight	74	88.6	38	86.4	17	91.9	19	91.8
Seven	63	89.6	42	87.5	8	92.4	13	93.1
Six	437	96.6	325	96.3	80	97.5	32	96.3
Five	89	98.0	62	97.9	16	98.5	11	97.4
Four	47	98.7	28	98.7	10	99.2	9	98.3
Three	22	99.1	16	99.1	2	99.3	4	98.7
Two	26	99.5	16	99.5	4	99.6	6	99.3
One	31	100.0	17	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

[b] Members of the military and supplemental poor white subsamples were dropped from interviewing after the sixth (1984) and twelvth (1990) rounds.

Table 3.28.6 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 13 Survey Years by Sample Type: NLSY 1979-1991

	All Respondents (12686)		Cross-Sectional Sample (6111)		Supplemental Sample [b] (5295)		Military Sample [c] (1280)	
Years [a]	Frequency	Cumulative Percent	Frequency	Cumulative Percent	Frequency	Cumulative Percent	Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Thirteen	7521	59.3	4714	77.1	2683	50.7	124	9.7
Twelve	2225	76.8	531	85.8	1661	82.0	33	12.3
Eleven	516	80.9	201	89.1	302	87.7	13	13.3
Ten	321	83.4	145	91.5	161	90.8	15	14.5
Nine	238	85.3	121	93.5	114	92.9	3	14.7
Eight	168	86.6	73	94.7	91	94.7	4	15.0
Seven	156	87.9	83	96.0	70	96.0	3	15.2
Six	1012	95.8	61	97.0	62	97.1	889	84.7
Five	236	97.7	63	98.1	44	98.0	129	94.8
Four	107	98.5	24	98.4	40	98.7	43	98.1
Three	62	99.0	27	98.9	24	99.2	11	99.0
Two	66	99.5	33	99.4	23	99.6	10	99.8
One	58	100.0	35	100.0	20	100.0	3	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

[b] Interviewing of the poor white supplemental sample ceased after the 1990 survey. Retained for continued interviewing were 3652 black and Hispanic members of the supplemental subsample.

[c] Interviewing of the full military sample ceased after the sixth (1984) survey. Retained for continued interviewing were 201 military subsample members.

Table 3.28.7 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 13 Survey Years by Race: NLS of Older Men 1966-1990

	All Respondents (5020)		White Respondents (3518)		Black Respondents (1420)		Other Respondents (82)	
Years [a]	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Thirteen	1601	31.9	1203	34.2	378	26.6	20	24.4
Twelve	944	50.7	644	52.5	287	46.8	13	40.2
Eleven	316	57.0	219	58.7	93	53.4	4	45.1
Ten	174	60.5	108	61.8	59	57.5	7	53.7
Nine	240	65.2	161	66.4	77	63.0	2	56.1
Eight	280	70.8	192	71.8	80	68.6	8	65.9
Seven	201	74.8	147	76.0	50	72.1	4	70.7
Six	233	79.5	162	80.6	69	77.0	2	73.2
Five	230	84.0	148	84.8	79	82.5	3	76.8
Four	267	89.4	162	89.4	98	89.4	7	85.4
Three	216	93.7	152	93.7	61	93.7	3	89.0
Two	169	97.0	111	96.9	51	97.3	7	97.6
One	149	100.0	109	100.0	38	100.0	2	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years. The number of respondents completing 13 interviews does not represent the total for whom data are available. The 13th or 1990 resurvey included the collection of information about deceased respondents from the respondent's widow or other next-of-kin.

Table 3.28.8 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 12 Survey Years by Race: NLS of Young Men 1966-1981

	All Respondents (5225)		White Respondents (3734)		Black Respondents (1438)		Other Respondents (53)	
Years [a]	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Twelve	2084	39.9	1677	44.9	392	27.3	15	28.3
Eleven	611	51.6	433	56.5	171	39.2	7	41.5
Ten	486	60.9	350	65.9	131	48.3	5	50.9
Nine	354	67.7	246	72.5	105	55.6	3	56.6
Eight	364	74.6	263	79.5	96	62.2	5	66.0
Seven	254	79.5	164	83.9	87	68.3	3	71.7
Six	224	83.8	123	87.2	97	75.0	4	79.2
Five	194	87.5	96	89.8	98	81.8	0	79.2
Four	143	90.2	71	91.7	68	86.6	4	86.8
Three	177	93.6	96	94.2	79	92.1	2	90.6
Two	190	97.2	123	97.5	64	96.5	3	96.2
One	144	100.0	92	100.0	50	100.0	2	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

Table 3.28.9 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 15 Survey Years by Race: NLS of Mature Women 1967-1989

	All Respondents (5083)		White Respondents (3606)		Black Respondents (1390)		Other Respondents (87)	
Years [a]	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Fifteen	2715	53.4	1986	55.1	696	50.1	33	37.9
Fourteen	464	62.5	311	63.7	142	60.3	11	50.6
Thirteen	186	66.2	130	67.3	52	64.0	4	55.2
Twelve	152	69.2	105	70.2	45	67.3	2	57.5
Eleven	118	71.5	70	72.2	46	70.6	2	59.8
Ten	59	72.7	39	73.2	20	72.0	0	59.8
Nine	134	75.3	96	75.9	35	74.5	3	63.2
Eight	149	78.2	106	78.9	41	77.5	2	65.5
Seven	205	82.3	146	82.9	51	81.2	8	74.7
Six	154	85.3	108	85.9	43	84.2	3	78.2
Five	155	88.4	109	88.9	45	87.5	1	79.3
Four	127	90.9	81	91.2	42	90.5	4	83.9
Three	144	93.7	89	93.6	52	94.2	3	87.4
Two	188	97.4	135	97.4	44	97.4	9	97.7
One	133	100.0	95	100.0	36	100.0	2	100.0

[a] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

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Table 3.28.10 Number of Interviews Completed Out of 16 Survey Years by Race: NLS of Young Women 1968-1991

	All Respondents (5159)		White Respondents (3638)		Black Respondents (1459)		Other Respondents (62)	
Years [*]	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**	**Frequency**	**Cumulative Percent**
Sixteen	2560	49.6	1973	54.2	557	38.2	30	48.4
Fifteen	585	61.0	360	64.1	223	53.5	2	51.6
Fourteen	229	65.4	136	67.9	92	59.8	1	53.2
Thirteen	170	68.7	112	70.9	56	63.6	2	56.5
Twelve	168	72.0	101	73.7	66	68.1	1	58.1
Eleven	128	74.4	83	76.0	43	71.1	2	61.3
Ten	172	77.8	120	79.3	48	74.4	4	67.7
Nine	149	80.7	101	82.1	44	77.4	4	74.2
Eight	149	83.5	91	84.6	57	81.3	1	75.8
Seven	132	86.1	77	86.7	53	84.9	2	79.0
Six	118	88.4	79	88.9	38	87.5	1	80.6
Five	108	90.5	63	90.6	38	90.1	7	91.9
Four	105	92.5	70	92.5	35	92.5	0	91.9
Three	97	94.4	62	94.2	33	94.8	2	95.2
Two	136	97.0	104	97.1	31	96.9	1	96.8
One	153	100.0	106	100.0	45	100.0	2	100.0

[*] Interviews completed in any survey year not necessarily consecutive survey years.

3.29 SAMPLE SIZES & RETENTION RATES

This section provides quick tabular references to the numbers of respondents in the five NLS cohorts who have been interviewed across survey years. It is designed to be used in conjunction with the "Sample Design & Fielding Procedures" and "Sample Representativeness & Attrition" sections. Information on those respondents who were not participants in a given interview is presented in the preceding "Reasons for Noninterview" section.

Due to the unique sampling features of the biennial Children of the NLSY and the 1990 resurvey of the Older Men, separate tables for these groups were constructed that depict the growing numbers of children eligible for assessment during each child survey and the universes of institutionalized/noninstitutionalized Older Men respondents and widows (or next-of-kin) of deceased Older Men sample members who were interviewed during 1990.

Table 3.29.1 Sample Sizes & Retention Rates by Sample Type: NLSY

		Cross-Sectional Sample		Supplemental Sample		Military Sample		Total Sample	
	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate [a]	Total	Retention Rate [a]	Total	Retention Rate [a]	Total	Retention Rate [a]
1979	Personal	6111	-----	5295	-----	1280	-----	12686	-----
1980	Personal	5873	96.1	5075	95.9	1193	93.2	12141	95.7
1981	Personal	5892	96.4	5108	96.5	1195	93.4	12195	96.1
1982	Personal	5876	96.2	5036	95.1	1211	94.6	12123	95.6
1983	Personal	5902	96.6	5093	96.2	1226	95.8	12221	96.3
1984	Personal	5814	95.1	5040	95.2	1215	94.9	12069	95.1
1985	Personal	5751	94.1	4957	93.6	186[b]	92.5	10894[c]	93.9
1986	Personal	5633	92.2	4839	91.4	183	91.1	10655	91.8
1987	Telephone	5538	90.6	4768	90.1	179	89.1	10485	90.3
1988	Personal	5513	90.2	4777	90.2	175	87.1	10465	90.2
1989	Personal	5571	91.2	4853	91.7	181	90.0	10605	91.4
1990	Personal	5498	90.0	4755	89.8	183	91.0	10436	89.9
1991	Personal	5556	90.9	3281[d]	89.9	181	90.0	9018[e]	90.5
1992	Personal	5553	90.9	3280	89.8	183	91.0	9016	90.5
1993	Personal[f]	5537	90.6	3293	90.2	181	90.0	9011	90.5

[a] Retention rate is defined as the percent of base year respondents within each sample type remaining eligible who were interviewed in a given survey year. Included in the eligible sample are deceased and difficult to field respondents whom NORC does not attempt to contact.

[b] A total of 201 military respondents were retained from the original sample of 1,280.

[c] The total number of civilian and military respondents in the NLSY at the initiation of the 1985 survey was 11,607.

[d] Poor white female and male members of the supplemental subsample are not eligible for interview as of the 1991 survey year. Remaining eligible for interview in post-1990 surveys are 3,652 black and Hispanic respondents of the supplemental sample of whom 3,281 were interviewed in 1991.

[e] The total number of civilian and military respondents in the NLSY at the initiation of the 1991 survey year was 9,964.

[f] The 1993 interviews were personal computer-assisted interviews.

Table 3.29.2 NLSY Mother & Child Sample Sizes: By Assessment Year

	1979	1986[a]	1988[a]	1990[b]
NLSY Females				
Eligible for Interview	6283	5842	5842	4941
Interviewed	6283	5418	5312	4510
NLSY Mothers				
Interviewed	----	2910	3343	3088
Interviewed & Children Interviewed	----	2774	3196	2772
NLSY Children				
Born to Interviewed Mothers	----	5255	6543	6427
& Interviewed	----	4971	6266	----
Living in Household of Eligible Mother	----	----	----	5949[c]
& Interviewed	----	----	----	5803[d]
Assessed, i.e., Interviewed with a Valid HOME Score	----	4786[e]	5937[e]	5359[e]

[a] Sample sizes for 1986, 1988, and 1990 exclude the 441 female members of the military subsample dropped from interviewing in 1985 and the children born to these women.

[b] Sample sizes for 1990 exclude, in addition, female members of the civilian white economically disadvantaged subsample whose children were not eligible for assessment during this child survey year.

[c] Based on the mother's report that her child's usual residence is the mother's household. This information is collected during administration of the "Fertility" section of the 1990 NLSY main questionnaire. The difference between 6,427 and 5,949 is accounted for by children living in other residences or children who are deceased.

[d] Interviewers were able to directly assess a child or were able to obtain a maternal report of the child's background, health, or assessment information as recorded in either the *Child Supplement* or *Mother Supplement*.

[e] The number of children with valid scores on individual assessments varies by instrument. The *Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME)* is the only assessment for which all children are eligible.

Table 3.29.3 Sample Sizes & Retention Rates: NLS of Older Men & Mature Women

Older Men 45-59 in 1966				Mature Women 30-44 in 1967			
	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate[a]		Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate[a]
1966	Personal	5020	100.0				
1967	Personal	4744	94.5	1967	Personal	5083	100.0
1968	Mail	4648	92.6	1968	Mail	4910	96.6
1969	Personal	4381	87.3	1969	Personal	4712	92.7
1970	---			1970	---		
1971	Personal	4175	83.2	1971	Personal	4575	90.0
1972	---			1972	Personal	4471	88.0
1973	Telephone	3951	78.7	1973	---		
1974	---			1974	Telephone	4322	85.0
1975	Telephone	3732	74.3	1975	---		
1976	Personal	3487	69.5	1976	Telephone	4172	82.1
1977	---			1977	Personal	3964	78.0
1978	Telephone	3219	64.1	1978	---		
1979	---			1979	Telephone	3812	75.0
1980	Telephone	3001	59.8	1980	---		
1981	Personal	2832	56.4	1981	Telephone	3677	72.3
1982	---			1982	Personal	3542	69.7
1983	Telephone	2633	52.5	1983	---		
1984				1984	Telephone	3422	67.3
1985				1985	---		
1986				1986	Telephone	3335	65.6
1987				1987	Personal	3241	63.7
1988				1988	---		
1989				1989	Personal	3094	60.9
1990	Personal	2092[b]	41.5	1990	---		
	Discontinued			1992	Personal	2953	58.5
				1995	Personal		

[a] Retention rate is defined as the percent of base year respondents who were interviewed in any given survey year. Included in the calculations are deceased and institutionalized respondents as well as those serving in the military.

[b] Interviews were completed during 1990 with 2,092 surviving members of the original sample and with 1,341 widows and 865 next-of-kin of deceased respondents for whom data about the decedent was obtained. Table 3.29.4 below presents additional information on the 1990 universes.

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Table 3.29.4 Types of Interviews by Residence Status: 1990 Older Men Resurvey

Total Sample	**5020**
Total Noninterviews	**722**[a]
Total Interviews	**4298**

	Residence Status			
Types of Interview	**Total**	**Noninstitutionalized**	**Institutionalized**	**Unknown**
Sample Person (SP) or SP Proxy	**2092**	**1954**	**60**	**78**
Sample Person	1899	1877	22	---
Proxy for Sample Person	151	77	33	41
Staff Member for Sample Person	5	---	5	---
Sample Person & Proxy	37	---	---	37
Widow or Widow Proxy	**1341**	**1205**	**38**	**98**
Widow	1213	1201	12	---
Proxy for Widow	112	4	24	84
Staff Member for Widow	2	---	2	---
Widow & Proxy	14	---	---	14
Other Next-of-Kin	**865**	**865**	---	---
Total Interviews	**4298**	**4024**	**98**	**176**

[a] Of the 722 respondents not interviewed during 1990, 235 had been designated by Census prior to the interviews as alive and 487 deceased.

Table 3.29.5 Sample Sizes & Retention Rates: NLS of Young Men & Young Women

Young Men 14-24 in 1966				Young Women 14-24 in 1968			
	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate*		Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate*
1966	Personal	5225	100.0				
1967	Personal	4790	91.7				
1968	Personal	4318	82.6	**1968**	Personal	5159	100.0
1969	Personal	4033	77.2	**1969**	Personal	4930	95.6
1970	Personal	3993	76.4	**1970**	Personal	4766	92.4
1971	Personal	3987	76.3	**1971**	Personal	4714	91.4
1972	---			**1972**	Personal	4625	89.6
1973	Telephone	4014	76.8	**1973**	Personal	4424	85.8
1974	---			**1974**	---		
1975	Telephone	3977	76.1	**1975**	Telephone	4243	82.2
1976	Personal	3695	70.7	**1976**	---		
1977	---			**1977**	Telephone	4108	79.6
1978	Telephone	3538	67.7	**1978**	Personal	3902	75.6
1979	---			**1979**	---		
1980	Telephone	3438	65.8	**1980**	Telephone	3801	73.7
1981	Personal	3398	64.9	**1981**	---		
	Discontinued			**1982**	Telephone	3650	70.8
				1983	Personal	3547	68.7
				1984	---		
				1985	Telephone	3720	72.1
				1986	---		
				1987	Telephone	3639	70.5
				1988	Personal	3508	68.0
				1989	---		
				1990	---		
				1991	Personal	3400	65.9
				1992	---		
				1993	Personal		
				1995	Personal		

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[*] Retention rate is defined as the percent of base year respondents who were interviewed in any given survey year. Included in the calculations are deceased and institutionalized respondents as well as those serving in the military.

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3.30 SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

NLSY

The 1980 survey included several questions on school discipline problems, i.e., whether NLSY respondents had ever been suspended or expelled from school, and if so, the number of times, date of most recent disciplinary action, and when/if the youth had returned to school. Almost one quarter of the sample or 3,030 respondents reported having been suspended at some point in their schooling; a smaller number (538) reported having ever been expelled. The yearly "Regular Schooling" sections of each questionnaire collect information on the reason why non-enrolled respondents, i.e., those who had been enrolled in school since the last interview but who had left school before the current interview, had left school. "Expelled or suspended" is a possible response to this question. Although a distinction cannot be made between expulsions and suspensions, a record of the dates that a respondent left school because of an expulsion/suspension and the dates that school was reentered can be constructed between survey years by linking information collected in these sections of the NLSY questionnaire.

Data Files: The school discipline variables are located in the M80VAR file on the main NLSY data set. The school-related variables can be found in the SCHOOL record type.

Survey Instruments: Section 5 "On School Discipline" of the 1980 questionnaire. The "Regular Schooling" sections of the yearly questionnaires: Section 4 (1979-1981) and Section 3 (1982-1992).

NLSY Children

The 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys of NLSY children asked mothers whose children were ten years of age and older a series of questions on their child's schooling. In particular, information was collected on behavior problems evidenced by a child that resulted in either the parent's notification or disciplinary action, i.e., if the child was not attending school at the time of the survey, was expulsion or suspension the reason; had the child's behavior at school ever required the parent to meet with a teacher or principal; had the child ever been suspended or expelled from school, and if so, at what grade level did the first disciplinary action take place.

Data Files: These child-specific variables are described in the "Mother Supplement" sections of the *NLSY Child Codebook* and are located in the MOMSUP88/90/92 record types on the compact disc.

Survey Instruments: The child-specific questions can be found in Section 5 "School & Family Background" of the 1988, 1990, and 1992 *Mother Supplements.* Users should reference the NLSY section above for more information on the sources of mother-specific variables.

Original Cohorts

The 1968 survey of last secondary school attended elicited information for respondents in the Young Men and Young Women cohorts on whether school records indicated that the respondent had ever been expelled or suspended from school. Records of those schools surveyed indicated that 205 respondents in the Young Men cohort (R1720.) and 54 Young Women respondents (R612.) had been expelled or suspended at some point in their schooling.

Survey Instruments: The 1968 *School Survey.*

3.31 SEX

Introduction

This section reviews the NLSY variables on sex (gender) of the respondent and that of respondents' children and household members. Sex of the respondent in the Original Cohorts is defined by inclusion in that cohort. While an appropriate title for this section would in fact be "Gender", the current title has been retained since it reflects the term used in all NLS data sets to identify those variables related to gender.

NLSY

Variables available within the main NLSY data set provide information on the sex of each respondent, respondent's children, and members of the respondent's household. Information on sex of the respondent can be found in: (1) a single 1979 variable, 'Sex of R' (R2148.); and (2) a set of yearly interviewer remarks variables, 'Int Remarks - Sex of R'. The 1979 'Sex of R' (R2148.) is derived from R1736. 'Sample Identification Code,' a variable which defines each respondent's membership in one of the subsamples of the NLSY (e.g., "cross-sectional male white poor", "supplemental female black", etc.). Subsample identification was based on information gathered during the 1978 household screening and forms the foundation for the NLSY sampling weights. During screening, sex was determined by observation and asked directly of respondents only if it was "not obvious" to the interviewer. The respondent's sex coded for R1736. and subsequently for R2148., has been changed for 45 cases; see the "User Notes" section below for a list of the identification numbers of these respondents and a short description of the changes. The variable series, 'Int Remarks - Sex of R', provide the interviewers' observations of the sex of the respondent for the 1982 survey year and each following year except the 1987 telephone interview. These observations are subject to a small degree of error from erroneous interviewer observation and/or recoding and data entry error. Therefore, a small number of respondents may appear to "change" sex across survey years.

Information on sex of the respondent's biological children is provided in both the edited and unedited variables. The edited variables, e.g., 'Sex of 1st Child', have been created annually since 1982. For these variables, raw data from various questions related to the child's sex are combined, cleaned, and checked for consistency during creation of the Supplemental Fertility File variables. The raw data upon which these edited variables are based are also available. From 1982 to 1985, sex of children was collected separately for males and females, e.g. 'Female - Sex of 1st Child'. In 1983 and 1984, sex of the children of all respondents was also collected on the *Information Sheet*. From 1985 to 1992, sex of children was collected separately for biological (e.g., 'Sex of Biological 1st Child') and non-biological children (e.g., 'Sex of Non-Biological 1st Child'), and listed on separate sections of the *Children's Record Form (CRF)*. Information, including sex, on non-biological children has not been collected every other year, e.g., in 1987, 1989, etc.

Finally, for all survey years, the sex of all individuals in the household was collected during administration of the yearly household interview (e.g., 'Household Record - Sex Member #1'). Sex of household members was also collected on the 1978 *Household Screener* (e.g., 'Household Screener: Family Member #1 - Sex').

Survey Instruments & Documentation: A copy of the 1978 *Household Screener* used to collect information on sex of the respondent and other household members can be found in the *Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual* (NORC 1978). Interviewer remarks are recorded in the final section of each questionnaire entitled "Interviewer's Remarks". Household members' sex was collected in the process of administering the *Household Interview Forms*. A copy of the *Information Sheet*, containing sex of respondents' children, can be found near the beginning of the yearly *Question by Question Specifications*. The *CRF* is a separate child "inventory," referenced in the "Fertility" section of the questionnaire; sample copies can be found in the *Question by Question Specifications*. Finally, a general description of the derivation of the Supplemental Fertility File variables, such as sex of children, appears in appendix 5 in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement*.

Data Files: All sex variables discussed above are located on the main NLSY data set. 'Sex of R' (R2148.) and the 'Sample Identification Code' (R1736.) can be found in the COMMON data file, while the interviewer remark variables are located in MXXVAR. The Supplemental Fertility File variables have been placed in FERTILE; children's sex listed separately for biological and non-biological children on the *CRF* are in CRFBIO and CRFNBIO; variables collected during the household interview can be found in HHRECORD; and variables from the *Household Screener* are housed in M79VAR. In addition, 'Sex of R' and 'Sample Identification Code' are available on the NLSY Workhistory Data Set.

User Notes: Users should be aware that the observations of gender included in the interviewer's remarks tend to be subject to a small degree of error, as they are recorded and entered as new variables each year. Likewise, a small percentage of gender codes vary for NLSY children on the *CRF* from year to year.

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On March 1, 1986, 'Sex of R' was changed for 42 cases as a result of inconsistencies generated from interviewer checks for respondent's sex in the fertility section of the 1982 survey instrument; three additional cases were changed shortly thereafter. Each of these cases were reverified with NORC for accuracy. 'Sex of R' (R2148.) for the following identification codes was changed:

From male to female: 712, 1306, 1933, 2212, 2286, 2287, 2433, 3960, 4157, 6102, 7571, 7645, 7890, 8542, 8690, 8826, 9150, 9713, 10511, and 12676.

From female to male: 1663, 3388, 3582, 3583, 3865, 4524, 4579, 4917, 5929, 6198, 6360, 6466, 6840, 7620, 7624, 8321, 8543, 8596, 9166, 9555, 10347, 11110, 11114, 12257, and 12387.

Reference

NORC. *1978 Household Screener and Interviewer's Reference Manual.* Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center - University of Chicago, 1978.

NLSY Children

The created 'Sex of Child' variable includes a sex code for all biological children born to female members of the NLSY, regardless of whether the child was assessed. Data are derived mainly from the fertility file of the NLSY, and include a number of hand-edits based on information gathered during the child assessments.

Documentation: See appendix 5 which discusses the NLSY Supplemental Fertility File.

Data Files: The child's sex variable is placed within the CHDBKGN record type on the compact disc and is described within the "Child's Basic Demographic Information" section of the *NLSY Child Codebook*.

Original Cohorts

Sex of the respondent is implicit for each cohort. Sex of other family and household members is available for select survey years of the Young Men, Young Women, and Mature Women cohorts. Although the sex of household members was collected for each cohort on the *Household Record Cards*, only a small portion of the information was actually transcribed to the questionnaires. Available household and family sex variables are those that were transcribed to or asked on the questionnaires. Sex of non-related household members (e.g., 'Household Members Not Related to R, 82 - #1 - Sex') is available for: Young Men-1978, 1980, 1981; Young Women—1978, 1982, 1983, 1985; and Mature Women—1982. Sex of siblings outside the household (e.g., 'Siblings Outside Household - #1 - Sex') is available for: Young Men -1976; Young Women—1978; and Mature Women—1977. Sex of children, with questions usually differentiating between born and adopted children, is available for: Young Women—1973, 1978, 1983, 1985; and Mature Women—1977, 1982, 1986. Because variable titles and information collected for sex of children are not consistent across years and cohorts (although titles always contain "sex" and either "child" or "children"), researchers are urged to examine the questionnaires to determine exactly what information is being collected.

Related Topics: Additional information on the sex of household members may be constructed from the relationship variables found in the household record variables. Household member relationships were collected at each survey except the mail surveys (1968 for the Older Men and Mature Women). During the initial years, sex-specific relationships were not generally recorded (e.g., there were no sons or daughters, only children); by the time of the 1969 interview, most relationships (including children, parents, and siblings) were coded sex-specific for each cohort. See *Attachment 3 - Household Record Variables* for further information on relationship codes and frequencies.

Survey Instruments: Sex of unrelated household members is found in the 'Family Members' or 'Unrelated Household Member' sections of the questionnaire and in turn is derived from the *Household Record Card*. Information on siblings can be found in the "Family Background" or "Marital History" sections of the questionnaires. Information on children, except 'Sex of Child Born by 73 Interview Date' for the Young Women which is a created variable, may be found in the "Marital History", "Children", or "Income" sections.

Documentation: Additional coding information for questionnaire items is available in the *Interviewer Reference Manuals*. Creation of the sex of the children born to the Young Women before 1973 is based on information provided in attachment 3 of the *Young Women Codebook Supplement*.

3.32 TRAINING

Overview

This section reviews the core data collections and year-by-year variations present within the NLSY and Original Cohort training sections. Descriptive tables present by survey year and cohort the numbers of respondents participating in various types of training programs. Summary variable tables for the NLSY provide details on the types of training programs and types of training providers about which data have been collected across survey years.

NLSY

Introduction

This section describes the types of information collected within the "Training/Other Training" sections of the NLSY questionnaire. Users should keep in mind that these data provide only a partial picture of the entire training investments of an individual. A fundamental concern of the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, which funded the 1979-1986 rounds of the NLSY was the efficacy of various federally-funded employment and training programs in assisting youth acquire skills and secure employment. Thus the 1979-1986 "Other Training" sections of the questionnaire supplemented data collected in three other core question series: (1) "On Jobs" which gathered detailed information on government jobs and associated trainings; (2) other "Government Training" opportunities in which respondents participated over and above those already reported in the "Jobs" section; and (3) "Military" in which data on formal and on-the-job trainings for military jobs were collected. In 1987, when funding of the NLS shifted to DOL's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the collection of extensive information on government jobs and training information ceased and the "Other Training" section of the questionnaire was restructured. In addition to these regularly-fielded series, special data collections that focused on high school courses, degrees and certifications, and time use provide supplementary information on NLSY respondents' training investments. The "Government Training & Jobs Programs", "Educational Status & Attainment", and "High School & College Surveys" sections of this Guide review some of these additional variables.

Core Data Collection

In general, the "Training" and/or "Other Training" sections of each NLSY questionnaire: (1) collect information on each respondent's participation since the date of the last interview in three (or more) training programs; and (2) confirm and update information on two (or more) training programs in which s/he was enrolled on the date of last interview. For each program, a core set of variables is collected on the type of provider offering the training, start and stop dates (i.e., month and year), whether the training was completed, and the number of hours per week usually spent in each training program (Table 3.32.1).

Table 3.32.1 Core Data Collection: NLSY Training 1979-1986 and 1988-1993

'Any Vocational/Technical Training Enrolled in for > 1 Month' 'Attended Vocational/Technical Pgm or On-the-Job Training'
'Type of School or Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled In'
'Month/Year Began' 'Month/Year Completed/Left'
'Completed Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled In'
'Hours Per Week Spent at Vocational/Technical Pgm Taken'

What follows is a discussion of the variations present in the yearly fieldings of the "Other Training" and/or "Training" sections of the 1979-1993 questionnaires followed by an overview of types of training providers and the primary types of training, e.g., basic skill training, occupational skill classroom training, on-the-job training, etc., about which data have been collected within the following five sections of the NLSY questionnaire: "Other Training", "Training", "Jobs", "Government Training", and "Military".

Year-by-Year Variations

During the 1979-1986 surveys, the focus of the NLSY training data collection was on the types of formal training programs in which a respondent was enrolled other than those already reported in the previously-administered jobs, government training, military, and regular schooling sections of the questionnaire. Subsequent to 1987, the series of questions dealing specifically with government-sponsored training were no longer fielded and the "Other Training" section was renamed "Training". The types of information collected for the 1979-1986 and 1988-1993 survey years differ; each is discussed separately below. In 1987, one training question was fielded that dealt with whether or not training or assistance had been received from any government-sponsored program. Beginning in 1993, the set of training questions was expanded both in terms of the number of formal training programs about which data were collected and the inclusion of questions on informal training methods used to learn a specific job.

In addition to the core sets of variables described above, the 1979 questionnaire included the following sets of questions: (1) retrospective questions on up to three training programs of one month or more duration in which the respondent had participated before 1978 and on up to four other types of training of one month or more duration in which s/he had ever participated; and (2) information on the activities of the respondent during the summer of 1978, e.g., worked at a regular job, at an odd job, was on vacation, participated in a training program, or was enrolled in regular school. Included within the 1979 and 1980 training sections were a series of questions on the types of degrees and/or certifications that the respondent had ever received or received since the last interview. Age restrictions, present during the 1979 and 1980 interviews, limited the administration of these other training questions to respondents who were 16 years of age and older. The supplemental 1981 “Time Use - Time Spent in "Other" Training” section gathered, from those who had been enrolled during the past seven days in a training program, information on the type of training provider and the hours spent at the training school.

Data collection during the 1979-1986 interviews was limited to only those training programs in which the respondent had been enrolled for one month or more. Specific information on the occupation for which the respondent was being trained was also gathered during these years.

The 1982-1984 questionnaires included an expanded series detailing: (1) the firm specificity of each training program, i.e., whether a respondent had enrolled in a given occupational training in order to qualify for a specific job at a specific firm; (2) the involvement, if any, of the respondent's employer in encouraging or requiring the training and whether the training took place during regular work hours; (3) the source of money to pay for the training, e.g., employer, self, friends, government, bank, with a distinction made between outright grants and loans; (4) the relationship to the respondent of those persons who encouraged enrollment in the training, e.g., friend, relative, (former or prospective) employer, job counselor, teacher, etc.; and (5) the primary reason the respondent enrolled in the specific occupational training program, e.g., jobs are plentiful, pay is high, program sounded interesting, or [the training] related to the job at the time.

The 1988-1992 series dropped the one month training duration limitation, the question that specified the job or occupation for which the respondent was being trained, and some of the provider types, e.g., barber/beauty school, flight school, nurses program, that had been coding categories since 1979.

Company training programs run by the employer were differentiated from those conducted at the work place by someone other than the employer and those that took place outside of work. The number of training programs for which data were released was expanded to four. New questions that were fielded included: who paid for or sponsored each training program, whether the training was used on the respondent's current/most recent job, whether the training resulted in the respondent getting a different job, and the type of training that had been provided, e.g., skilled classroom training, basic/remedial skill training, on-the-job training, work experience, etc. Definitions of each primary training type and of some of the service providers offering such training, drawn from the 1991 NLSY *Question by Question Specifications*, are provided below. Table 3.32.2 presents by survey year, gender, and race/ethnicity the numbers of respondents enrolled in the six types of training programs for which data were collected during the 1988-1991 interviews.

Beginning in 1990, two questions were added on the relationship of each training program to the respondent's promotion possibilities, i.e., was the training necessary to get a promotion and did it assist the respondent obtain a promotion. Information was collected beginning in 1991 on the primary reason the respondent enrolled in the training program, the specific employer who sponsored the training, and whether a guaranteed student loan was used to pay for the training.

The 1993 series of training questions included the collection of information on: (1) up to six training programs in which the respondent was enrolled since last interview; and (2) up to four in which s/he was participating as of the last interview date. For those respondents who were enrolled at either point in time in a training program sponsored by an employer, a new question elicited information on whether the respondent had to remain working for that employer for a period of time before training was made available. Those enrolled in any training program were asked a series of: (1) skill transferability questions, i.e., the amount of skills learned in each training program that the respondent thought would be useful in doing a different kind of work for the (same) employer or in doing the same kind of work for a different employer; and (2) high school course relevancy questions, i.e., whether the skills learned in this training program added to those acquired in high school courses in which the respondent had enrolled and, for those who did not take such high school courses, how much of what was learned in the training program could have been learned in high school.

In addition to this expanded set of questions on formal training experiences of NLSY respondents, the 1993 survey collected for the first time information on informal training opportunities. Those respondents with a current (or most recent civilian) job were asked a series of questions designed to tap the

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Training & Training Providers: Definitions from the NLSY *Question-by Question Specifications* (1991)

Apprenticeship Program: A formal program in which a person agrees to work in return for wages and training in a skilled trade or art for a prescribed period of time.

Business School: Is not to be confused with business classes in college or graduate school. It does not contribute to an undergraduate or professional degree.

Classroom Training - Basic Skill: Includes academic instruction in a classroom setting leading to specific certification for a GED or academic instruction in basic education such as English or math. See description of GED below.

Classroom Training - Job Skill: Includes vocational instruction in a classroom setting, designed to teach work tasks of a particular job group, for example, auto mechanics, health services, clerical training, etc.

Correspondence Course: Training courses offered through the mail.

General Educational Development Test: A certificate that is equivalent to a high school diploma obtained as a result of taking the General Educational Development Test (GED). The test provides a valid means of measuring the educational proficiency of individuals taking the test in comparison with high school graduates.

On-the-Job Training: Includes institutional instruction in a work setting intended to enable an individual to learn a skill and/or qualify for a particular occupation through demonstration and practice.

Vocational Rehabilitation Center: Facility offering specialized training to prepare disabled persons to enter or re-enter the work force.

Vocational Technical Institute: For example, a beauty school, auto mechanics training, welder's school, etc.

Work Experience: Includes short-term or part-time work with employing agency to enhance employment ability of an individual through development of good work habits and basic work skills.

Note: Descriptions of service providers and training types specific to federally-funded employment and training programs can be found in the 1979-1987 *Question-by-Question Specifications*. Users should note that, to some extent, these types of trainings and training providers are respondent-defined.

Table 3.32.2 Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training by Survey Year, Type of Training, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: NLSY 1988-1991

	Basic Skill Classroom Training			Job Skill Classroom Training			On-the-Job Training		
Year	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
All Respondents									
1988	338	170	168	1374	741	633	538	302	236
1989	255	128	127	1016	540	476	446	246	200
1990	66	30	36	1066	548	518	437	237	200
1991	39	15	24	863	453	410	311	183	128
Non-Black Non-Hispanic Respondents									
1988	181	96	85	824	459	365	314	169	145
1989	133	72	61	612	341	271	251	138	113
1990	32	16	16	643	325	318	237	118	119
1991	18	7	11	514	275	239	149	93	56
Black Respondents									
1988	110	49	61	355	166	189	147	87	60
1989	86	39	47	263	131	132	136	73	63
1990	18	5	13	260	132	128	122	75	47
1991	10	2	8	213	110	103	100	53	47
Hispanic Respondents									
1988	47	25	22	195	116	79	77	46	31
1989	36	17	19	141	68	73	59	35	24
1990	16	9	7	163	91	72	78	44	34
1991	11	6	5	136	68	68	62	37	25

Table 3.32.2 (Continued) Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training by Survey Year, Type of Training, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: NLSY 1988-1991

	Job Search Assistance			Work Experience			Other Training		
Year	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
All Respondents									
1988	103	47	56	189	113	76	287	172	115
1989	48	20	28	146	81	65	195	113	82
1990	26	8	18	83	44	39	168	93	75
1991	20	3	17	70	46	24	126	70	56
Non-Black Non-Hispanic Respondents									
1988	50	32	18	109	65	44	179	108	71
1989	13	6	7	82	44	38	120	70	50
1990	12	4	8	46	20	26	108	60	48
1991	9	2	7	34	24	10	78	41	37
Black Respondents									
1988	39	10	29	47	29	18	59	37	22
1989	28	12	16	47	29	18	40	20	20
1990	8	2	6	21	13	8	33	21	12
1991	9	1	8	16	10	6	26	18	8
Hispanic Respondents									
1988	14	5	9	33	19	14	49	27	22
1989	7	2	5	17	8	9	35	23	12
1990	6	2	4	16	11	5	27	12	15
1991	2	0	2	20	12	8	22	11	11

methods used to either learn their job and/or to upgrade skills required on that job. Those respondents with a CPS employer who had implemented workplace changes in the past 12 months that necessitated the learning of new job skills were asked for information on: (1) the type(s) of changes, e.g., a new product/service/equipment was introduced, an upgrade of employee's basic skills or computer skills was needed, employer policies regarding safety, compensation or benefits, were changed, etc.; (2) whether the training was acquired from (not already reported) classes/seminars, from supervisors, coworkers, self-study, or some other means reported by the respondent; and (3) for each training mode, the number of weeks and hours per week spent in such training, and the amount of skills learned in each program that the respondent thought would be useful in doing a different kind of work for the (same) employer or in doing the same kind of work for a different employer. Respondents with a CPS employer who reported that they were not able to perform 100% of their current job duties at the time they first started doing the job they do now were asked the same set of training and skill transferability questions listed above.

Types of Training Providers

Information has been collected during all survey years on the type of organization providing the training in which NLSY respondents participated. Provider types for which data have been consistently gathered across survey years include: company training, business school, vocational/technical institute, and apprenticeship program. Questions fielded during select survey years specified other training providers such as "nurses program", "barber/beauty school", "flight school", "seminars or training programs at work/outside of work", and "vocational rehabilitation center". Table 3.32.3 lists those types of training providers that appear as coding categories in the 1979-1993 "Other Training/Training" sections of the questionnaire. Users should note that names of identical and additional agencies can be found in: (1) the 1979-1987 government training and jobs programs questions; (2) the 1979 degrees and certifications data collection; and (3) the 1980 time use in "other training" series. Table 3.32.4 presents by survey year and gender the numbers of respondents attending programs offered by these specific training providers.

Types of Skill Trainings Across Questionnaire Sections

Comparable types of training data collected within various sections of the questionnaire, i.e., the "Government Training", "Jobs", "Military", "Training", or "Other Training" sections, have been grouped together in Table 3.32.5. Variables represented include those that contain either within their variable title or as a coding category the following types of trainings: basic skill training, occupational skill training (classroom), occupational skill training (on-the-job), or occupational skill training (apprenticeship program). Questions on employer-specific training were fielded during select survey years and are included in Table 3.32.5. Variables dealing with participation in programs called "work experience" are excluded since the focus of such

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Table 3.32.3 Types of Training Providers Identified in the "Other Training" & "Training" Sections of the NLSY Questionnaire: 1979-1993

Type of Training Provider	Survey Years
Apprenticeship Program	1979-1986 1988-1993
Barber or Beauty School	1979-1986
Business College/School	1979-1986 1988-1993
Company Training Program	1979-1986
Company Training (Formal) - run by an employer or military training excluding basic training	1988-1993
Correspondence Course	1979-1986 1988-1993
Flight School	1979-1982
Nurses Program	1979-1986
Seminars or Training Programs - at work run by someone other than employer	1988-1993
Seminars or Training Programs - outside of work	1988-1993
Vocational or Technical Institute	1979-1986 1988-1993
Vocational Rehabilitation Center	1988-1993

Note: Excludes similar and other providers specified in the 1979-1986 "Government Training", the 1979 "Degrees and Certifications", and 1980 "Time Use" sections of the NLSY questionnaires.

activities is the development of good work habits and not the acquisition of basic or occupational skills. Users should note that: (1) universes for the various sets of training and provider variables differ; and (2) there is not always a clear distinction between types of training or types of providers, services, or trainings. The wording of some questions, for example, combines the more specific on-the-job training with general work experience. Similarly, the training category "on-the-job training" can be a type of vocational/technical program, a service provided in conjunction with either a government job or a government training program, or a type of training for a military job.

Survey Instruments: Other Training/Training: Section 14 (1979), Section 11 (1980), Section 10 (1981 and 1982), Section 9 (1983-1986), and Section 8 (1988-1993) of the yearly NLSY questionnaires. *Employer Supplements (ES)*: 1984-1987 and 1993. Government Training: 1979 (Section 13); 1980 (Section 10); 1981 (Section 9); 1982 (Section 9); 1983 (Section 8); 1984 (Section 8); 1985 (Section 8); 1986 (Section 8); and 1987 (Section 8). Government Jobs: 1979 (Sections 9 and 10); 1980 (Section 8/*ES*); 1981 (Section 7/*ES*); 1982 (Section 7/*ES*); 1983 (Section 6/*ES*); 1984 (Section 6/*ES*); 1985 (Section 6/*ES*); 1986 (Section 6/*ES*); and 1987 (Section 6/*ES*). CPS: Section 5 (1989 and 1990). Military: Section 7 (1979), Section 6 (1980), Section 5 (1981), and Section 4 (1982-1985). Time Use: Sections 15 and 16 (1981). Transcript Survey: A copy of the "Transcript Coding Sheet" used to collect up to 64 high school course codes can be found in *High School Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation*.

Data Files: Core training variables are found in the record type TRAINING. The 1979 and 1980 collection of degrees and certifications are located in DGRECERT. The 1979 activities during last summer series have been placed in M79VAR. The set of remedial courses taken while in high school are located in SCHLSURV and the 1981 time use questions can be found in TIMEUSE. The 1989 and 1990 CPS experience prior to current job variables are located in MXXVAR and the military training/OJT series are in MILITARY. The TRANSURV record type contains the high school subject course code variables.

Documentation: *Attachment 3: Industry and Occupation Codes* was used to code the job for which the respondent was being trained (1979-1986) and the field/trade in which a certificate, license or journeyman's card was obtained (1979 & 1980). *Attachment 6: Other Kinds of Training* provides the two-digit codes for the up to four other types of training in which the respondent had ever participated as of the 1979 interview. *Attachment 7: Other Certificate Codes* provides the 1979 coding for the up to four degrees or licenses ever received. Sections G-I of the *High School Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation* provide alphabetical and numeric listings of high school course codes.

Table 3.32.4 Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training Programs by Survey Year, Type of Program, and Gender: NLSY 1979-1991

	Attended One or More Training Programs [a]			Vocational or Technical Institute			Company Training			Apprenticeship Program		
Survey Year/ Reference Period [b]	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Before 1/1/78	587	285	302	295	157	138	91	53	38	47	39	8
Since 1/1/78	1004	494	510	383	213	170	108	69	39	47	38	9
1980	1142	566	576	319	190	129	114	65	49	37	29	8
1981	1074	542	532	278	187	91	108	66	42	33	26	7
1982	1167	581	586	309	159	150	122	72	50	43	34	9
1983	1191	633	558	266	150	116	159	87	72	24	21	3
1984	1141	569	572	191	110	81	180	93	87	26	20	6
1985	1010	506	504	177	100	77	126	64	62	32	23	9
1986	1101	590	511	193	100	93	189	134	55	30	26	4
Since 1986/ Prior Interview	1989	1049	940	335	156	179	714	432	282	74	62	12
1989	1551	815	736	140	71	69	587	341	246	83	53	30
1990	1542	800	742	168	72	96	645	368	277	38	30	8
1991	1192	626	566	104	56	48	480	285	195	22	16	6

[a] Frequencies depicted here were derived from the 'Type of School of 1st thru 3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int' series.

[b] The reference period for all survey years except 1979 and 1988 was "since the date of last interview".

Table 3.32.4 (Continued) Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training Programs: NLSY 1979-1991

	Business College/School			Correspondence Course			Barber or Beauty School			Nurses Program		
Survey Year/ Reference Period	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Before 1/1/78	47	9	38	27	14	13	35	3	32	47	6	41
Since 1/1/78	69	10	59	60	36	24	42	8	34	57	6	51
1980	89	18	71	76	46	30	30	3	27	47	1	46
1981	70	11	59	66	29	37	33	2	31	49	6	43
1982	66	13	53	87	55	32	33	4	29	49	3	46
1983	75	24	51	123	74	49	26	6	20	32	4	28
1984	50	15	35	87	48	39	21	4	17	37	5	32
1985	67	16	51	53	36	17	20	4	16	32	3	29
1986	75	26	49	67	38	29	34	6	28	20	2	18
Since 1986/ Prior Interview	142	59	83	79	44	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	61	19	42	145	84	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	52	11	41	32	19	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	27	5	22	33	20	13	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3.32.4 (Continued) Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training Programs: NLSY 1979-1991

	Flight School			Seminars/Training Programs at Work			Seminars/Training Programs outside Work			Vocational Rehabilitation Center		
Survey Year/ Reference Period	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Before 1/1/78	16	14	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Since 1/1/78	20	17	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	9	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981	11	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1982	12	10	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1983	8	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984	10	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	7	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	5	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Since 1986/ Prior Interview	--	--	--	306	136	170	360	164	196	33	21	12
1989	--	--	--	289	142	147	271	126	145	24	18	6
1990	--	--	--	260	128	132	302	148	154	24	15	9
1991	--	--	--	241	124	117	279	123	156	15	6	9

Table 3.32.5 Types of Skill Training Variables from the "Government Training", "Jobs", "Other Training" & "Training" Sections of the NLSY Questionnaires: 1979-1993

Training Type	Survey Years	Record Type
Basic Skill Training [a]		
'Services Provided - Classroom Training in Govt Program? Job #1-5' (Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic)	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided - GED Preparation in Govt Program? Job #1-5'	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided - Govt Program Training - English as a 2nd Language? Job #1-5'	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided - College Preparation in Govt Program? Job #1-5'	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided, 1st/2nd Govt Program Training Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int - Class Training?' (Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic)	1979-1986	GOVTRAIN
'Services Provided, 1st/2nd Govt Program Training Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int - GED Preparation?'	1979-1986	GOVTRAIN
'Services Provided, 1st/2nd Govt Program Training Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int - English as a 2nd Language'	1979-1986	GOVTRAIN
'Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since 86/Prior Int/Since Last Interview- Basic Skill' (GED, English, or Math)	1988-1993	TRAINING
'Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm At Last Int/Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int' (Basic Skill)	1993	TRAINING
'Changes in Workplace - Upgrade Employees Basic Skills' CPS Employer - Job Change Past 12 Months	1993	TRAINING
Occupational Skill Training - Classroom		
'Services Provided - Skills Training in Govt Program Job? Job #1-5'	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided, 1st/2nd Govt Program Training Since Jan 78/Since Last Interview - Skills Training'	1979-1986	GOVTRAIN
'Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since 86/Prior Int/Since Last Interview' (Job Skill)	1988-1993	TRAINING
'Formal (School) Training for Military Job Held?/for Other Military Job Held?'	1979-1985	MILITARY

[a] The 1979 School Survey also collected information on whether remedial English, remedial mathematics, or English as a second language had been taken at the last secondary school attended.

Table 3.32.5 (Continued) Types of Skill Training Variables: 1979-1993 NLSY

Training Type (Cont'd)	Survey Years	Record Type
Occupational Skill Training - On-the-Job Training		
'Services Provided - OJT in Govt Program? Job #1-5'	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Govt Program Job - Sponsor of Job #1-5' (CETA On-the-Job Training; MDTA On-the-Job Training)	1979-1987	GOVJOBS
'Services Provided, 1st/2nd Govt Program Training Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int - OJT?'	1979-1983	GOVTRAIN
'Govt Program Job or OJT Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int'	1979-1984	JOBS M79VAR
'Did R Have Govt Program Part-time Job, Summer Job, or OJT Since Last Int?'	1985-1987	MXXVAR
'Type of Experience Prior to Current Job/Most Recent Job - OJT with Current Employer/OJT with Previous Employer'	1989 & 1990	MXXVAR
'Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since 86/Prior Int/Since Last Int - OJT'	1988-1992	TRAINING
'Type of 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int' (OJT)	1993	TRAINING
'Placed in a Job as Part of Govt Pgm Training Job #1-5' (Work Experience or OJT)	1984-1987	MXXVAR
'OJT for Military Job Held? for Other Military Job Held?'	1979-1985	M79VAR MILITARY
'Time Use - Working - Apprenticeship or OJT in Last Week?'	1981	TIMEUSE
Occupational Skill Training - Apprenticeship Program		
'Type of School 1st/2nd Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in At Last Int' - Apprenticeship	1979-1986 1988-1992	TRAINING
'Type of School 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in At Last Int' - Apprenticeship	1993	TRAINING
'Type of School 1st/2nd/3rd Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in Before Jan 1978/Since Last Int' - Apprenticeship	1979-1986	TRAINING
'Type of School 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int' - Apprenticeship	1988-1992	TRAINING
'Type of School 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int' -Apprenticeship	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th Govt Program Training Enrolled in Prior to Jan 1978' - Apprenticeship Program	1979	GOVTRAIN
'1st/2nd Govt Program Training Enrolled in Since Jan 1978/Since Last Int' - Apprenticeship Program	1979-1986	GOVTRAIN
'Type of Experience Prior to CurrentJob/Most Recent Job - Apprenticeship'	1989 & 1990	MXXVAR
'Time Use - Working - Apprenticeship or OJT in Last Week?'	1981	TIMEUSE

Table 3.32.5 (Continued) Types of Skill Training Variables: 1979-1993 NLSY

Training Type (Cont'd)	Survey Years	Record Type
Employer-Specific Training		
'1st/2nd Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in At/Since Last Int for Job? (Unemployed)'	1982-1984	TRAINING
'1st/2nd Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in At/Since Last Int for Job?/for Job with Employer? (Employed)'	1982-1984	TRAINING
'Type of Experience Prior to Current Job/Most Recent Job - OJT with Current Employer/OJT with Previous Employer'	1989-1990	MXXVAR
'Primary Reason for Taking 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int?'	1991-1992	TRAINING
'Primary Reason for Taking 1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Vocational/Technical Pgm Since Last Int?'	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd or 1st/2nd/3rd/4th Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in At/Since Last Int Needed for Job Promotion'	1990-1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in Since Last Int Needed for Job Promotion'	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th Trng Useful in Doing Different Work for CPS Employer'	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th Trng Useful in Doing Same Work for Employer Other than CPS Employer'	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Trng Useful in Doing Different Work for CPS Employer'	1993	TRAINING
'1st/2nd/3rd/4th/5th/6th Trng Useful in Doing Same Work for Emp Other than CPS Employer'	1993	TRAINING

User Notes: Pollard (1981) reports, in an analysis of the 1979 "Other Training" data, that in-school vocational training was being incorrectly reported within this section. R 7443. 'Employed When Began 3rd Vocational/Technical Pgm Enrolled in Since Last Interview' has been placed in the M82VAR record type; comparable variables relating to the first and second program, R 7429. and R 7415., are located in TRAINING.

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Original Cohorts

Older Men

Training questions were fielded during all personal interviews except the 1990 resurvey, i.e, during 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1976, and 1981. Information was collected during the initial survey on the training experiences of these then middle-aged men while in high school and since their regular schooling ended. Subsequent surveys updated that information. Questions on the training plans of respondents and their participation in pre-retirement planning programs were fielded during select survey years. Table 3.32.6 presents by survey year and race the number of Older Men respondents participating in training programs.

The 1966 survey collected information on whether the respondent had been enrolled in any vocational or commercial training in high school, and whether, since his regular schooling, additional training had been obtained from a business college/technical institute, a full-time (six weeks or more) company training school, the armed forces, another vocational/technical/apprenticeship program, or whether general training in English, math or science had been received. For each training program, data were collected on the type of training (professional/technical, managerial, clerical, skilled manual, or general courses), the length of the training, and whether the respondent completed the program or used the acquired skills on his current job. Three variables were created by Census from this series that summarized - for the longest vocational training taken outside of regular school - the type of program, the sponsor or training provider, and whether that training was used on the respondent's current job. Coding categories for the created training type and sponsor variables are consistent with those of the raw variables with "apprenticeship" added as a separate type of training provider. Subsequent

Table 3.32.6 Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training Programs by Survey Year and Race: NLS of Older Men and NLS of Young Men 1966-1981

	Older Men			Young Men		
Year	**Total**	**White**	**Black/Other**	**Total**	**White**	**Black/Other**
1966	1846	1489	357	577	460	117
1967	382	308	74	363	265	98
1968				564	446	118
1969	434	364	70	651	518	133
1970				767	606	161
1971	413	332	81	776	610	166
1973				1061	862	199
1975				1095	900	195
1976	437	369	68	944	773	171
1978				1090	901	189
1980				1061	901	160
1981	252	213	39	811	696	115

Note: The 1966 variable for both cohorts was constructed from four separate questions that asked the respondent whether he had ever participated outside of regular school in specific types of training programs. Thus the reference period for 1966 was "ever participated" while that of subsequent survey years was participation "since the last interview", "in the past five years", etc. Excluded from this presentation is participation in military training reported by the Older Men in 1966 and by the Young Men during the 1966, 1969, 1971, 1976, and 1981 surveys.

surveys updated the respondent's record from the date of the last personal interview. Data on additional training courses or educational programs in which the respondent had enrolled either on the job or elsewhere were gathered. In addition to the core information on each program (i.e., type, length, sponsor, completion status, and use on current job), information was collected on hours per week spent in the training, the reason the respondent did not complete, and the reason for enrollment in additional training. Created variables are present for the 1967, 1969 and 1971 surveys that summarize the total number of hours and number of weeks between the current and last interview dates that the respondent spent in training. In 1971, a new set of questions was fielded on the respondent's plans to take additional training courses in the near future. The 1976 survey added a question on whether the respondent expected to use this training in retirement; the 1981 interviews asked whether a pre-retirement planning program had been taken and, if so, who sponsored the program, the program's duration, whether it had been completed, or whether the respondent found it helpful.

Related Variables: Two variables, created for 1966 and 1971, are titled 'Skill Content Current Last Job' and provide information on the usual length of training time necessary to perform the respondent's current/last job.

Survey Instruments: The "Education & Training" sections of the 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971 questionnaires and the "Retrospective Work History" sections of the 1976 and 1981 instrument.

Young Men

Respondents not enrolled in school and who were not college graduates were asked a series of questions during the initial 1966 survey on their plans for more education or training, whether they had ever been enrolled outside of regular school in business/technical training, a company training school, other vocational training (including apprenticeship), or whether they had taken additional general courses (e.g., English, mathematics, or science) since they stopped attending full-time school. For each training experience, information was collected on the type of training (technical/professional, managerial, clerical, skilled or semi-skilled manual, or other training inclusive of basic or general courses), number of months and hours per week spent in training, whether the program was completed and if not, the reason, and use of the skills acquired in the training program on the respondent's current/last job. Each subsequent survey updated the training record with core information on whether additional formal training or educational courses had been taken either on the job or elsewhere, the type of training, duration (number of months) and intensity (hours per week), completion status, reason for the training, and use on present job. New sets of questions and/or changes in the coding categories of the core data collection are discussed below. Table 3.32.6 above presents by survey year and race the number of Young Men respondents participating in training programs.

Information on the type of institution providing the training was added beginning with the 1967 survey. Core coding categories for the type of school variables include: "business college/technical institute", "company training school", "correspondence school", "regular school", and "other (inclusive of federally-funded MDTA or Title V programs)". Codes for "apprenticeship" and "armed forces" were added as permanent categories in 1973; during the 1971 and 1976 survey years only, the "regular school" category was differentiated into "community or junior college", "high school", and "area vocational school". Information was collected during the 1976 survey on training programs offered by a "community agency (church, YMCA, etc.)". Stop dates (month completed training) were collected during the 1967-1971 and 1976 surveys.

The 1970 questionnaire included a retrospective on any training courses or educational programs taken prior to October 1967. During the 1971 and 1976 surveys, a series of questions on plans for future training courses or educational programs were added. The number of questions varied but included the type of training, reason, month and year such training was expected to be taken, and factors influencing the decision to seek training. The 1973, 1975 and 1976 surveys added a question to the core series that provided information on whether the respondent was still enrolled in the last survey year's training program. The 1975 interviews included a retrospective on whether the respondent had ever been enrolled prior to October 1971 in an apprenticeship program, start and stop dates, whether the program had been completed, and the type of trade learned in the apprenticeship program. Journeyman's status questions included in the 1978 survey collected information on whether the respondent held a journeyman's card, the occupation of up to three journeyman's trades, whether journeyman's status was attained following an apprenticeship, and the year the first card was received.

Military Training: The 1966, 1969, 1971, 1976 and 1981 surveys gathered information for those who had served in the armed forces on the type of training (other than basic training) that the respondent had received while in the military, the length of the training, and whether the skills acquired were used on the respondent's current or last job. Completion status was collected during select survey years.

Created Variables: Summary variables were created from data collected in 1966, 1968, and 1971 that indicate whether the respondent completed or used various types of training, e.g., 'Completed or Used Professional or Technical Occupational Training as of 66?', 'Completed or Used Clerical Occupational Training, 66-71?', etc. In 1971, the variable, 'Type of Military Training as of 71', was constructed.

Related Variables: The 1966 "CPS" section included a question on whether the respondent's current job required more or less or about the same skills as the job held one year ago. The 1966 "Attitudes Towards Work" section included three hypothetical questions dealing with the type of training, the type of school, and the method of financing additional schooling should the respondent permanently lose his present job and decide to return to school or get training. The "CPS" section of the 1980 questionnaire included a set of questions on the training methods used to learn the respondent's current/last job and, for those with more than one method, the most helpful method was identified. Coding categories included "college courses", "vocational school", "company training", "armed forces", "apprenticeship", "on-the-job training", "promotion", "relative/friend", "informal training", etc. This 1980 series replicated a set of retrospective questions from a supplement to the April 1963 *Current Population Survey* that collected information on the training methods used to learn a specific job. Hills (1982c) presents comparison data from the 1980 NLS of Young Men and a sample of young people from the 1963 *CPS*.

Survey Instruments: The "Education & Training" section of the 1966 questionnaire, the "Educational Status" sections of the 1967-1971, 1976, and 1981 questionnaires, and untitled sections of the 1973, 1975, 1978, 1980 questionnaires.

Documentation: *Attachment 2: 1960 and 1980 Census Industrial & Occupational Classification Codes* contains the codes for the 1975 and 1978 apprenticeship training and journeyman trade variables.

User Notes: Rumberger (1984) states that participation in training may be understated due to a questionnaire skip pattern that omitted from questioning those respondents enrolled in school during the fall fielding period who might have participated in training prior to their current school enrollment.

Mature Women

Training questions were fielded during all survey years except 1968, 1974, 1976, and 1992 as part of the "Education & Training" section of the questionnaire. The initial survey year collected information on the training experiences of each respondent during high school and since her regular schooling ended, and on the type of professional or trade certification ever received. Subsequent surveys updated this training and certification record, added both on-the-job training and apprenticeship as categories in the training type/training provider series, and gathered information on the future educational and training plans of the respondents. Table 3.32.7 presents by survey year and race the numbers of Mature Women respondents participating in on-the-job and other vocational training programs.

The 1967 survey collected information on whether the respondent had been enrolled during high school in a vocational or commercial curriculum and whether, since attending regular school, she had ever participated in a full-time company training school program of two or more weeks duration, in other technical or skill training, or had obtained additional general training in such courses as English, math, science, or art. Information was gathered for each program on the type of training (professional/technical, managerial, clerical, skilled manual, or general courses), length of and hours per week spent in the training program, completion status, whether the skills acquired were used on the current job, and whether this training had ever been used on a job. In addition, the 1967 survey fielded questions on the respondent's plans to enroll in educational or training courses in the future, whether a certificate had ever been obtained to practice any profession or trade and if so, the type ("professional [teacher, nurse, etc.]" or "trade [beautician, etc.]"). A series of variables were created from these data that summarized - for the longest training program in which the respondent had been enrolled outside of regular school - the characteristic information on each program described above plus a variable that couples the type of training with whether the training was completed. Note: This latter variable was created once again with the 1972 data.

The next four surveys, i.e., 1969, 1971, 1972, 1977, updated the respondent's record with additional training courses or educational programs in which she participated and/or any new diplomas, degrees and certificates acquired since the last interview. The 1972 questionnaire repeated the 1967 series on the respondent's plans to seek additional training in the future. Created variables included 'Type and Duration of Longest Occupational Training Program' since 1967 (1969 interview) and since 1967 and 1969 (1971 interview); coding distinguished between those programs of "less than 16 weeks" or "16 weeks or more".

Questions about on-the-job training (OJT) and/or other training or educational programs in which the respondent had participated since the last interview became the focus of the seven surveys administered during the 1979 to 1989 period. For each OJT program in which the respondent was enrolled, information was collected on the number of weeks, hours per week, and whether the program was completed. The other training series continued to record the same type of information as in earlier surveys with the following exceptions/changes: (1) new coding categories were added to the sponsor/provider questions that included, beginning in 1981, "apprenticeship" and, beginning in 1984, "community organizations"; (2) in 1984, a "government agency" category was added that was intended to reflect training programs operated by CETA, JTPA, or other manpower programs; (3)

Table 3.32.7 Numbers of Respondents Participating in Training Programs by Type of Training and Race: NLS of Mature Women and NLS of Young Women 1979-1991

	On-the-Job Training						Other Vocational Training [a]					
Year	Mature Women			Young Women			Mature Women			Young Women		
	Total	White	Black/ Other	Total	White	Black/ Other	Total	White	Black/ Other	Total	White	Black/ Other
1979	341	261	80				284	234	50			
1980				589	440	149				416	330	86
1981	422	315	107				300	255	45			
1982	327	238	89	613	453	160	193	160	33	408	322	86
1983				807	620	187				465	358	107
1984	358	280	78				236	195	41			
1985				713	540	173				433	338	95
1986	354	276	78				206	172	34			
1987	273	226	47	754	587	167	155	132	23	419	337	82
1988				735	586	149				289	233	56
1989	313	244	69				151	120	31			
1991				933	724	209				400	327	73

[a] Whether the other training program was part of an apprenticeship program was asked during the 1980-1991 Young Women and 1987 and 1989 Mature Women surveys. Small numbers of respondents are reporting participation in this type of training.

the coding categories for the type of certification series shifted for the 1979 survey only to "professional/technical", "managerial", etc.; (4) beginning with the 1981 survey, the certification coding categories included: "certificate", "license", "journeyman's card", or "other"; (5) the 1984 and subsequent surveys added two questions, one on the reason the respondent took the other training program and the second on the kind of work for which she was being trained; and (6) a question on whether the other training program was part of an apprenticeship program was added to the 1987 and 1989 questionnaires that supplemented "apprenticeship" as a coding category in the provider type series.

Survey Instruments: The "Education & Training" or "Education" sections of the questionnaires. Appendices 6 and 7 in the *Codebook Supplement* contain derivations for the constructed 'Type & Completion of Training Prior to 67' and 'Type & Completion of Occupational Training Taken 67-72' summary variables.

Young Women

Training questions were fielded during each survey of the Young Women cohort. Respondents were asked a series of questions during the initial 1968 survey on their plans for more education or training, whether they had ever been enrolled outside of regular schooling in a full-time (two weeks or more) company training course sponsored by an employer or in any other vocational training (such as typing, nursing, cosmetology) other than on-the-job training, or whether they had taken additional general courses (e.g., English, mathematics, science, or art) since they stopped attending full-time school. For each training experience, information was collected on the type of training (technical/professional, managerial, clerical, skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, other technical, or other training [including basic or general courses]), number of months and hours per week spent in the training, whether the program was completed and if not, the reason, and whether the skills acquired in the training program were used on the respondent's current/last job. Information was also gathered on whether the respondent had ever obtained a certificate required to practice a profession or trade, the type of certificate ("professional [teacher, nurse, etc.]" or "trade [beautician]"), and whether the certificate was currently valid. Two variables were created from these 1968 data: (1) '# of Years of Occupational Training Outside Regular School, 68' that summarizes the duration of time spent in training by number of programs in which the respondent had participated; and (2) 'Type of Longest Occupational Training Program Taken in Past Year, 68'.

Surveys administered during 1969-1978 updated the information collected in the initial survey year. For those respondents who had participated since the last interview in a training course or educational program of any kind, either on the job or elsewhere, data were gathered on the type of training, type of organization providing the training (e.g., "business college/technical institute", "company training school", "correspondence school", "regular school", and "other [including federally-funded MDTA or Title V programs]"), duration and intensity, completion status, reason for engaging in additional training, and use of the training on the respondent's current/last job. Information was updated for those who had obtained a certificate since the last interview; data collected included type of certificate (i.e., professional or trade), occupational code, and whether the certificate was valid. The 1971, 1975, and 1978 questionnaires included only one certificate question; the 1972 provided retrospective information on certification back to February 1970; and beginning in 1977, the coding categories for the type of certificate variable included "certificate", "license", "journeyman's card", or "other". Table 3.32.7 above presents by survey year and race the number of Young Women respondents participating in on-the-job and other vocational training programs.

Variations present during the 1969-1978 fieldings included: (1) beginning in 1972, differentiation of "regular school" as a training provider into "high school", "area vocational school", or "community or junior college"; (2) additions to the training provider series of "regular 4-year college, university or graduate school", "nursing school, hospital or medical school/college", and "government program or agency (federal, state, or local)" began in 1975; (3) fielding during 1972, 1973, and 1978 of questions on the respondent's plans to enroll in additional training or educational programs; and (4) the addition beginning in 1978 of "Sales" and "Service" to the type of training categories.

Beginning in 1980, the training section was restructured to include two series of questions, one dealing with on-the-job (OJT) training courses in which the respondent had participated since the last interview and the second on other training courses or educational programs other than OJT or college courses in which she had enrolled. The OJT series included for each survey year questions on duration and intensity of the training and whether the respondent was still attending or had completed the program. Beginning with the 1985 survey, two additional OJT questions were regularly administered: (1) specification of the job for which the respondent was being trained; and (2) the reason that the respondent decided to take on-the-job training. The other training series continued the core set of questions asked during the 1968-1978 interviews. Added to this section beginning in 1980 was a regularly-fielded question on apprenticeship, i.e, whether this training program part of an apprenticeship program. Beginning with the 1985 survey, three new questions on the respondent's other training were added that included the collection of information on: (1) the kind of work for which the respondent was being trained; (2) whether the respondent's employer required the training; and (3) for those whose employer did not, the reason for taking the training. A new provider type, "community organization (e.g., church, temple, synagogue, YMCA, Red Cross, neighborhood association, etc.)", was added in 1985 as a permanent coding category for the training provider series. Certification information, i.e., whether a certificate had been received as a result of this (other) training and if so, the type of certificate, continued to be collected during the 1980-1988 interviews.

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Related Variables: The 1968 "CPS" section included a question comparing the amount of skills required on the respondent's current job to those needed on the job held one year ago. The 1982 "CPS" section included a set of questions on the training methods used by the respondent to learn her current/last job and, for those reporting more than one method, the most helpful method was specified. Coding categories included "college courses", "vocational school", "company training", "armed forces", "apprenticeship", "on-the-job training", "promotion", "relative/friend", "informal training", etc. Beginning in 1983, those respondents identified on the *Information Sheet* as having been enrolled in a training program at the time of last interview were asked for information on whether they had completed the training and the number of weeks they had been enrolled. These variables, 'Did R Complete Occupational Training Program Enrolled at Last Interview' and 'Duration of Occupational Training Program Enrolled at Last Interview', are available for the 1983 through 1991 survey years.

Survey Instruments: The "Education & Training" or "Education "sections of the 1968-1973, 1978, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1991 and the untitled sections of the 1975, 1977, 1980, and 1982 questionnaires.

Documentation: *Attachment 2: 1960 and 1980 Census Industrial & Occupational Classification Codes* provides the occupational codes used for the professional/trade certificate and the post-1983 on-the-job occupation and/or kind of work for which the respondent was being trained variables.

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3.33 WAGES

Introduction

This section reviews select wage, time unit, and earnings data available for the five NLS cohorts.

NLSY

Data on respondents' usual earnings (inclusive of tips, overtime, and bonuses but before deductions) have been collected during every survey year for each employer for whom the respondent worked since the last interview date. The amount of earnings, reported in dollars and cents, is coupled with information on the unit of time, e.g., per day, per hour, per week, per year, etc., to which the wage applies. During post-1987 interviews, those respondents reporting any unit of time other than "per hour" have been asked a follow-up question on whether they were paid by the hour on that job and if so, an hourly wage rate was collected.

These raw earnings data, collected in the *Employer Supplements* during 1980-1992 and in Section 10 of the 1979 questionnaire, can be found in the variable series 'Rate of Pay Job #1-5' and 'Time Unit of Rate of Pay Job #1-5'. Two sets of variables provide information based on the combined earnings and time unit data. The first set, 'Hourly Rate of Pay Job #1-5', provides the hourly wage rate for each job as reported. The actual responses of those respondents who report wages with an hourly time unit in the initial earnings question appear in this variable. For those reporting a time unit other than "per hour" or "other" in the initial earnings question, CHRR calculates an hourly rate of pay. Users should note that: (1) the calculation procedure which factors in each respondent's usual wage, time unit of pay, usual hours worked per day/per week produces at times extremely low as well as high pay rate values; (2) no editing of actual values reported by a respondent occurs even if the value is extreme, e.g., earnings of $25,000 per hour; (3) no 'Hourly Rate of Pay Job #1-5' data are available for those respondents reporting a time unit of "other"; and (4) any hourly wage rate information reported in the post-1987 follow-up question is not included in the creation statements. A second set of variables based on responses to the initial set of wage/time unit questions, entitled 'Hourly Rate of Pay Current/Most Recent Job', identifies the hourly earnings for that job identified as the CPS job, i.e., the job that the respondent held most recently. Wage rates for those respondents who reported a time unit other than "per hour" can be found in the 1988-1992 variables series, 'Paid by the Hour (Time Unit Other than Hourly Previously Reported) Job #1-5' and 'Hourly Rate of Pay (Rate Other than Hourly Previously Reported) Job #1-5'. Table 3.33.1 below presents the core set of rate of pay variables present on the NLSY Main Data Files along with comparable variables on the NLSY Workhistory Data File.

Table 3.33.1 Core Rate of Pay Variables: NLSY Main & Workhistory Files 1979-1992

NLSY Main Files			NLSY Workhistory File		
Variable Title	**Years**	**Record Type**	**Variable Description/Each Job**	**Years**	**Variable Name**
Rate of Pay Job #1-5	1979-1992	JOBINFO	Usual Wage or Salary at this Job	1979-1992	PAYRATE
Time Unit of Rate of Pay Job #1-5	1979-1992	JOBINFO	Time Unit to Interpret Payrate	1979-1992	TIMERATE
Hourly Rate of Pay Job #1-5	1979-1992	JOBINFO	Usual Wage Converted to Hourly Wage	1979-1992	HOURLYWAGE
Hourly Rate of Pay Current/Most Recent Job	1979-1992	CPS	Usual Wage Converted to Hourly Wage and Is this Job the Same as the CPS Job	1979-1992	HOURLYWAGE CPSJOB

Follow-up questions fielded during 1986-1992 asked those respondents whose earnings had changed for wage rate and time unit information at the time they first started working for a new employer. Those who were not working at the time of the 1986 or 1987 survey for this employer were also asked for wage information at the time they left that employer. These data can be found in the following variables: 'Wages Changed Since First Began Working Job #1-5', 'Rate of Pay When 1st Began Working at Job #1-5', 'Time Unit of Rate of Pay When 1st Began Working at Job #1-5', 'Rate of Pay When Last Worked at Job #1-5', and 'Time Unit of Rate of Pay When Last Worked at Job #1-5'.

Data Files: The 'Rate of Pay Job #1-5', 'Time Unit of Rate of Pay Job #1-5', and 'Hourly Rate of Pay Job #(1-5)' variables for each job can be found in the JOBINFO record type on the main NLSY data files. The 'Hourly Rate of Pay Current/Most Recent Job' variables for each year are located in the CPS record type. All other main file variables discussed above have been placed in the yearly MXXVAR record types. The Workhistory data set contains the wage rate and time unit variables listed in the table above.

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Survey Instruments & Documentation: Section 10 "Jobs" of the 1979 questionnaire and the *Employer Supplements* for 1980-1992 collected these raw data. Creation procedures appear below.

Program Derivation: The PL/1 statements which create 'Hourly Rate of Pay Job #(1-5)' and 'Hourly Rate of Pay Current/Most Recent Job' are contained in the NLSY Workhistory program and read as follows:

```
IF PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)>0 & TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)>0 THEN DO;
IF PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)=9999995 THEN RETURN(-4);
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=1 THEN RETURN(PAYRATE(NEWYR,JOB#));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=2 & HOURDAY(NEWYR,JOB#)>0 THEN
    RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)/HOURDAY(NEWYR,JOB#))));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)>=3 & TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)<7 &
    HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#)>0 THEN DO;
    IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=3 THEN
    RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRATE(NEWYR,JOB#)/HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#))));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=4 THEN
RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)/(HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#)*2))));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=5 THEN
RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)/(HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#)*4.3))));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB=6 THEN
RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRT(NEWYR,JOB#)/(HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#)*52))));
    ELSE IF TIMERATE(NEWYR,JOB#)=8 THEN
RETURN((FLOOR(PAYRATE(NEWYR,JOB#)/HOURSWEEK(NEWYR,JOB#)*2.15)));
    END;
    ELSE RETURN(-4);
    END;
    ELSE RETURN(-4);
```

User Notes: The HOURSWEEK variable from the NLSY Workhistory data set is used in the creation of HOURLY RATE OF PAY. The HOURSWEEK creation procedure reflects: (1) the number of hours usually worked per week for the CPS job or Job #1-5; or (2) for those who both report that they performed one or more hours of work at home and that the number of hours worked at home was not included in the usual hours worked per week, the total number of hours usually worked including work at home is used. This inclusion of home hours has produced, for a small number of respondents, extreme hourly rates of pay due to the fact that only the hours worked at home were entered as a total number of hours worked both at a place of work and at home. Low numbers in total hours worked - for respondents who did not include home work in their first reported usual hours worked - produce, when combined with rate of pay, erroneous hourly rates of pay. For the most part, accurate total hours worked can be constructed from these raw data.

Original Cohorts

This section overviews the rate of pay information that has been collected for one or more jobs held by the respondent since the last interview, e.g., the current or last job, a second or dual job, or various intervening jobs. Related variables, not discussed here, include whether and under what conditions extra pay was received, how such overtime work was compensated, whether wages were set by a collective bargaining agreement, the hours or shift usually worked, and the respondent's preference for working different hours for different pay. Data are also available for most survey years of each cohort on reservation wages, i.e., the minimum wage required to accept a job by those not in the labor force, and on rates of pay associated with hypothetical job offers.

Older Men: All surveys of this cohort except those conducted in 1968, 1973, and 1975 have collected information on the amount of money that respondents employed in the private or governmental sectors usually earned at their current or last job. The open-ended question, "How much do you usually earn at this job before deductions?" typically elicited an hourly dollar and cents amount or a dollar amount only plus a time unit, e.g., week, month, year, etc., to which the wage applied. From this information coupled with that on usual hours worked per week, CHRR has calculated a set of variables entitled 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current or Last Job *KEY*'. Excluded from the universe of these variables are those respondents reporting time units of "day", "piece work", or "other" as well as those who were self-employed or working without pay in a family business or farm. Rate of pay information was also collected during four surveys, the 1971, 1976, 1981, and 1990, about jobs other than the current/last job, i.e., the job held for the longest time in the past 12 months or the job held longest in the past five years.

Mature Women: All interviews except the 1968 mail survey collected earnings information for the current or last job of those respondents working in the private or governmental sectors. Rate of pay data for dual and/or intervening jobs are available for each post-1971 personal survey. The longest-job-held-since-June 1972 series fielded in 1977 included a rate of pay for that job. A set of created 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current or Last Job *KEY*' variables which combine reported earnings from the respondents' current or last job with periodicity of payment information have been created for each survey year. Follow-up questions for those respondents providing any time unit other than "per hour" were included in post-1987 surveys that asked whether wages were compensated by the hour on that job and if so, an hourly wage rate was collected. Post-1987 surveys, in addition, gathered information on the number of hours a respondent worked at home for her current/last employer. This "at home" series was expanded in 1992 to include: (1) confirmation that the number of hours worked at home had been included in the already-reported usual number of hours worked per week; (2) the number of hours worked at home for not only the current/last job but for a dual job; and (3) the number of hours worked at home by those who owned their own business or who were working without pay during the survey week. Total pay along with an applicable time period for those respondents employed within the teaching profession is specified beginning with the 1992 survey. A special hourly pay rate variable (R 3064.) created for 1974 provides values for those who reported earnings in that year from a current/last job and for an additional 556 respondents reporting hourly wage information at an earlier interview.

Young Men: Information on the usual earnings of respondents working in the private and governmental sectors has been collected during each survey year. A series of 'Hourly Rate of Pay for Current or Last Job *KEY*' variables has been created for each survey year except 1973 and 1975. Universe restrictions are similar to those described for the other Original Cohorts. Rate of pay information is also available for intervening jobs reported during the 1970, 1971, 1976, and 1981 surveys and for a second (or dual) job in which a respondent was employed at the 1971, 1976, and 1981 interviews.

Young Women: Earnings, periodicity, and usual hours worked per week data have been collected during each survey year for those respondents whose current or past job was in the private or governmental sector. From this information, a set of variables based on a common hourly time unit, 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current Job *KEY*' or 'Hourly Rate of Pay at Current or Past Job *KEY*', has been created for all survey years except 1975 and 1977. Excluded from the 1968-1988 universes of these variables were those respondents reporting earnings by "day" or "(an)other" time unit, self-employed respondents, and those working without pay in the family business or farm. The 1988 and 1991 surveys, in addition, gathered information on the number of hours a respondent worked at home for her current/last employer. This "at home" series was expanded in 1993 to include: (1) confirmation that the hours worked at home had been included in the already-reported usual number of hours worked per week; (2) the number of hours worked at home for not only the current/last job but for a dual job; and (3) the number of hours worked at home by those who own their own business or who were working without pay during the survey week. Beginning in 1991, modifications were made to the program generating these *KEY* variables; respondents reporting daily earnings are included and the separate time period information collected for those respondents working as teachers was factored in. In addition to earnings data for respondents' current or last job, rates of pay for multiple intervening jobs were collected during post-1969 personal surveys and for dual jobs during post-1971 personal interviews.

Survey Instruments & Documentation - All Cohorts: Rate of pay information was collected in the "Current Labor Force Status", "Current Labor Force Status and Work History", "Work Experience and Attitudes", "Employment", "Work Attitudes", or "Retrospective Work History" sections of each cohort's questionnaires. Derivations for most created hourly rate of pay variables are presented within the cohort-specific codebooks. Appendices within the Mature Women and Young Women *Codebook Supplement* present additional derivations: Mature Women appendix 19 and Young Women appendix 33.

User Notes - All Cohorts: Derivations for select hourly rate of pay variables contain statements that set to "NA" values above and below designated extreme values. This truncation is not consistently applied either across cohorts or across the survey years of a given cohort. For example, the *KEY* pay variables for the Young Women are truncated for only the 1968-1973 and 1978 survey years; school enrollment status - in addition to extreme pay values - is factored into the creation of the 1966 Young Men *KEY* variable. Derivations for certain created rate of pay variables do not appear within the public codebook or codebook supplement; users needing this information should contact NLS User Services. "At home" work hours will be incorporated within the creation procedures for the hourly rate of pay *KEY* variables beginning with post-1991 releases of the Mature Women and Young Women.

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3.34 WEIGHTING & DESIGN EFFECTS

Introduction

This section is divided into a discussion of the procedures used to develop sample weights and a section on the practical application of these weights. Before using NLS data in analysis, the user should consult the practical usage discussion to determine when weighting of data is appropriate. Sample-based weights in each of the NLS cohorts are designed to reflect the underlying population in the year in which each cohort was originally surveyed. Individual case weights are assigned to yearly interviews in such a way as to produce group estimates which are demographically representative of each cohort's base year population when used in tabulations.

NLSY Weighting Procedures

Base Year Sampling Weights: Weighting decisions for the NLSY are guided by the following principles. Individual case weights are assigned for each year in such a way as to produce group population estimates when used in tabulations. The assignment of individual respondent weights involves at least three types of adjustment, with additional considerations necessary for weighting of NLSY Child data. The interested user should consult the NLSY *Technical Sampling Report* (Frankel, Williams and Spencer 1983) for a step-by-step description of the following adjustment process.

> *Adjustment One:* The first weighting adjustment involves the reciprocal of the probability of selection at the baseline interview. Specifically, this probability of selection is a function of the probability of selection associated with the household in which the respondent was located as well as the subsampling (if any) applied to individuals identified in screening.
>
> *Adjustment Two:* This process adjusts for differential response (cooperation) rates in both the screening phase and baseline and subsequent interviews. Differential cooperation rates are computed (and adjusted) on the basis of geographic location, group membership, and within group subclassification.
>
> *Adjustment Three:* This weighting adjustment attempts to correct for certain types of random variation associated with sampling as well as sample "undercoverage." These ratio estimations are used to conform the sample to independently derived population totals.

Sampling Weight Readjustments: Sampling weights for the main survey are readjusted by NORC for noninterviews each survey year. The readjustments are necessitated by differential nonresponse and use base year sample parameters for their creation employing a procedure similar to that described above. The only exception occurs in the final stage of post-stratification. Post-stratification weights in survey rounds two and above have been recomputed on the basis of completed cases in that year's sample rather than the completed cases in the base year sample.

Child weights are based on mother weights with an adjustment factor used to account for different interview rates for children in various age, race, and sex groups. These factors use counts of children known to exist as well as estimates of fertility for women who have attrited. Child weighting does not, however, adjust for differential child assessment completion rates. Baker et al. (1993) present a detailed discussion of child sampling weights.

Because of the complicated sample design, weighted descriptive statistics should always be used whenever inferences are to be drawn for the total population of youth from which the sample is drawn.

Original Cohorts Weighting Procedures

Base Year Sampling Weights: Population data derived from the NLS are based on multi-stage ratio estimates. The first step was to assign each sample case a basic weight consisting of the reciprocal of the final probability of selection. This probability reflects the differential sampling by race within each stratum of the four cohorts.

The base year weights for all those interviewed were adjusted to account for the overrepresentation of blacks in the sample as well as for persons who were not interviewed in the initial survey. This adjustment was made separately for each of eight groupings for the older men (based on the four Census regions [Northeast, North Central, South, West] by urban-rural residence); 16 groupings for the women aged 30 to 44 (based on the groupings listed above as well as by race [white-black]); and 24 groupings for the young men and women (based on the four Census regions, race and three place of residence groupings [urban, rural farm, and rural nonfarm]).

In the first stage of ratio weight adjustment, differences at the time of the 1960 Census between the distribution by race and residence of the population as estimated from the sample PSUs and that of total population in each of the four major regions of the country were taken into account. Using 1960

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Census data, estimated population totals by race and residence for each region were computed by appropriately weighting the Census counts for PSUs in the sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSUs) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1960 Census.

In the second stage ratio adjustment, sample proportions were adjusted to independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, and race. These estimates were prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1966). The adjustment was made by race within three age groups for Older Men and Mature Women, within five age groups for the Young Women, and in four age groups for the Young Men.

Sampling Weight Nonresponse Adjustment: Subsequent to the initial interview of each cohort, reductions in sample size have occurred because of noninterviews. In order to compensate for these losses, the sampling weights of the individuals who were interviewed have been revised. Each cohort of the NLS consists of a panel of individuals in which no new individuals were permitted to enter after the base year. As a result, all reweighting of the sample after the initial survey round was calibrated to base year population parameters. This revision was done in two stages. First, out-of-scope noninterviews in each of the years were identified by the Bureau of the Census and eliminated from the sample of noninterviews. This group consisted of individuals who were institutionalized, who had died, who were members of the armed services or who had moved outside the United States, i.e., individuals who were no longer members of the noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

The second stage in the adjustment acknowledged the possible nonrepresentative characteristics of the in-scope interviews. For each survey year, those who were eligible but not interviewed, as well as those who were interviewed, were distributed into nonresponse adjustment cells. For the Older Men and Mature Women, there are 24 nonresponse adjustment cells based on race (black and non-black), length of time in residence at first interview (nine or fewer years, ten or more years, N/A), and education (N/A, eight or fewer years, nine to eleven years, twelve or more years). The Young Men and Young Women cohorts were divided into 30 nonresponse cells based on the same race and residence variables as above, but with father's occupation (white collar, service, blue collar, farm, N/A) instead of the education variables used with the other two cohorts. The 1966 and 1967 characteristic data were used for, respectively, the Older Men and the Mature Women. For the two younger cohorts, the initial survey year characteristic data utilized were race, education of father, and years in place of residence at the first interview. The 1966 data were used for the Young Men and the 1968 data were used for the Young Women. Within each of the cells, the base year sampling weights of those interviewed were increased by a factor equal to the reciprocal of the reinterview rate (using base year weights) in that year.

In 1991, CHRR began investigating the effects of differential nonresponse on sampling weights as currently calculated. The original weighting routine was designed to minimize an increase in variance caused by large weights for individuals with certain characteristics. One effect of this procedure has been that certain subsegments of the sample have been assigned identical sampling weights, and CHRR is taking steps to redesign the weights for future data releases.

For the Young Men cohort, the sampling weights of those interviewed were further adjusted to account for the return to the civilian population of men who were in the armed services at the time of initial interview. This final adjustment made use of the first stage estimates described above and independent Census Bureau estimates of the civilian population by selected age categories and race.

A revised weight for each respondent is calculated for each interview year using the method described above. Sampling weights for each respondent can be found on the corresponding public data release.

Practical Usage

The NLS surveys are based upon stratified, multi-stage random samples with oversamples of blacks, and, in the case of the 1979 youth cohort, Hispanics and poor whites. Each case in each interview year is assigned a weight specific to that year. This weight can be interpreted as an estimate of the number of people in the population of interest that the individual in the sample represents. The following is a discussion of the ramifications of the weights when used for data analysis.

In the event one wishes to tabulate characteristics of the sample for a single interview year in order to describe the population being represented (i.e., compute sample means, totals or proportions), it is necessary to weight the observations using the weights provided. For example, to estimate the average hours worked in 1987 by persons born in 1957 through 1964, one would simply use the weighted average of hours worked, where weight is the 1987 sample weight. These weights are approximately correct when used in this way, with item nonresponse possibly generating small errors. Other applications for which users may wish to apply weighting, but for which the application of weights may not correspond to the intended result include:

Samples Generated by Dropping Observations with Item Nonresponses: Often users confine their analysis to subsamples for which respondents provided valid answers to certain questions. In this case, a weighted mean will not represent the entire population, but rather those persons in the population who would have given a valid response to the specified questions. Item nonresponse because of refusals, don't knows or invalid skips is usually quite small, so the degree to which the weights are incorrect is probably quite small. In the event that item nonresponse constitutes a small proportion of the variables under analysis, population estimates (i.e., weighted sample means, medians and proportions) would be reasonably accurate. However, population estimates based on data items that have relatively high nonresponse rates, such as family income, may not necessarily be representative of the underlying population of the cohort under analysis.

Data from Multiple Waves: Because the weights are specific to a single wave of the study, and because respondents occasionally miss an interview but are contacted in a subsequent wave, a problem similar to item nonresponse arises when the data are used longitudinally. In addition, occasionally the weights for a respondent in different years may be quite dissimilar, leaving the user uncertain as to which weight is appropriate. In principle, if a user wished to apply weights to multiple wave data, weights would have to be recomputed based upon the persons for whom complete data are available. If the sample is limited to respondents interviewed in a terminal or end point year, the weight for that year can be used.

Regression Analysis: A common question is whether one should use the provided weights to perform weighted least squares when doing regression analysis. Such a course of action may not lead to correct estimates. If particular groups follow significantly different regression specifications, the preferred method of analysis is to estimate a separate regression for each group or to use dummy (or indicator) variables to specify group membership. If one wishes to compute the population average effect of, for example, education upon earnings, one may simply compute the weighted average of the regression coefficients obtained for each group, using the sum of the weights for the persons in each group as the weights to be applied to the coefficients. While least squares is an estimator that is linear in the dependent variable, it is nonlinear in explanatory variables, and so weighting the observations will generate different results than taking the weighted average of the regression coefficients for the groups. The process of stratifying the sample into groups thought to have different regression coefficients and then testing for equality of coefficients across groups using an F-test is described in most statistics texts.

If one is unsure of the appropriate grouping, one should consult a statistician or other person knowledgeable about the data set before specifying the regression model. Note that if subgroups have different regression coefficients, a regression on a random sample of the population would be misspecified.

Design Effects

Because the samples are multi-stage stratified random samples instead of simple random samples, respondents tend to come in clusters and clusters of persons tend to be alike in a variety of ways for a variety of reasons. For example, there may exist cultural differences by locality or ecological differences in labor market conditions. Depending upon the degree of this homogeneity, the conventionally computed standard deviations for the variables, which assume a simple random sample, may be too small. However, by controlling the rate at which particular strata are sampled, multi-stage stratified random samples can improve upon simple random samples. The ratio of the correct standard error to the standard error computed under the assumption of a simple random sample is known as the design effect. The technical sampling report for the NLSY (Frankel, Williams, and Spencer 1983) and its addendum (CHRR 1994) provide design effects for the various strata. A single design effect that can be broadly applied to regression analysis cannot be constructed. To illustrate the approximate size of design effects in regression analysis, a regression of rate of pay for the CPS job in 1979 was estimated using race, sex, marital status and education as explanatory variables. Assuming each of the roughly 200 PSUs has the same number of respondents in the sample of 5,724 persons with observed wages, the design effect was calculated to be 1.52; that is, the true standard errors were larger than the naively computed standard errors by a factor of 1.52. When this exercise was repeated for rate of pay in 1986, the design effect had fallen to 1.37. This reduction reflects the fact that mobility tends to mix the respondents more uniformly through the country, reducing the clustering of the sample. Many of the persons who started out in the same PSU will have moved to different areas, and hence no longer share unobservable labor market conditions. These shared unobservable labor market conditions are likely responsible for the spatial correlation of the error terms which generates design effects. Another advantage of longitudinal data is the lessening of design effects over time.

While users do not have access to the PSU codes for the Census samples, it is possible by examining the geocode data for the NLSY to control for some of the environmental factors generating design effects or, if desired, to compute design effects based upon county or metropolitan area clusters which continue to be present. To facilitate study of design effects, scrambled PSU codes are available to persons ordering NLSY geocode data. Such geocode data are not available for the Original Cohorts interviewed by Census, but there is some limited local labor market data merged into the records.

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3.35 WORK EXPERIENCE

NLSY

General Work Experience

The work experience information collected in the NLSY is of two types. Each survey collects cross-sectional information pertaining to: (1) the respondent's activities during the full week preceding the week of the survey; (2) characteristics of the current or most recent employer and of any other employers for whom the respondent worked; (3) military service; and (4) any gaps in employment. This information taken together comprises a relatively complete picture of the respondent's labor force activities between the previous and current interview dates. In addition to the large core of cross-sectional information stretching from the first survey, periodic inclusion of new questions provides additional data largely specific to the time in which they were collected. Some of these questions are retained through a number of years, while others are included for one or several years and discontinued. Discussions and explanations of cross-sectional elements of NLSY data are presented in separate sections of this Guide, e.g., "Labor Force Status", "Class of Worker", "Occupations & Occupational Prestige Indices", "Industries", "Job Characteristics", "Job Satisfaction", and "Wages".

From this information and other retrospective information, a longitudinal record spanning from the date of, and to some extent the time preceding, the first interview through the most current interview date can be constructed for each respondent. The longitudinal record is maintained, even for respondents who are not interviewed in interim years. Each year's questionnaire incorporates retrospectives designed to recover as completely as possible information lost (or incorrectly reported or recorded) during previous survey years.

For example, a respondent previously interviewed in 1984 and not interviewed again until 1989 will have a complete labor force history as of the 1989 interview, as information for the intervening period will be recovered in 1989. Researchers should be alert to the possibility of discrepancies and/or gaps in some records over time, due to inconsistencies in actual respondent reporting and/or interviewer error. However, these have not appeared to be a major factor in the quality and/or completeness of the NLSY employment and labor force history.

The ability to link identical employers through survey years allows longitudinal examination of not only general labor force activity, but employer-specific experience. An appendix, *Linking Jobs Through Survey Years*, present within both the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* and the NLSY Workhistory documentation provides additional information.

Longitudinal Work Experience Record

This section will discuss information on various aspects of the longitudinal work experience record available for each respondent of the NLSY.

Number of Employers: The most basic longitudinal information available for respondents is the total number of employers for whom a respondent worked during a given period (e.g., in the past calendar year, since the last interview, between 1979-1981), and the total number of employers (part-time and full-time) that have ever been reported by a respondent. It is possible to construct a more or less complete inventory of the number of jobs for all respondents from the age of 18 years and older; note the age effects discussion below.

"Employers" versus "Jobs". Unless explicitly noted, the NLSY work history data are employer-based. Therefore, any reference to "job" is a reference to a specific employer. Information about specific duties and positions and/or changes in duties or position is collected, with reference to a specific employer, only at the point of interview (with limited exceptions in specific survey years). For example, a respondent may regard himself/herself as having held a number of "jobs" or positions with employer #1 (Job #1). However, any information collected about these different positions would be included as information about the respondent's experience with that employer (#1) at the point of interview for a specific year. Based upon this characteristic of these data, researchers are cautioned that counting changes in occupations can not necessarily be equated with total job changes or employer changes. For example, it is possible for a respondent to hold more than one occupation with the same employer during the time between interviews. Yet, except in restricted survey years, the only occupation specifically reported at the point of interview would be the current/most recent occupation. Likewise, a respondent may hold the same occupation through his/her tenure with several employers.

Effect of Age of Respondent on Employment Information. For those respondents who were 18 or older at the time of the first interview (1979), information about employers for whom a respondent worked is recovered retrospectively to the age of 18. Information preceding this age may be relatively limited. However, for respondents who were younger than 18 at the time of the first survey, reported employers become part of their yearly survey record. The depth of information for all jobs but the CPS job for respondents younger than 16 is somewhat restricted during the early years. Overall information for respondents under age 18 may be of better quality than that available for those who were older at the time of the first survey. Despite restrictions, a good deal of information is still available for those who were under 15 years of age at the first interview point.

Part-time versus Full-time Employers. Industry, occupation, and class of worker information is not collected for any part-time and/or temporary employer who is not the CPS employer. This is also the case for year-specific modules, such as the 1990 promotion series. However, other basic information, such as starting and stopping dates, gaps within tenure with part-time and/or temporary employers, hours worked per day and per week, wages/salary, is available which is comparable to that available for full-time employers. In the event that a part-time/temporary employer is the CPS employer, complete data, including industry, occupation and class of worker, are collected regardless of the nature of the job. Therefore, reasonable opportunity exists for comparisons of part-time/temporary and full-time employers, particularly if the part-time/temporary employer is the CPS employer.

Double-Counting of Employers. Users should be aware that a small degree of double-counting of employers may occur when data are collected. It is only possible to track a given employer between contiguous interview years in which information was collected on the specific employer. It is therefore conceivable that a respondent who works for a particular employer during one year, leaves that employer for the next year or more and then returns to that same employer after a year or more, would appear to be working for a new employer during the second tenure because the previous tenure with that employer would have slipped out of scope for tracking purposes.

Despite these limitations, NLSY data allow for the construction of a relatively complete and detailed employment history for respondents from January 1, 1978 (and possibly points preceding) through the most current year in which a respondent was interviewed.

Related Created Variables (Number of Employers): 'Number of Jobs Ever Reported as of Interview Date (1979-1992 Int)'

Related Documentation (Number of Employers): *Linking Jobs Through Survey Years* is included in the NLSY Workhistory documentation and as appendix 9 of the *NLSY Codebook Supplement.*

Tenure with Specific Employer: A second type of basic information that can be constructed from NLSY longitudinal labor force experience data is a history of tenure (in weeks) with each employer reported up to the most current survey year for a given respondent. Tenure is cumulative through contiguous survey years, beginning on the first date the respondent reports working for the employer (the start date) and ending on the date the respondent reports leaving the employer (the stop date). If a respondent started working for an employer before or on the date of last interview, tenure since the date of last interview is added to the already existing tenure to reflect total tenure. If the respondent is currently working for the employer on the current interview date, the stop date is set to the current date. If the respondent reports working for this employer at the next interview, tenure between interviews is added to the total tenure figure.

For example, imagine the following scenario. A respondent starts working for COMPANY A on July 7, 1989 and is interviewed on July 31, 1989. S/he is still working for that company on August 1, 1990, when s/he is interviewed again. S/he continues to work for the same company until May 15, 1991 when s/he leaves. S/he is interviewed again on August 15, 1991. A cumulative tenure in number of weeks would be constructed in three stages:

T1 = [Tenure from July 7, 1989 - July 31, 1989 at the 1989 interview]

T2 = T1 + [Tenure from August 1, 1989 - August 1, 1990 at 1990 interview]

T3 = T1 + T2 + [Tenure from August 2, 1990 - May 15, 1991 (time worked for COMPANY A between 1990 and 1991 interview, before respondent left)]

TENURE WITH COMPANY A (at 1989 interview) = T1
TENURE WITH COMPANY A (at 1990 interview) = T2
TENURE WITH COMPANY A (at 1991 interview) = T3

A total tenure through contiguous survey years is available for all employers, full- and part-time, for whom valid start and stop dates of employment are reported. This is accomplished by linking identical employers through contiguous survey years; see appendix 9 in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* or the NLSY Workhistory documentation. The construction of employer tenure occurs within the more expansive programming structure which produces the separate NLSY Workhistory data set. Users should refer to the section below devoted specifically to a discussion of this data set for more information on the consequences of missing start and stop dates.

"Employers" versus "Jobs". Researchers must be cognizant of the employer-based nature of these data (see the discussion above on number of employers). Tenure figures reflect time with a specific employer, not time performing a specific occupation with an employer. However, by using data on reported timing and nature of promotions present in two survey years for the CPS job and in 1990 for all jobs, it may be possible to impose some sense of change in occupations.

Double-Counting of Employers and "Broken" Tenure. Users should be advised that the limited possibility of double-counting of employers (discussed above) allows a slight possibility of tenure with a single employer being calculated as tenure with two separate employers. An employer for whom the elapsed time between stints exceeds the capacity for continuous tracking will likely appear as two separate employers with two separate (and shorter) total tenure periods.

Gaps Within Tenure with Specific Employer. Total tenure with an employer extends from reported start date to stop date. In addition, respondents may report gaps of a week or more during the period of association with an employer that fall within the period between start and stop dates. Gaps within tenure with the same employer are reported in association with a specific employer. They occur between the starting and stopping dates given for an employer. The respondent does not consider himself/herself completely disassociated from the relevant employer during these periods, although s/he was not actively working for that employer. Specific variables for each gap include start and stop dates, the reason that the respondent was not working during a given gap, the number of weeks that a respondent was unemployed (looking for work or on layoff) and/or out of the labor force (OLF or not looking for work) during a given gap, and for those who were OLF at some time during a gap, the reason they were not looking for work.

Although a respondent may report himself/herself out of the labor force or unemployed during these gaps, these weeks are included in the calculation of total tenure with that employer. This is because they occur before the respondent has reported an actual stop date for his/her association with that employer. Therefore, these weeks are considered part of the period for which the respondent considers himself/herself associated with that employer.

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Users wishing to adjust total tenure with an employer to reflect such gaps must do so independently, by calculating the length of reported gaps and eliminating them from the total tenure value. This can be done over the totality of reported gaps, or selectively, depending upon the reason and/or labor force activity classification (out of the labor force versus unemployed) of individual gaps.

Related Created Variables (Tenure with Specific Employer): 'Total Tenure in Weeks with Employer (Job # 1-5) (1979-1992 Int)'

Related Documentation (Tenure with Specific Employer): *Linking Jobs Through Survey Years* found both within the NLSY Workhistory documentation and the *NLSY Codebook Supplement* as well as the "Workhistory Programs" and "Workhistory Program Description" sections of the NLSY Workhistory documentation.

Cumulative Labor Force Experience: The standard set of definitions of labor force status used by the *Current Population Surveys (CPS)* is utilized for coding the employment status of NLSY respondents. The NLSY Workhistory programs incorporate further refinements to allow for weeks of indeterminant status, due to erroneous respondent reporting or interviewer recording (see the discussion of the NLSY Workhistory data set below). The NLSY summative indicators are then constructed, using these Workhistory definitions for weekly labor force status. Users should refer to the "Labor Force Status" section of this Guide for detailed definitions of CPS and NLSY Workhistory labor force concepts.

The detailed collection of dates of employment and gaps in employment over the history of the NLSY allows a cumulative picture to be constructed of a respondent's labor force activity over the course of the survey.

A large number of summative variables are created based upon the week-by-week labor force status arrays produced by the Workhistory program; see the discussion of work experience below and the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide for more information. These summative variables provide a count of the number of weeks a respondent held a given labor force status, the total number of hours worked (if any), and the total number of weeks since the respondent's last interview. Variables are also calculated indicating the percentage, if any, of weeks that are not accounted for in the summative variables discussed above, due to missing data or indeterminant status in the Workhistory arrays.

These variables, constructed within the Workhistory programs, consist of two sets. One series uses "Last Interview Date" as the starting point, and the second uses "Past Calendar Year" (the full calendar year previous to the year of current interview) for its summations. However, it is possible for researchers to construct similar cumulative figures for periods of time of particular interest to them. For instance, one may be interested in compiling a summary of work and/or labor force experience for respondents over a specific five year period. Similarly, a summary of activities with employers having certain characteristics (part-time, temporary, full-time, CPS, certain levels of earnings, etc.), as well as the extent of such practices as dual job holding among respondents may be compiled. A gaps history can be assembled using, as appropriate, gaps reported within the tenure with an employer and/or gaps where no employer affiliation is reported.

Cumulative Active Military Service. Cumulative weeks of active military service are constructed during the creation of the NLSY Workhistory data set. However, civilian employment has precedence over military activity in the week-by-week labor force status arrays. Therefore, users should remember that the number of weeks in active military service either since the last interview or in the past calendar year will not include any weeks during which the respondent also held a civilian job. The full period of active military enlistment can be verified by using data on enlistment and discharge dates from the actual military section in the main questionnaire.

Gaps Between Employers (No Affiliation with an Employer). As mentioned, gaps may be reported between the start and stop dates for a given employer reflecting periods for which a respondent considers himself/herself affiliated with an employer but not actively working. In addition, gaps in employment are collected during which the respondent reported no affiliation with any employer. These gaps are often referred to as "between-job gaps".

Indeterminant Labor Force Status During Gaps. The exact duration of gaps in weeks (within-job gaps or between-job gaps) is available, as well as the number of those weeks the respondent was "out of the labor force [OLF] - not looking for work" as opposed to "unemployed - looking for work or on layoff". Therefore, if a respondent was OLF or unemployed for the entire period of the gap, the specific weeks for those labor force statuses can be determined. However, for a gap in which the respondent was OLF part of the time and unemployed part of the time, the specific weeks that the respondent occupied each status cannot be determined. Researchers should be aware that, while the number of weeks the respondent occupied each status is accurate, the precise weeks for each status may not be. The NLSY Workhistory data set discussion below provides details on the assignment of non-employed labor force statuses.

Weeks with Indeterminant Activity. Users should be aware that, under some circumstances, it is not possible to determine labor force status for a given week. These indeterminacies arise with incomplete and/or invalid start or stop dates for employers or gaps, e.g., an element of the date is missing or the stop date preceeds the start date. Variables reflecting the percentage of weeks that were unaccounted for (indeterminant) both since the last interview and in the past calendar year are computed. These alert researchers to problem cases which may need to be examined more closely and/or eliminated from analysis. The NLSY Workhistory data set discussion below provides additional information.

Employer Characteristics Histories. It is possible to build a limited history of certain employer-based characteristics (earnings/hourly wages, occupation, etc.). These histories will be limited in the sense that many of these characteristics are reported only at the date of each interview. Should change occur from one interview date to another, the point of actual change can not, in most instances, be precisely determined. (Information collected in select survey years may permit more definitive identification of interim changes occurring between interview dates for certain characteristics.) Strictly speaking, it is possible that an occupational change from one interview year to the next could reflect only one of several during the period between interviews (see the cross-sectional data discussion below). Characteristics such as hourly wage may be of less concern in this regard, as some numeric progression or regression should be apparent. However, even for these indicators, interim and temporary cutbacks in compensation in times of economic downturn such as in recent years may be missed. These limitations noted, a reasonably complete history of experience with specific employers, e.g., CPS (current/most recent) employer or all employers, can be built using NLSY records.

CPS Employer as a Primary Focus. The CPS employer (current/or most recent at date of interview) is the focus of many researchers. These employers can be linked in much the same way as non-CPS employers, with one extra set of variables identifying the employer as CPS. However, it is important to note that, while the CPS employer is usually the first employer, this not always the case. Discrepancies in the order in which interviewers administer, or respondents report, employers for *Employer Supplements* result in a number of cases in each survey year for which the CPS is not the first employer, but rather Job #2 or Job #3, etc. These cases are relatively few in number. The CPS employer can be identified in each year by a "yes or no" variable which is present for each employer in each year. A "1 - yes" code indicates the CPS employer. It is possible that an employer that is the CPS employer in one year and remains the CPS employer in the next year will be Job #1 in the first year and Job #2 (or higher) in the second year. In this case, the information for Job #2 in the second year would be a continuation of the information for Job #1 in the first survey year.

Related Created Variables (Cumulative Labor Force Experience):

Number of Weeks Worked Since Last Interview
Number of Weeks Worked in Past Calendar Year
Number of Hours Worked Since Last Interview
Number of Hours Worked in Past Calendar Year
Number of Weeks out of Labor Force Since Last Interview
Number of Weeks out of Labor Force in Past Calendar Year
Number of Weeks Unemployed Since Last Interview
Number of Weeks Unemployed in Past Calendar Year
% Weeks Unaccounted for Since Last Interview
% Weeks Unaccounted for in Past Calendar Year
Weeks Since Last Interview
Weeks in Active Military Service Since Last Interview
Weeks in Active Military Service in Past Calendar Year

Related Documentation (Cumulative Labor Force Experience): The "Workhistory Programs" and "Workhistory Program Description" sections of the NLSY Workhistory documentation.

Cross-Sectional Work Experience Record

Longitudinal records can be constructed using many types of NLSY data. Some of these data are collected in retrospective format, soliciting information from the point of last interview using precise dates that mark events and bound periods of activity. These data are longitudinally precise in the manner of collection. Other data on work experience and job characteristics are cross-sectional in varying degrees. Although relatively reliable histories can be built using these data, they are generally collected only in reference to the current interview date. Information on changes in these data during the interim period between interviews is not consistently available. Other pieces of data have been collected only at certain interview points, making them strictly cross-sectional in nature.

Experience with Specific Employers. Occupation provides an illustration of necessary qualifications in interpreting cross-sectionally collected NLSY data. Occupation can be tracked through time with a single employer and across employers. However, while promotion information is available for some employers, in some survey years, and could be construed to indicate a possible change in occupation, information on occupational change associated with reported promotions is not specifically collected. Therefore, strictly speaking, occupational change over survey years (with a single employer or multiple employers) reflects one of two things. (1) For employers for whom the respondent is working at the interview date, occupation reflects the occupation held at the time of interview. (2) For employers for whom the respondent has worked since the last interview and left, occupation reflects the occupation the respondent held when s/he last worked for that employer (the most recent occupation held with that employer).

In either case, interim changes in occupation between job start date/last interview date and job stop date/current interview date would not be detected. Information such as class of worker, industry, hourly wage, hours worked, promotions with an employer, job-specific general satisfaction ratings, and other job characteristics follow much the same pattern as that described for occupation, with some variation in the degree of detail available. Still other series of data, e.g., satisfaction ratings for specific job characteristics, have been collected on a more limited basis with respect to both number of years and employers, and are more time-bound in their applicability by virtue of their collection at limited points in time.

These qualifications noted, NLSY employer-specific data provide a considerable amount of detail concerning a respondent's experience with each of his/her employers over time for long-term (more than one year) employers.

Labor Force Status. Other cross-sectional information (collected mainly in the "CPS" section of the questionnaire) reflects the respondent's primary labor force activity during the week preceding the interview. These data are specific to the respondent's employment-related activities (working, looking for work, out of labor force) during the full week, from Sunday to Saturday, preceding the week of the interview. Based upon the answer to this question, more information is requested concerning hours worked "last week" and whether and why those were usual. If the respondent was not working "most of last week" and is not associated with an employer, questions are also posed about recent job search activities and, if applicable, why the respondent is not looking for a job.

From this information, an 'Employment Status Recode' (ESR) variable is created for each year. ESR uses the first question ("Activity Most of Survey Week") as a base. That initial response is then modified, taking into account any changes or qualifications made in subsequent questions. The resulting ESR variable is the most accurate reflection of each respondent's most recent labor force activity, during a relatively standardized period of time, based upon the description contained in the "CPS - Current Labor Force Status" section of each questionnaire.

Related Created Variables (Cross-Sectional): 'Employment Status Recode' (ESR) and 'Hourly Rate of Pay (Jobs #1-5/Current/Most Recent Job)'.

Related Documentation (Cross-Sectional): *Appendix 1 - Employment Status Recode (ESR) Variable Creation*, located in the *NLSY Codebook Supplement*, contains the FORTRAN program used to create this variable.

NLSY Workhistory Data File

The NLSY Workhistory Data File provides researchers a week-by-week longitudinal work record of each NLSY respondent from January 1, 1978 through the current survey date. Initially conceived as an in-house tool for the Center in the creation of summary labor force activity variables, the data set was first released to the public in 1985. The NLSY 1979-1992 Workhistory data set contains over 8,900 variables and includes five primary types of information: (1) weekly arrays; (2) jobs characteristics; (3) employment gaps; (4) summative labor force related variables; and (5) other variables. Certain variables are directly duplicated from the NLSY main survey instruments while others are constructed from this information.

Weekly Arrays

Week-by-week records of the respondent's labor force status and associated job(s), if employed, and the total number of hours worked each week at any job, if employed, are available. This information is contained in three week-by-week variable arrays:

A Array:	Labor Force/Military Status Each Week Beginning January 1, 1978
HOUR Array:	Usual Hours Worked per Week at All Jobs Beginning January 1, 1978
DUALJOB Array:	Job Numbers for Respondents Who Worked at More than One Job in Any Week Beginning January 1, 1978

Jobs Characteristics

Specific characteristics of up to five jobs are available each year. These characteristics include starting and stopping dates (set to interview dates if tenure runs through interviews), hours worked, payrates, occupation, industry, class of worker, the reason respondent left a job (if not currently working there), work gaps occurring within the tenure with a given employer (see #3 below), and job number assigned to a given employer at last interview (if applicable). Start and stop dates of active military service are also included where applicable. Although the NLSY Workhistory File contains data on up to five jobs, data are collected on all jobs. Data for the extra jobs are used to construct *KEY* variables for labor supply. The number of jobs has never exceeded ten, except for one case in 1991 and in 1992.

Employment Gaps

Gaps within tenure with the same employer are reported in association with a specific employer. They occur between the starting and stopping dates given for an employer. The respondent does not consider himself/herself completely disassociated from the relevant employer during these periods, although s/he was not actively working for that employer. Specific variables for each gap include start and stop dates for each gap, the reason that the respondent was not working during a given gap, the number of weeks that a respondent was unemployed (looking for work or on layoff) and/or out of the labor force (OLF or not looking for work) during a given gap and for those who were OLF at some time during a gap, the reason they were not looking for work. See the "General Work Experience" section above for a discussion of gaps with respect to job tenure.

Gaps between employers are gaps in a respondent's employment during which s/he was not associated with any employer. The specific variables collected with respect to "within job gaps" (see the discussion above on tenure with a specific employer) are also collected with respect to gaps between employers, with the exception of the reason that the respondent was not working during the gap period.

Summative Labor Force Related Variables

Variables are constructed summarizing different aspects of a respondent's labor force activity, including total number of hours worked, weeks worked, weeks unemployed, weeks out of the labor force, and weeks in active military service. There are two sets of these variables referencing each of two time periods—the period since the last interview, and the past calendar year (see the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide). Variables are also created indicating the number of weeks since the previous interview, and the percent of weeks which can not be determined in constructing the summary variables discussed above. See the "General Work Experience" section above for further notes on these variables.

Other Variables

A limited number of non-employment-related variables such as respondent birth dates, sex, race, sample type, sample weight, and dates of last and current interview are present on the NLSY Workhistory data set.

Data Files: While the majority of the Workhistory data set is constructed from variables found in the MILITARY, JOBINFO, PERIODNW, JOBS, CPS, and BTWNJOBS record types on the NLSY main data set, this file exists as a separate data set. However, the yearly summary variables discussed above are also included in the KEYVARS record type on the main NLSY data set.

Survey Instruments & Workhistory Construction: The Workhistory data set is constructed from information gathered in the yearly "Military History", "Current Labor Force Status or CPS", *Employer Supplements*, and "Periods not Working" sections of the NLSY survey instruments. The Workhistory program converts dates reported in these sections (starting and stopping dates, employment gap dates, enlistment and discharge dates) to an actual week number, using January 1, 1978 as week #1. Week-by-week histories of a respondent's labor force activity are constructed by filling in the weeks between the reported beginning and ending dates for different activities (or "inactivities") with the appropriate code. In turn, this weekly accounting makes possible the construction of the summary variables.

Workhistory-Specific Documentation: The following documentation is available in both hardcopy form and as print files on the CD-ROM: (1) description and codes for each variable in the Workhistory data file; (2) a discussion of the Workhistory PL/I program logic and procedures; (3) a listing of the PL/I programs that created the Workhistory data file; (4) the Workhistory record layout (fixed format for tape users, binary format for CD-ROM users) and condescriptives; (5) format specification; (6) a listing of the "X numbers", i.e., variable locations on the 1979-1983 private tape containing corresponding public reference numbers, file names and question numbers to assist the user in identifying the variables used in the Workhistory programs; and (7) a description of procedures involved in linking employers through contiguous survey years.

User Notes: Users should be aware that the Workhistory program constructs and consolidates in one place a great deal of employment-related information, sparing the researcher the time and effort involved in distilling these variables from the NLSY main data files. Of particular interest to many researchers have been the PREVIOUSEMP# and TENURE variables associated with each employer. The PREVIOUSEMP# allows a respondent's association with a given employer to be traced back through contiguous survey years. Using PREVIOUSEMP# and the appropriate stopping and starting dates, a TENURE variable is constructed for each job reported which depicts total weeks of tenure with each employer across contiguous survey years. Users are encouraged to examine the Workhistory documentation to determine if any such time-saving variable constructions exist with regard to their specific research interests. Data from the Workhistory data set can also be easily employed in association with non-employment-related data from the NLSY main data files by matching the respondent IDs from each data set. Information, primarily employer characteristics, available on the NLSY main data set for select survey years but not available on the NLSY Workhistory file includes:

- Job benefits
- Promotions
- Ratings of job characteristics
- Activity most of survey week versus usual activity
  - Overtime/time-off

- Job search activity
  - Why looking/why not looking
- Employer size (in terms of employees)
- Shift worked for CPS employer
- Pregnancy leave

- Reason not working for employer (versus reason not looking for work, which is included in the Workhistory data set)
- Hourly wage (if first pay rate reported not hourly)
- Pay rate when first started with employer (if pay rate has changed)
- Time use on the job

- Travel/commuting time to and from work
- Job hierarchy/authority structure

The Workhistory is a complete retrospective up to and including the respondent's most recent date of interview. For example, a respondent previously interviewed in 1984 and not interviewed again until 1989 will have a complete labor force history as of the 1989 interview, as information for the intervening period will be recovered in the 1989 interview. The "General Work Experience" section above contains a discussion of possible discrepancies or inconsistencies in these data. Researchers should be aware that, although such possibilities exist, they have not appeared to be a major factor in the quality and/or completeness of the work history record.

Data collected for jobs with full-time/long-term employers/CPS employers are similar to that collected for jobs held on a part-time/temporary basis with non-CPS employers. Although some specific information (most notably occupation, industry, class of worker and specific modules such as the promotion questions in 1989 and 1990) is not collected for jobs reported to be part-time and/or temporary in nature, other job-specific data (including start and stop dates, reasons for leaving an employer, information on gaps, hours usually worked and payrates) are gathered for all jobs, regardless of their nature. Before 1988, information on rate of pay and government-sponsorship of jobs was not asked of those in part-time or temporary jobs. Before 1986, the exclusion for part-time work was 20 hours per week; for 1987 and later, the exclusion for part-time work was ten hours per week.

Many researchers focus on data for the CPS job. Those wishing to isolate CPS jobs only should take note that, while Job #1 is usually the CPS job, this is not always the case. The "General Work Experience" section above elaborates.

The information collected on reasons for employment gaps allows specific dates to be fixed for unemployed or OLF status only if a respondent was unemployed or OLF for the entire period of the gap. If the respondent was unemployed for part of the gap and OLF for the other part, the number of weeks unemployed and OLF is recorded, but the specific dates of periods for which the respondent was actively looking for work/on layoff and not looking for work are not collected. This prevents the Workhistory program from assigning specific week numbers to these statuses in the event of such a "split gap". Instead, the number of weeks reported as unemployed is assigned to the middle of the total gap period, with the remainder of weeks at the beginning and end of the gap period being assigned an OLF status. Users examining the week-by-week A Array containing labor force statuses should be aware that "split gaps" will appear as a series of "5" codes, followed by a series of "4" codes, followed by another series of "5" codes (5 5 5 5 5 .... 4 4 4 4 4 .... 5 5 5 5 5). Although the starting and stopping dates for these gaps will be those actually reported by the respondent, the assignment of the unemployed and OLF statuses will not represent actual dates reported by the respondent. They represent only the number of weeks that a respondent reported having held each status, with the unemployed status being arbitrarily assigned to the middle portion of the gap.

Users should also be aware that for respondents with simultaneous active military status and civilian employment status, civilian labor force activity will take precedence over military status. For the purposes of constructing the week-by-week A array, the civilian job number will replace the military status code for weeks in which both statuses occur. The order of precedence for various labor force status codes is detailed in the Workhistory documentation (see the discussion of the Workhistory PL/I program procedures and functions); see also the "General Work Experience" discussion above.

Missing information on start and stop dates is contained in each series of job-specific variables exactly as it appears in the main NLSY data file. For purposes of constructing the A Array and computing the summary labor force activity variables, the Workhistory program requires that specific week numbers be assigned on the basis of these dates. In the event that missing data occur in these dates, the program takes one of two actions. (1) If only the day in a given date is missing, the program assigns the number "15" placing these dates in the middle of the month. This allows an approximate week number to be assigned. The possibility still exists, however, that a negative job/gap duration will result because the day is arbitrarily fixed. For example, a start date of 10/-2/90 and a stop date of 10/6/90 would be read by the Workhistory program as 10/15/90 and 10/6-/90 respectively. Therefore, when the week numbers are assigned, the arbitrary assignment of "15" as the start day would give an erroneous impression that a job started after it stopped. The A Array and computed summary variables will reflect the invalid data in the week numbers. (2) Dates missing a month and/or year can not be estimated by the Workhistory program, and therefore have invalid missing codes for the week numbers. The A Array and other computed variables cannot be calculated for activity within periods for which either or both of the dates have such missing information. These will also register invalidly missing information for any period in which specific dates and week numbers cannot be determined.

Finally, users will note that there is a significant difference between the Workhistory documentation and that available for the other NLS data sets. The NLSY Workhistory data set was not initially intended for public release and formal documentation in the fashion of the main NLSY codebook was not constructed at the outset. As the amount of data grew with the addition of each year's data, and at the point that public release was considered, the massiveness of the data set made the retrospective construction of such documentation an unrealistic goal. The current set of documentation provides an outline of the variables included in the data set and codes for each variable, a discussion of the Workhistory programming functions and the programs themselves, and a listing of the record layout for the data set and the ranges of values for each variable.

Original Cohorts

Introduction

Although the NLS has collected information on labor force behavior since its inception, only partial work histories for respondents in the Original Cohorts can be constructed for certain survey years. The degree of completeness of the work history data varies by cohort.

For those wishing to measure labor force attachment over time, three approaches are available. One can examine: (1) the amount of time in weeks that a respondent spent working, unemployed (looking for work), or out of the labor force; (2) the start and stop dates of each job a respondent has held, i.e., a continuous job history; or (3) the start and stop dates associated with each employer for whom a respondent worked, i.e., a continuous employer history. Each Original Cohort data set includes most, but not all, of these three different types of work history information.

This section will provide a brief overview of each approach and some of the dilemmas inherent in each. It will then focus more extensively on the cohort-specific summary weeks data collections.

In general, during each interview, summary weeks data, i.e., information on the number of weeks working, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force, were collected for either the previous 12 months or the previous calendar year. The term, "summary weeks data", refers to the respondent's answers (in weeks) to the following types of questions: "During the past 12 months, in how many different weeks did you do any work at all?" Respondents who worked 52 weeks were asked: "Did you lose any full weeks of work during the past 12 months because you were on layoff from a job or lost a job?" Respondents who worked less than 52 weeks were asked: "In any of the remaining weeks, were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?" Those responding "yes" were asked: "How many weeks?" Respondents who did not work during the past 12 months were asked if they had spent any time looking for work or on layoff and if they had, how many weeks. While placement and wording of the individual questions have varied between and within cohorts, this core set of summary questions is always present in each interview.

Unfortunately, such data collection consistency did not occur in obtaining information to track all job and/or all employer changes. The gaps in information collected on weeks worked (see discussion below) are minor compared to the gaps in information on jobs held and employment spells. Due to the differences in the time reference periods utilized in personal versus telephone interviews, it is only possible to construct a complete job and/or employer record for the early survey years of the Young Men and Young Women and for the later survey years of the Young Women and Mature Women. During the early survey years, those cohorts with the greatest amount of change (movement between school and work, between jobs for an employer, or between employers), the Young Men and Young Women, were being personally interviewed every year. As long as this interview pattern was maintained, data to construct a continuous job history are available. With respect to employer change, it is almost always possible to link employers within a given interview; however, it is not possible to link all employers across interview years.

There are three different ways to construct a summary measure for number of weeks worked, seeking work, or out of the labor force. One can examine the start and stop dates associated with each job, especially in the personal interview years for which the questionnaire included a detailed work history in a column format. (The titles for these variables will be found under the keyword "most_recent_job ".) By combining the information about start and stop dates, a fairly complete picture of total number of weeks in the labor force can be pieced together. This is the procedure that has been used at CHRR to create the *KEY* weeks variables. If one is attempting to create number of weeks worked instead of using the created *KEY* variables, close attention needs to be paid to the skip patterns in the early survey years. There are many check items that send respondents to different parts of the questionnaire to respond to questions worded specifically for their particular situations. When constructing number of weeks worked, particular attention should be paid to the dates in the detailed work history section. During the early survey years, the Census Bureau truncated the date the respondent started the job to the preceding interview date if it started before then, so the actual starting date may not be available; in the later years, when an interviewer inadvertently went back before the date of the last interview and gathered information before that date, this information was sometimes left on the data file instead of being blanked out and eliminated.

Two alternatives to this time-consuming procedure of piecing the record together from start and stop dates include: (1) use of information from the summary weeks questions present in the questionnaire for all years; or (2) a combination of data from (a) the *KEY* summary weeks variables for those years in which they were constructed and (b) information from the summary weeks questions for those years in which no *KEY* variable is available. The *KEY* variables, e.g., those variable with titles of '# OF WEEKS_WORKED (reference period) *KEY*', '# OF WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED (reference period) *KEY*', and '# OF WEEKS_OLF (reference period) *KEY*', were created for those survey years in which respondents were personally interviewed. Care should be taken to check that the number of cases on the summary weeks variables is reasonably close to the number of respondents interviewed (since all respondents should have a value on these variable). If this is not the case, one needs to make sure that the desired information is not present in another part of the questionnaire or to adjust for the fact that in some years respondents who had not worked since the last interview are assigned to "NA" or missing instead of being assigned a "zero" for zero weeks of works, as one would expect.

Gaps in the reference periods for the summary week variables occur in the early 1970s when the project phased in an alternating personal and telephone interview pattern. The regularly-fielded personal interviews conducted during the early survey years gave way to a 2-2-1 interview pattern, i.e., two telephone interviews occurring two years apart followed by a personal interview at the end of the five year period. The intent of the telephone interview was to obtain a brief updating of information on each respondent and to maintain sufficient contact such that the lengthier personal interview could be completed. Due to the fact that the reference period for the summary weeks questions within a telephone interview was the previous 12 months and that no interview was conducted the year before each telephone survey, gaps in the summary weeks record of Original Cohort respondents occurred. These same gaps are present in all four cohorts; however, questions were added to the Older Men survey instrument that gathered information on weeks not worked over a five year period including the missing two year block of time. By using simple subtraction, the total number of weeks worked over the five year period can be calculated.

The discussion below reviews by cohort the types of summary weeks information that are available from the questionnaire. Those survey years for which the *KEY* summary weeks variables are available are depicted in Table 2.7.2 within the "Created NLS Variables" section of this Guide. Included below is information on changes in the reference periods for which these data were collected. The weeks worked accounting is not completely accurate due to the slight over- or under-counting of weeks that occurs when a respondent is not interviewed exactly one year (or more) from the date of the last interview. If the respondent answers accurately the question on how many weeks in the last (or past) 12 months did s/he work and it has been 13 months since the last interview, it is possible that the summary weeks variables would miss the four weeks out of work spell, if the spell occurred the month after the last interview. Census was asked in the early years to interview each respondent as near as possible to the date of the previous interview. Although this probably happened for some interviews, the actual dates of interview can and should be checked.

Older Men: A nearly complete work history for weeks worked and a complete listing of the most important or longest held jobs are available for respondents in the Older Men cohort.

During the initial 1966 survey, each respondent was asked detailed questions on his current or last job held since 1961, the job he had held before his current job (or last job, if it started after 1961), the longest job of all the jobs he had ever had, and the first job he had held for at least a month after stopping school full-time. By looking at the start and stops dates for these jobs, it is possible to obtain a global measure of weeks worked up to 1961 and a measure of weeks worked between 1961 and the date of the 1966 interview. Summary weeks questions, e.g., the number of weeks working, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force, are asked of the respondent for the calendar year 1965.

The 1967 questionnaire included questions on the current or last job for those respondents who had worked at all since June 15, 1965. If the respondent held an intervening job, information was gathered on this job; however, if he had more than one such job, information was gathered on only the one he had held the longest. Respondents were also asked the summary weeks questions; however, the reference period on these questions was the last 12 months, not the previous calendar year, as it was in the 1966 interview.

A mail questionnaire was sent out in 1968 that elicited information on both the job the respondent held last week (or since June 1, 1967) and any intervening job. Summary weeks questions refer to the last 12 month period.

In the 1969 survey, any respondent who was currently working or who had held a job since June 1, 1968 was asked about that job and the summary weeks questions for the last 12 month period. If the respondent had changed jobs since the last interview, he was asked for information on intervening jobs including how many different jobs he had held; however, the detailed set of questions which include start and stop dates is available only for the job held the longest.

The 1971 interview includes the detailed work history column section that refers back to the date of the previous interview. Information obtained on the current or last job, the detailed work history section, and the summary weeks questions each use, as the reference period, the date of the previous interview. This means that, except for those respondents who were not interviewed in all years, a reasonably accurate sum for number of weeks worked between 1965 and 1971 can be created.

Gaps in the weeks employment record start with the 1973 telephone interview, when the current or last job refers back to an August 1971 date; the summary weeks questions are asked about the previous 12 months. This is the only cohort for which information on the missing block of time was obtained during the subsequent personal interview.

In the 1975 telephone interview, questions about the current or last job refer back to an August 1973 date; however, the summary weeks questions are again asked about the previous 12 month period.

In the 1976 personal interview, any respondent who had worked since August 1971 was asked for information on his current or previous job, the job he held before his current or last, and the job he had held for the longest time since 1971. There are two different sets of summary weeks questions. The usual set of summary week questions was asked for the previous 12 month period; another set collected information on weeks not working for the previous five years. These variables, i.e., '# of Weeks_Not_Working, XX-XX', '# Of Weeks_Unemployed, XX-XX', and '# Of Weeks_OLF, XX-XX', can be used to patch the gaps left by the telephone interviews.

The 1978 telephone interview refers back to the date of the 1976 interview (or an assigned date of 8/15/76 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1976) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions.

The 1980 telephone interview repeats the 1978 pattern. The 1981 personal interview repeats the 1976 pattern. The 1983 telephone interview repeats the 1978 pattern.

The 1990 reinterview asks the respondent about his current or last job and the longest job held since his last interview, if it is different from his current or last job. There is a summary weeks grid (Item 17a) that covers weeks worked between 1983 to 1989. This set of questions was asked of all respondents except (1) those who had not worked at all since the date of their previous interview and (2) those respondents who were currently institutionalized. Every respondent living outside of an institution who had not worked 52 weeks in 1989 was asked if he had been looking for work or on layoff those weeks that he was not working.

For those respondents still alive in 1990, summary weeks information on weeks working, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force is available for the years 1966 to 1983 and for 1989; information on weeks worked is also available for the period 1983 to 1988. For deceased respondents, information on the respondent collected from the widow and proxy interviews can be used to create a summary measure of number of weeks worked. Start and stop dates for the job held at the time of the last interview, for the longest job held, and/or for the last job held between the time of the respondent's last interview and his death should be examined.

Mature Women: The 1967 survey collected information on the year that the respondent last worked. Responses were coded into the following categories: "never worked at all", "never worked two or more weeks", the (specific) year worked if before 1962, the (specific) month and year if employment occurred between 1962 and 1965, or a residual category indicating that the last time worked was January 1966 or later. All respondents were asked the summary weeks questions on number of weeks worked, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force for the previous calendar year, i.e., 1966. Respondents were filtered through a detailed section on work experience before 1966 based on whether or not they were or ever had been married and/or had children. Respondents who had been married or were currently married and had children were asked for information on the longest job held between the time they stopped attending school and their (first) marriage, the longest job held between the time they married and had their first child, and the longest job held since the birth of their first child. Respondents who were married and who had no children were asked for information on the longest job held between the time they stopped attending school and their (first) marriage, and the longest job held since their (first) marriage. Those who had never married and who had no children were asked for information on the first job in which they worked six months since attending school full-time and the longest job ever held since they stopped school full-time. The never-married group with children was asked for both information on the longest job held between the time they stopped attending school and the birth of their first child and the longest job held since that child's birth. Each of these groups was also asked a global question on how many years since these benchmark events they had worked at least six months. A series of created variables (R 744.05 through R 744.50) summarize this information.

The 1968 survey was a mail interview in which all respondents were asked for information on the job they held last week; the summary weeks questions covered the past 12 month period.

In the 1969 interview, those respondents who were currently working or who had held a job since June 1, 1968 were asked about that job and the summary weeks questions for the last 12 months.

In the 1971 interview, the current or last job, the detailed work history section, and the summary weeks questions each utilize, as the reference period, the date of the previous interview.

In the 1972 survey, the 1971 pattern is repeated. This means, except for that group of respondents who were not interviewed in all years, fairly accurate total number of weeks worked, unemployed, or out of the labor force variables can be constructed for the period 1966 and 1972.

The gaps in the summary weeks information start with the 1974 telephone interview when data on the current or last job are collected back to the date of the previous interview; however, the summary weeks questions are only asked of the previous 12 month period.

The 1976 telephone interview follows the 1974 pattern.

In the 1977 personal interview, information on the current or last job and the detailed work history was collected for those respondents who had worked since the date of the 1976 interview, if they were interviewed in 1976, or for those not interviewed in 1976, since 4/1/76. The summary weeks questions were asked of all respondents for the period "since 1976". Respondents were also asked for information on the longest job held since June 1972.

The 1979 telephone interview refers back to the date of the 1977 interview (or 4/15/77 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1977) for the current or last job and to the previous 12 months for the summary weeks questions. A new type of question (Item 12d) obtains information on the number of weeks worked for the 12 month period previous to the last 12 months. Answer categories are numbered "1" through "4" with "1" meaning that the respondent worked most of the year or 46-52 weeks, "2" meaning that she had worked more than half a year or 26-45 weeks, "3" meaning that she had worked less than half a year or 1-25 weeks, and "4" meaning she had not worked at all. By using the midpoint and assigning zero weeks to those respondents who did not work at all, an approximation of the number of weeks worked can be obtained, although one can not distinguish between those unemployed and those out of the labor force.

The 1981 telephone interview repeats the 1979 pattern.

The 1982 personal interview repeats the 1977 pattern. Respondents were asked for information about both their current or last job and all other jobs held since the date of the 1981 interview (or since 4/15/81, if the respondent was not interviewed in 1981). The reference period for the summary weeks questions was the last 12 months. For those respondents who had not worked since the last interview, information on weeks unemployed and weeks out of the labor force was collected using Item 6. When using the items from the questionnaire to construct weeks worked, users should note that Item 21 is bounded differently than usual. Due to the fact that researchers were running into inconsistencies trying to create summary measures over time, a set of questions dealing with the number of years worked since the respondent was 18 years old was added to this questionnaire. Items 41a through 41c gather information on the number of years since she was 18 that a respondent held a job at all, in how many of those years she worked six months or more, and, of those years, how many she usually worked at least 35 hours per week.

The 1984 telephone refers back to the date of the 1982 interview (or 8/01/82 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1982) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions. Item 12c obtains information on weeks worked for the 12 month period previous to the last 12 months. The answer categories were changed from ranges of weeks to actual weeks and, by using Item 12e, one can separate out weeks unemployed from weeks out of the labor force.

The 1986 telephone refers back to the date of the 1984 interview (or 5/15/84 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1984) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions. The summary weeks questions cover the two year gap in one year increments; however, the weeks unemployed and weeks out of the labor force information for those who have not worked at all since 1984 is collected using Items 5b through 5d, instead of being included, as was done previously, in the equivalent of Items 14a through 14b. Variables need to be created to combine this information for all interviewed respondents.

The 1987 personal interview repeats the 1982 pattern. Respondents were asked about their current or last job and about all employers (not jobs) held since the date of the 1986 interview (or since 8/5/86 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1986). The focus of the detailed work history section was deliberately changed and the lead-in question revised to ask about employers (not jobs) for whom the respondent had worked three or more consecutive months. However, this year was one of two years that information was collected on employers for whom the respondent had worked three or more consecutive months. Summary information was collected for the last 12 month period. For those respondents who have not worked since the previous interview, information on weeks unemployed and weeks out of the labor force will be found in Items 26a through 26c.

The 1989 was a personal, instead of a telephone, interview due to a BLS decision to eliminate the 2-2-1 pattern and field a personal interview every other year. The next scheduled personal interview would have been 1991, but the decision was made to delay it a year due to not only the demands on the Census Bureau of the decennial census but the desire to interview respondents in the Young Women cohort before the reinterview of the Mature Women. Respondents were asked for information on both their current or last job and on all employers (not jobs) for whom the respondent had worked since the date of the 1987 interview (or since 8/15/87 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1987). For the second year, the focus remained on employers for whom the respondent had worked three or more consecutive months. Summary weeks information was collected for the last 12 month period.

The 1992 personal interview included questions on respondents' current or last job and on all employers for whom the respondent had worked since the date of the 1989 interview or, for those respondents not interviewed in 1989, since the date of their last interview. The detailed work history questions were asked of all employers for whom the person had worked since the last interview. Due to the fact that this change in the reference date back to the previous interview coincided with changes in rules about dropping respondents after two years of noninterview, Census interviewed some respondents whose last interview occurred in the mid-1980s. Certain respondents will consequently have work histories that go back past 1989. The summary weeks questions cover the three year gap in one year increments.

Young Men: The 1966 survey collected information on the year the respondent last worked and coded responses into the following categories: "never worked at all", "never worked 2 weeks or more", the (specific) month and year if the date was 1961 or later, or a residual category indicating that the last time worked was before 1961. Question wording and coding categories differed for unemployed and out of the labor force respondents. Detailed information was collected on the current or most recent job held after 1/1/1961. All respondents were asked the summary weeks questions on weeks worked, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force for the previous 12 months. If the respondent was not enrolled in school, he was asked about the first job he held for a least one month after he stopped attending school full-time.

In the 1967 survey, those respondents who were currently working or who had held a job since October 15, 1966 were asked about that job and the summary weeks questions for the last 12 month period. Information was also collected on any intervening (longest, if more than one) job.

The 1968 personal interview followed the 1967 pattern.
The 1969 personal interview followed the 1967 pattern.

The 1970 interview collects data on the current or most recent job and a detailed work history that references October 1, 1969. The summary weeks questions cover the previous 12 month period.

The 1971 interview collects data on the current or most recent job and a detailed work history that refers back to the date of the most recent interview. The summary weeks questions refer back to the date of the previous interview; however, the number of questions (Item 42a through 45c) was expanded.

There is also a series of questions, i.e., Items 79a through 79c, that collect, for those respondents who had not been enrolled in school or enlisted in the armed forces at any survey point (a little over half the respondents), the total number of weeks not working since October 1966. A follow-up question elicits information on how many of the weeks not working the respondent was on layoff or looking for a job.

The gaps in the weeks employment record start with the 1973 telephone interview when current or last job refers back to October 1971; however, the summary weeks questions are asked of the last 12 month period.

The 1975 telephone interview follows the 1973 pattern.

In the 1976 personal interview, data were collected for those respondents who had worked since the date of the 1975 interview, if they were interviewed in 1975, or, for those not interviewed in 1975, for the period since 10/1/75. Respondents were asked about their current or last job and about all other jobs held since 1976. The summary weeks questions were asked of all respondents; however, the longer series, i.e., Items 27 through 31c, was fielded and the time reference period was changed from the last 12 months to either the 1975 interview date (or the 10/1/75 imputed date) or the date when they stopped working at their current or last job. Respondents were also asked about the longest job held since November 1971.

The 1978 telephone refers back to the date of the 1976 interview (or 10/01/76 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1976) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions. A new type of question (Item 27e) obtains information on the number of weeks worked for the 12 month period previous to the last 12 months. Answer categories are "1" through "4" with "1" meaning that the respondent worked most of the year or 46-52 weeks, "2" meaning that he had worked more than half a year or 26-45 weeks, "3" meaning that he had worked less than half a year or 1-25 weeks, and "4" meaning he had not worked at all. By using the midpoint and assigning zero weeks to those respondents who did not work at all, an approximation of the number of weeks worked can be obtained, although one can not distinguish between weeks unemployed and weeks out of the labor force.

The 1980 telephone interview repeats the 1978 pattern.

In the 1981 personal interview, data were collected for those who had worked since the date of the 1980 interview, if they were interviewed in 1980, or since 10/01/80, for those not interviewed in 1980. Respondents were asked for information on both their current or last job and all other jobs held since 1980. The summary week questions were asked of all respondents; the pattern replicated that used in 1976. Respondents were also asked about the longest job held since November 1976. The 1981 interview was the last administered to this cohort.

The detailed work history for the Young Men focuses on job not employer change. Summary week variables are available for all but four years; range data on weeks worked are available for two of these four years.

Young Women: The 1968 survey elicits information from those respondents not currently working on the specific year they last worked. Responses were coded into the following categories: "never worked at all", "never worked 2 weeks or more", the (specific) month and year if the date was 1963 or later, or a residual category indicating that the last time worked was before 1963. The current or last job is that job held after 1/1/1963. All respondents were asked the summary weeks questions about weeks worked, weeks unemployed, and weeks out of the labor force for the previous calendar year, i.e., 1967. If the respondent was not enrolled in school or was working 35 hours or more a week, she was asked about the first job she had held for a least one month after she stopped attending school full-time.

In 1969, those respondents who were currently working or who had held a job since January 15, 1968 were asked about that job; summary weeks questions refer to the last 12 month period. Respondents were also asked for information on any intervening (or longest, it more than one) job.

In 1970, respondents who were currently working or who had held a job since January 1, 1969 were asked about that job (current or last) and about all other jobs in the detailed work history column section. The expanded set of summary weeks questions are present with a reference period of January 1, 1969.

In 1971, the 1970 pattern was repeated except that the work history referred back to the date of the previous interview.

In 1972 and in 1973, the 1971 interview pattern was repeated.

The gaps in the employment weeks information start with the 1975 telephone interview. The current or last job questions refer back to the date of the last interview; the summary weeks questions are asked about the last 12 months.

In 1977, the 1975 interview pattern was repeated.

In the 1978 personal interview, data were collected for those respondents who had worked since the date of the 1977 interview if they were interviewed in 1977 or, for those not interviewed in 1977, for the period since 1/3/77. The rest of the interview follows the 1970 interview pattern. Respondents were also asked about the longest job held since January 1973 and for the number of years, out of the past five, that they had worked at least six months.

The 1980 telephone refers back to the date of the 1978 interview (or to 1/2/78 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1978) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions. Item 19c obtains information on the number of weeks worked for the 12 month period previous to the last 12 months. Answer categories are "1" through "4" with "1" meaning that the respondent worked most of the year or 46-52 weeks, "2" meaning that she had worked more than half a year or 26-45 weeks, "3" meaning that she had worked less than half a year or 1-25 weeks, and "4" meaning she had not worked at all. By using the midpoint and assigning zero weeks to those respondents who did not work at all, an approximation of the number of weeks worked can be obtained, although one can not distinguish between those unemployed and those out of the labor force.

The 1982 telephone interview repeats the 1980 telephone pattern using the date of the last interview or 1/2/80.

In the 1983 personal interview, data were collected for those respondents who had worked since the date of the 1982 interview if they were interviewed in 1982, or since 1/1/82 for those not interviewed in the 1982. Respondents were asked for information on their current or last job and on all other jobs held since 1982. The summary weeks questions were asked of all respondents; however, the pattern was slightly different from that used in 1978. If the *KEY* variables are not being used, the user will need to pick up the inputs from different places in the questionnaire in order to create one variable for all respondents.

The 1985 telephone refers back to the date of the 1983 interview (or to 1/2/83 if the respondent was not interviewed in 1983) for the current or last job and to the last 12 months for the summary weeks questions. The summary weeks questions refer to the year previous to the last 12 months with actual number of weeks rather than a range of values coded. However, it is not possible to distinguish between those respondents who are unemployed and those out of the labor force for the intervening year, i.e., 1983 to 1984.

The 1987 telephone interview repeats the 1985 telephone pattern using the date of the previous interview or 1/2/85.

In the 1988 personal interview, data were collected for those respondents who had worked since the date of the 1987 interview, if they were interviewed in 1987 or, for those not interviewed in 1987, for the period since 1/1/87. Respondents were asked for information on their current or last job and all employers (not jobs) for whom they had worked since the 1987 interview. The focus of the work history questions shifted from that of jobs to that of employers for whom the respondent had worked three or more consecutive months.

The 1991 was a personal interview instead of a telephone, due to the BLS decision to eliminate the 2-2-1 interview pattern and field a personal interview every other year. The next personal interview was scheduled for 1990, but the survey was delayed a year due to the demands on the Census Bureau of the 1990 decennial census. In this interview, respondents were asked about their current or last job and about all employers (not jobs) for whom they had worked since the date of the 1988 interview (or the most recent interview if the respondent was not interviewed in 1988). Due to the fact that this change in the reference date back to the last interview coincided with changes in rules about dropping respondents after two years of noninterview, Census interviewed some respondents whose last interview took place in the mid-1980s. Certain respondents will consequently have work histories that go back past 1988. The summary weeks questions cover the three year gap in one year increments.

During the 1993 personal interview, respondents were asked about their current or last job and about all employers for whom they had worked since the date of last interview. The summary weeks questions cover the three year gap in one year increments.

Summary weeks information is available for respondents in the Young Women cohort for all but four years; range data on weeks worked are available for two of those four years.

References

PARNES, HERBERT S., et al. *The NLS Older Male Sample Revisited: A Unique Data Base for Gerontological Research.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1992.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and SOMMERS, DAVID G. "Shunning Retirement: Work Experience of Men in Their Seventies and Early Eighties." Working Paper, Center for Human Resource Research, 1993.

Descriptive Tables

The tables below are presented to provide the researcher with information on sample sizes by race and interview year for weeks worked and number of employers. The tables are organized by cohort and the years covered reflect, with the exception noted below, the latest survey year for which data are available. Due to a restructuring of the 1990 reinterview, tables for the Older Men cover the years 1966-1983. The labor force attachment of Older Men interviewed in 1990 is described in Parnes et al. (1992, 1993).

NLSY: For purposes of these tables, the racial category "non-blacks" includes whites, Hispanics, and other non-black races. Labels in the year columns refer to the survey year in which these data were collected. The actual reference period is the full calendar year immediately preceding the survey year. "AVE WKS" means the average number of weeks worked; "NO WORK" means the respondent reported no weeks of work or indeterminant dates prevent a definite number of weeks worked from being computed; "MISSING" means that the respondent is a noninterview for that particular survey year.

Original Cohorts: For purposes of these tables, the racial category "non-blacks" includes both whites and all other non-black races. Labels in the year columns refer to the survey year in which these data were collected not to the reference period of the variable. "AVE WKS" means average number of weeks; "NO WORK" means the respondent reported no weeks of work; "MISSING" means the respondent is a noninterview for that particular survey year.

Four sets of tables are present for the Original Cohorts. Tables labeled "NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED: MEAN NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED ALL SURVEY YEARS" provide information by cohort and race on the average number of weeks worked by respondents interviewed in all survey years. It is a summary of all information available on number of weeks worked. Tables labeled "NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED: MEAN NUMBER OF

WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK" present information by cohort and race on the average number of weeks worked by number of years that the respondent was interviewed. Tables labeled "NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED: MEAN NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED BY SURVEY YEARS" depict the number of weeks worked for each respondent interviewed in that survey year, including both the mean and number of cases for those who report work and those who do not report any weeks worked. Tables labeled "NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS" present information on the numbers of employers reported during each survey year. Differences in numbers of employers in the Original Cohorts and the NLSY may be due to differences in interviewing protocol. NLSY respondents are reminded during the interview of the names of the employers that they had reported during the previous interview.

A number of decisions were made during the construction of these tables in an attempt to make the information comparable across cohorts. The tables are not weighted and are not intended to be used to make inferences about populations. The universe for the first two sets of tables is all respondents who were interviewed in all years. Years in which the *KEY* or summary week variables were found to have an upper range greater than 52 were truncated back to 52. In those years that a *KEY* variable covers a two year period, the total number of weeks was divided by two. The weeks tables do not take into account whether or not the respondent was really in the labor force; if a respondent was interviewed and did not report any weeks worked, s/he was assigned a "zero" even if, for example, s/he was permanently handicapped and would not have been in the labor force under normal conditions. The number of respondents in the "NO WORK" categories in the third and fourth set of tables are similar although not identical. There was no attempt to eliminate respondents who did not have information available for both weeks and employers. The last set of tables presents information on the number of employers reported each survey year; however, the reference period varies between and across cohorts, i.e., "survey year" could refer to the last twelve months, or to a period since the last interview that was one, two, three, or more years ago. Examining information on the total number of employers across time is difficult and time-consuming. Although it is possible to find information for most detailed work history years on the same and different employers within the survey period, the main linkage across years is the one for the current employer in the "CPS" section. In other words, it is not possible in the early survey years to know that the intervening employer in the second column of the detailed work history section is the same employer as that entered two years later in the third column of the work history without making a number of assumptions based on matching of the job and/or employer characteristics. In later survey years, it is possible to link an employer in a work history column to the employer at the time of the last interview. However, use of this extra information was beyond the scope of these tabular presentations.

Table 3.35.1 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	41.2	2536
BLACK	36.5	1064

Table 3.35.2 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK																											
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE																												
NON-BLK	0.0	10	6.9	10	22.6	17	30.2	21	25.5	20	32.3	28	30.1	42	33.6	47	34.6	78	37.0	129	39.5	303	41.8	447	38.2	140	44.7	1244
BLACK	0.0	14	20.6	5	22.2	19	20.8	21	23.1	23	28.3	30	28.0	46	31.8	44	34.8	70	34.2	86	37.1	147	40.1	174	35.8	73	42.9	312

970

971

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Table 3.35.3 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1979				MEAN WEEKS 1980						MEAN WEEKS 1981					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	4790	32.5	2831	0.0	1959	0.0	238	32.5	2687	0.0	1865	0.0	222	35.9	3461	0.0	1107
BLACK	1613	27.9	841	0.0	772	0.0	73	28.0	794	0.0	746	0.0	50	31.5	1060	0.0	503

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1982						MEAN WEEKS 1983						MEAN WEEKS 1984					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	241	36.9	3877	0.0	672	0.0	187	38.3	3921	0.0	682	0.0	270	39.9	3907	0.0	613
BLACK	0.0	74	32.9	1147	0.0	392	0.0	68	34.1	1125	0.0	420	0.0	78	36.5	1142	0 0	393

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1985						MEAN WEEKS 1986						MEAN WEEKS 1987					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	838	42.6	3541	0.0	411	0.0	939	44.2	3491	0.0	360	0.0	1036	45.5	3421	0.0	333
BLACK	0.0	194	38.8	1148	0.0	271	0.0	227	41.7	1127	0.0	259	0.0	251	42.5	1128	0.0	234

Table 3.35.3 (Continued) Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1988						MEAN WEEKS 1989						MEAN WEEKS 1990					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	1014	46.2	3481	0.0	295	0.0	980	46.8	3551	0.0	259	0.0	1043	47.0	3507	0.0	240
BLACK	0.0	236	43.1	1165	0.0	212	0.0	227	43.5	1198	0.0	188	0.0	248	44.2	1167	0.0	198

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1991					
	WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE						
NON-BLK	0.0	1664	47.4	2943	0.0	183
BLACK	0.0	268	44.0	1143	0.0	202

Table 3.35.4 **Number of Employers / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)**

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		79 SURVEY PERIOD				80 SURVEY PERIOD						81 SURVEY PERIOD					
		EMPLOYER COUNT				EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	4790	1.6	2778	0.0	2012	0.0	238	2.3	2894	0.0	1658	0.0	222	2.2	3461	0.0	1107
BLACK	1613	1.4	828	0.0	785	0.0	73	2.0	892	0.0	648	0.0	50	2.0	1060	0.0	503

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	82 SURVEY PERIOD						83 SURVEY PERIOD						84 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	241	2.2	3869	0.0	680	0.0	187	2.2	3917	0.0	686	0.0	270	2.2	3907	0.0	613
BLACK	0.0	74	2.0	1145	0.0	394	0.0	68	2.0	1123	0.0	422	0.0	78	2.1	1142	0.0	393

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	85 SURVEY PERIOD						86 SURVEY PERIOD						87 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	838	2.3	3541	0.0	411	0.0	939	2.3	3491	0.0	360	0.0	1036	2.2	3419	0.0	335
BLACK	0.0	194	2.1	1148	0.0	271	0.0	227	2.2	1127	0.0	259	0.0	251	2.2	1127	0.0	235

Table 3.35.4 (Continued) Number of Employers / Work History: NLSY Males (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	88 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						89 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						90 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	1014	2.2	3479	0.0	297	0.0	980	2.3	3546	0.0	264	0.0	1043	2.2	3505	0.0	242
BLACK	0.0	236	2.2	1165	0.0	212	0.0	227	2.2	1195	0.0	191	0.0	248	2.2	1167	0.0	198

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	91 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES
RACE						
NON-BLK	0.0	1664	2.2	2940	0.0	186
BLACK	0.0	268	2.2	1142	0.0	203

Table 3.35.5 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS	#
	$\bar{x}$	CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	37.6	2724
BLACK	32.9	1196

Table 3.35.6 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$
RACE													
NON-BLK	0.0	30	12.8	21	20.8	45	22.5	43	21.2	55	27.7	74	29.4
BLACK	0.0	42	13.6	33	18.7	34	20.7	32	23.6	54	25.3	51	27.4

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	6	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE													
NON-BLK	82	30.3	108	31.9	140	34.6	203	37.9	352	41.1	432	37.8	216
BLACK	72	29.8	63	31.7	91	33.7	90	35.8	143	40.1	153	35.9	51

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK	
	13	
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	44.1	923
BLACK	42.4	287

980

981

Table 3.35.7 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1979				MEAN WEEKS 1980						MEAN WEEKS 1981					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N
RACE																	
NON-BLK	4722	31.0	2661	0.0	2061	0.0	183	31.0	2558	0.0	1981	0.0	175	35.1	3220	0.0	1327
BLACK	1561	24.8	710	0.0	851	0.0	51	24.8	691	0.0	819	0.0	44	31.3	870	0.0	647

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1982						MEAN WEEKS 1983						MEAN WEEKS 1984					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	t$\overline{X}$	N	t$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	202	36.2	3535	0.0	985	0.0	168	37.4	3558	0.0	996	0.0	221	38.7	3542	0.0	959
BLACK	0.0	46	32.3	949	0.0	566	0.0	42	33.2	957	0.0	562	0.0	48	35.1	997	0.0	516

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1985						MEAN WEEKS 1986						MEAN WEEKS 1987					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	623	40.4	3338	0.0	761	0.0	708	41.2	3272	0.0	742	0.0	741	42.4	3198	0.0	783
BLACK	0.0	137	36.7	1018	0.0	406	0.0	157	39.1	1028	0.0	376	0.0	173	41.3	1034	0.0	354

Table 3.35.7 (Continued) Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1988						MEAN WEEKS 1989						MEAN WEEKS 1990					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	775	42.8	3229	0.0	718	0.0	697	43.3	3300	0.0	725	0.0	752	43.5	3244	0.0	726
BLACK	0.0	196	41.3	1047	0.0	318	0.0	177	42.3	1068	0.0	316	0.0	207	41.6	1069	0.0	285

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1991					
	WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	1529	43.8	2621	0.0	572
BLACK	0.0	207	42.3	1058	0.0	296

Table 3.35.8 Number of Employers / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		79 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT				80 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						81 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	4722	1.5	2624	0.0	2098	0.0	183	2.2	2788	0.0	1751	0.0	175	2.2	3220	0.0	1327
BLACK	1561	1.3	702	0.0	859	0.0	51	1.9	731	0.0	779	0.0	44	2.0	870	0.0	647

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	82 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						83 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						84 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	202	2.2	3535	0.0	985	0.0	168	2.1	3558	0.0	996	0.0	221	2.2	3542	0.0	959
BLACK	0.0	46	1.9	947	0.0	568	0.0	42	1.9	957	0.0	562	0.0	48	2.0	997	0.0	516

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	85 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						86 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						87 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	623	2.2	3338	0.0	761	0.0	708	2.2	3272	0.0	742	0.0	741	2.2	3198	0.0	783
BLACK	0.0	137	2.0	1018	0.0	406	0.0	157	2.1	1028	0.0	376	0.0	173	2.1	1033	0.0	355

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Table 3.35.8 (Continued) Number of Employers / Work History: NLSY Females (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	88 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						89 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						90 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	775	2.1	3226	0.0	721	0.0	697	2.1	3297	0.0	728	0.0	752	2.1	3244	0.0	726
BLACK	0.0	196	2.1	1047	0.0	318	0.0	177	2.1	1064	0.0	320	0.0	207	2.0	1069	0.0	285

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	91 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	1529	2.1	2619	0.0	574
BLACK	0.0	207	2.1	1058	0.0	296

Table 3.35.9 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	46.9	1771
BLACK	45.0	623

Table 3.35.10 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK																									
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
RACE	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	22	31.5	11	36.5	16	40.9	18	43.6	29	47.4	113	47.1	157	45.4	114	47.4	199	47.5	171	46.4	140	48.1	295	49.4	486
BLACK	0.0	15	37.2	6	31.9	7	47.6	9	41.3	17	44.6	52	44.4	44	44.8	42	46.9	77	45.7	75	45.4	68	47.8	92	48.8	119

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Table 3.35.11 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1966				MEAN WEEKS 1967						MEAN WEEKS 1968					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	3600	49.2	3425	0.0	175	0.0	198	49.7	3191	0.0	211	0.0	262	48.2	2950	0.0	388
BLACK	1420	47.0	1284	0.0	136	0.0	78	48.2	1202	0.0	140	0.0	110	45.5	1051	0.0	259

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1969						MEAN WEEKS 1971						MEAN WEEKS 1973					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	459	49.1	2901	0.0	240	0.0	584	50.8	2751	0.0	265	0.0	732	47.6	2382	0.0	486
BLACK	0.0	180	48.0	1093	0.0	147	0.0	261	50.2	1013	0.0	146	0.0	337	46.7	847	0.0	236

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1975						MEAN WEEKS 1976						MEAN WEEKS 1978					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	889	46.3	1971	0.0	740	0.0	1079	46.1	1702	0.0	819	0.0	1261	45.3	1366	0.0	973
BLACK	0.0	399	45.6	688	0.0	333	0.0	454	44.6	610	0.0	356	0.0	540	43.2	457	0.0	423

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1980						MEAN WEEKS 1981						MEAN WEEKS 1983					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	1412	44.5	1090	0.0	1098	0.0	1523	43.7	945	0.0	1132	0.0	1667	40.6	661	0.0	1272
BLACK	0.0	607	43.2	354	0.0	459	0.0	665	42.1	301	0.0	454	0.0	720	39.7	189	0.0	511

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Table 3.35.12 Number of Employers / Work History: NLS of Older Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		66 SURVEY PERIOD				67 SURVEY PERIOD						68 SURVEY PERIOD					
		EMPLOYER COUNT				EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																	
NON-BLK	3600	1.2	3417	0.0	183	0.0	198	1.0	3198	0.0	204	0.0	262	1.2	2957	0.0	381
BLACK	1420	1.3	1280	0.0	140	0.0	78	1.1	1205	0.0	137	0.0	110	1.2	1056	0.0	254

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	69 SURVEY PERIOD						71 SURVEY PERIOD						76 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	459	1.1	2905	0.0	236	0.0	584	1.2	2774	0.0	242	0.0	1079	1.1	1702	0.0	819
BLACK	0.0	180	1.1	1094	0.0	146	0.0	261	1.3	1028	0.0	131	0.0	454	1.1	610	0.0	356

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	81 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE						
NON-BLK	0.0	1523	1.1	947	0.0	1130
BLACK	0.0	665	1.1	301	0.0	454

Note: Questions about number of employers missing in some years.

Table 3.35.13 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	37.4	2019
BLACK	37.9	696

Table 3.35.14 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$
RACE													
NON-BLK	0.0	203	25.9	89	29.6	62	29.8	60	34.6	64	37.8	80	38.2
BLACK	0.0	44	26.0	36	22.3	16	26.8	30	35.3	28	34.9	27	33.8

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	6	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE													
NON-BLK	83	40.1	104	40.0	91	41.9	119	42.1	97	43.4	134	43.9	139
BLACK	36	33.8	28	38.5	25	38.5	24	43.8	26	40.4	43	42.8	45

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK					
	13		14		15	
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE						
NON-BLK	44.1	142	46.2	213	48.2	339
BLACK	43.9	60	46.9	77	48.0	151

Table 3.35.15 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1967				MEAN WEEKS 1968						MEAN WEEKS 1969					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																	
NON-BLK	3693	39.7	2001	0.0	1692	0.0	117	40.0	1893	0.0	1683	0.0	275	41.7	1968	0.0	1450
BLACK	1390	40.2	998	0.0	392	0.0	56	37.5	873	0.0	461	0.0	96	40.8	937	0.0	357

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1971						MEAN WEEKS 1972						MEAN WEEKS 1974					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	363	42.3	2111	0.0	1219	0.0	429	42.5	1978	0.0	1286	0.0	536	43.1	1995	0.0	1162
BLACK	0.0	145	43.9	881	0.0	364	0.0	183	42.5	808	0.0	399	0.0	225	43.9	789	0.0	376

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1976						MEAN WEEKS 1977						MEAN WEEKS 1979					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	644	43.9	1907	0.0	1142	0.0	801	45.0	1762	0.0	1130	0.0	912	44.8	1780	0.0	1001
BLACK	0.0	267	43.1	724	0.0	399	0.0	318	45.3	655	0.0	417	0.0	359	44.8	633	0.0	398

Table 3.35.15 (Continued) Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1981						MEAN WEEKS 1982						MEAN WEEKS 1984					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	1008	46.5	1587	0.0	1098	0.0	1110	47.6	1572	0.0	1011	0.0	1183	45.3	1507	0.0	1003
BLACK	0.0	398	47.0	550	0.0	442	0.0	431	48.6	552	0.0	407	0.0	478	45.5	503	0.0	409

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1986						MEAN WEEKS 1987						MEAN WEEKS 1989					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N	$\overline{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	1240	46.0	1410	0.0	1043	0.0	1310	43.7	1321	0.0	1062	0.0	1416	47.0	1245	0.0	1032
BLACK	0.0	508	46.4	464	0.0	418	0.0	532	44.2	448	0.0	410	0.0	573	47.9	409	0.0	408

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Table 3.35.16 Number of Employers / Work History: NLS of Mature Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		67 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT				68 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						69 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES
NON-BLK	3693	1.2	2002	0.0	1691	0.0	117	1.2	1916	0.0	1660	0.0	275	1.0	1968	0.0	1450
BLACK	1390	1.4	1003	0.0	387	0.0	56	1.2	907	0.0	427	0.0	96	1.1	937	0.0	357

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	71 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						72 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						77 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	363	1.5	2139	0.0	1191	0.0	429	1.7	2314	0.0	950	0.0	801	1.5	2134	0.0	758
BLACK	0.0	145	1.5	906	0.0	339	0.0	183	1.9	964	0.0	243	0.0	318	1.5	832	0.0	240

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	82 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						84 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						89 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES	$\bar{x}$	CASES
NON-BLK	0.0	1110	1.1	1643	0.0	940	0.0	1183	1.2	1538	0.0	972	0.0	1416	1.3	1299	0.0	978
BLACK	0.0	431	1.1	579	0.0	380	0.0	478	1.2	507	0.0	405	0.0	573	1.2	433	0.0	384

Note: Questions about number of employers missing in some years.

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Table 3.35.17 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	44.6	1688
BLACK	43.1	392

Table 3.35.18 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK																									
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE																										
NON-BLK	0.0	5	50.0	1	36.0	1	26.7	1	12.0	1	29.5	3	41.0	6	40.0	12	36.7	21	39.7	57	39.6	138	42.2	336	46.7	1106
BLACK	.	.	.	.	.	.	33.7	2	.	.	.	.	41.5	3	42.5	8	39.9	11	34.6	18	38.3	38	41.5	100	45.8	212

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Table 3.35.19 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1966				MEAN WEEKS 1967						MEAN WEEKS 1968					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N
RACE																	
NON-BLK	3787	34.6	3264	0.0	523	0.0	310	37.1	3088	0.0	389	0.0	632	39.1	2961	0.0	194
BLACK	1438	31.7	1198	0.0	240	0.0	125	33.5	1140	0.0	173	0.0	275	36.3	1076	0.0	87

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1969						MEAN WEEKS 1970						MEAN WEEKS 1971					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		.		0		1		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	811	40.6	2860	0.0	116	0.0	825	42.9	2682	0.0	280	0.0	789	42.3	2809	0.0	189
BLACK	0.0	381	37.7	990	0.0	67	0.0	407	42.1	903	0.0	128	0.0	449	40.3	912	0.0	77

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1973						MEAN WEEKS 1975						MEAN WEEKS 1976					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	717	46.8	2983	0.0	87	0.0	725	47.1	2949	0.0	113	0.0	939	47.5	2599	0.0	249
BLACK	0.0	494	45.9	893	0.0	51	0.0	523	43.5	847	0.0	68	0.0	591	44.4	727	0.0	120

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1978						MEAN WEEKS 1980						MEAN WEEKS 1981					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N	X̄	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	1012	49.4	2720	0.0	55	0.0	1089	49.0	2642	0.0	56	0.0	1165	50.0	2333	0.0	289
BLACK	0.0	675	47.2	721	0.0	42	0.0	698	46.5	692	0.0	48	0.0	662	49.2	619	0.0	157

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Table 3.35.20 Number of Employers / Work History: NLS of Young Men (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		66 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT				67 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						68 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																	
NON-BLK	3787	1.9	3268	0.0	519	0.0	310	1.4	2999	0.0	478	0.0	632	1.8	2966	0.0	189
BLACK	1438	2.0	1201	0.0	237	0.0	125	1.4	1092	0.0	221	0.0	275	1.8	1079	0.0	84

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	69 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						70 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						71 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	811	1.8	2866	0.0	110	0.0	825	1.7	2758	0.0	204	0.0	789	1.6	2858	0.0	140
BLACK	0.0	381	1.9	992	0.0	65	0.0	407	1.8	935	0.0	96	0.0	449	1.7	932	0.0	57

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	76 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						78 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT						80 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	939	1.3	2713	0.0	135	0.0	1012	1.3	2724	0.0	51	0.0	1089	1.2	2647	0.0	51
BLACK	0.0	591	1.2	763	0.0	84	0.0	675	1.3	723	0.0	40	0.0	698	1.2	701	0.0	39

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	81 SURVEY PERIOD EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE						
NON-BLK	0.0	1165	1.1	2395	0.0	227
BLACK	0.0	662	1.1	646	0.0	130

Note: Questions about number of employers missing in some years.

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Table 3.35.21 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR ALL SURVEY YEARS	WEEKS	#
	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE		
NON-BLK	37.8	2100
BLACK	35.2	612

Table 3.35.22 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$
RACE													
NON-BLK	0.0	23	17.5	9	25.6	26	27.3	41	30.0	43	32.1	46	31.3
BLACK	0.0	15	11.1	12	22.2	16	23.8	15	17.8	13	25.7	15	29.5

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK												
	6	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE													
NON-BLK	80	33.6	103	34.5	123	35.2	154	36.3	161	37.6	189	38.8	211
BLACK	19	29.0	35	31.8	34	33.4	32	38.4	33	34.9	40	37.3	38

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR BY # OF SURVEY YEARS REPORTED WORK	# YEARS REPORTED WORK					
	13		14		15	
	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES	WEEKS $\bar{X}$	# CASES
RACE						
NON-BLK	40.1	259	41.8	273	45.1	359
BLACK	39.1	88	41.5	98	44.0	109

Table 3.35.23 Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR		MEAN WEEKS 1968				MEAN WEEKS 1969						MEAN WEEKS 1970					
		WORKING STATUS				WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	CASES	AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	3700	31.5	2373	0.0	1327	0.0	170	33.2	2398	0.0	1132	0.0	265	34.5	2492	0.0	943
BLACK	1459	26.5	892	0.0	567	0.0	59	28.9	914	0.0	486	0.0	128	31.8	900	0.0	431

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1971						MEAN WEEKS 1972						MEAN WEEKS 1973					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	315	35.1	2378	0.0	1007	0.0	372	35.3	2319	0.0	1009	0.0	506	36.8	2307	0.0	887
BLACK	0.0	130	32.1	894	0.0	435	0.0	162	33.2	863	0.0	434	0.0	229	34.5	884	0.0	346

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1975						MEAN WEEKS 1977						MEAN WEEKS 1978					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
RACE	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
NON-BLK	0.0	632	39.1	2209	0.0	859	0.0	726	40.5	2095	0.0	879	0.0	862	41.9	1958	0.0	880
BLACK	0.0	284	38.8	872	0.0	303	0.0	325	40.2	826	0.0	308	0.0	395	42.2	746	0.0	318

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Table 3.35.23 (Continued) Number of Weeks Worked / Work History: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1980						MEAN WEEKS 1982						MEAN WEEKS 1983					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	931	41.5	2040	0.0	729	0.0	1041	43.0	2006	0.0	653	0.0	1115	44.8	1730	0.0	855
BLACK	0.0	427	42.5	769	0.0	263	0.0	468	44.3	751	0.0	240	0.0	497	45.2	657	0.0	305

MEAN # OF WEEKS WORKED/ YEAR BY SURVEY YEAR	MEAN WEEKS 1985						MEAN WEEKS 1987						MEAN WEEKS 1988					
	WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS						WORKING STATUS					
	MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE WKS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N	$\bar{X}$	N
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	933	44.6	2157	0.0	610	0.0	981	45.1	2214	0.0	505	0.0	1072	48.0	2200	0.0	428
BLACK	0.0	506	45.4	711	0.0	242	0.0	539	45.9	704	0.0	216	0.0	579	47.9	700	0.0	180

Table 3.35.24 Number of Employers / Work History: NLS of Young Women (Unweighted Data)

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD		68 SURVEY PERIOD				69 SURVEY PERIOD						70 SURVEY PERIOD					
		EMPLOYER COUNT				EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	ALL	AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																	
NON-BLK	3700	1.4	2373	0.0	1327	0.0	170	1.8	2446	0.0	1084	0.0	265	1.8	2537	0.0	898
BLACK	1459	1.4	892	0.0	567	0.0	59	1.7	915	0.0	485	0.0	128	1.9	916	0.0	415

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	71 SURVEY PERIOD						72 SURVEY PERIOD						73 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	315	1.7	2537	0.0	848	0.0	372	1.4	2452	0.0	876	0.0	506	1.6	2373	0.0	821
BLACK	0.0	130	1.7	955	0.0	374	0.0	162	1.3	913	0.0	384	0.0	229	1.6	908	0.0	322

MEAN # OF EMPLOYERS BY SURVEY PERIOD	78 SURVEY PERIOD						83 SURVEY PERIOD						88 SURVEY PERIOD					
	EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT						EMPLOYER COUNT					
	MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK		MISSING		AVE EMPS		NO WORK	
	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES	$\bar{X}$	CASES
RACE																		
NON-BLK	0.0	862	1.3	2078	0.0	760	0.0	1115	1.0	1730	0.0	855	0.0	1072	1.8	2308	0.0	320
BLACK	0.0	395	1.2	792	0.0	272	0.0	497	1.0	657	0.0	305	0.0	579	1.6	755	0.0	125

Note: Questions about number of employers are missing in some years.

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4. EXTRACTING NLS DATA

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4. EXTRACTING NLS DATA

OVERVIEW

The following section provides users with information on the format and structure of the various NLS magnetic tapes. Researchers accessing data on CD-ROM should follow the installation, usage and maintenance instructions found in the cohort-specific versions of the *NLS Compact Disc User's Guide*.

NLSY

File Structure: Data on the NLSY main and geocode tapes are organized into over 70 files or RECORD TYPES. Table 4.1 below lists each NLSY record in the approximate order in which it appears on the 1979-1992 tape release. Each file (e.g., CPS, JOBS, INCOME, CHILDCAR, etc.) has 12,686 records or "cases". Each variable ranges in length from two to seven columns. The respondent identification code is the first variable in each file and each file is in ascending order by this ID. Even if the respondent is a noninterview in a particular year, the case exists in the file. Researchers should consult the tape map which accompanies all NLS magnetic data sets for the exact order of NLSY record types.

Record types on the main NLSY data tapes appear in a frequency-of-use order with the more commonly used sets of variables or records occurring first. Thus the first five record types on the main data set are:

COMMON	storing commonly used variables for each respondent such as identification number, sample type, race, sex and date of birth;
KEYVARS	housing summary and constructed variables on a wide range of topics, e.g., employment, military, education, income, etc.;
FAMBKGN	holding those variables from a variety of survey years related to the family background and early upbringing of the respondent;
MARRIAGE	providing variables related to the marital status and history of each respondent as well as general information on a respondent's spouse;
CPS	containing each survey year's variables relating to current labor force status, job search behavior, hours worked, etc.

Table 4.1 NLSY 1979-1992 Record Types

Record Type	Number of Variables	Record Type	Number of Variables	Record Type	Number of Variables
COMMON	65	CRFNBIO	168	ALCOHOL	184
KEYVARS	429	CHILDREN	38	DRUGS	205
FAMBKGN	611	M79VAR	775	ILLEGAL	71
MARRIAGE	487	M80VAR	510	JOBFIND	477
CPS	625	M81VAR	518	JOBSB478	12
JOBS	102	M82VAR	597	JOBSCHL	23
JOBINFO	1910	M83VAR	579	ATTINFLN	9
PERIODNW	1680	M84VAR	678	ATTJBOFR	22
LASTINFO	503	M85VAR	579	ATTITUDE	162
SCHOOL	221	M86VAR	545	INTRMK	228
INCOME	1573	M87VAR	439	TIMEUSE	219
ASSETS	139	M88VAR	681	FERTILE	728
HHRECORD	1260	M89VAR	654	GEO79	145
BTWNJOBS	458	M90VAR	771	GEO80	132
DGRECERT	81	M91VAR	566	GEO81	119
BIRTHREC	1431	M92VAR	642	GEO82	148
BIRTHR85	680	GOVJOBS	975	GEO83	65
BIRTHR86	1080	PROFILES	46	GEO84	71
BIRTHR87	64	SCHLSURV	96	GEO85	71
BIRTHR88	966	TRANSURV	320	GEO86	69
BIRTHR89	75	MILITARY	1425	GEO87	63
BIRTHR90	1061	TRAINING	1406	GEO88	103
BIRTHR91	56	GOVTRAIN	748	GEO89	104
BIRTHR92	620	CHILDCAR	1189	GEO90	101
CRFBIO	478	HEALTH	559	GEO91	97
				GEO92	103

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The NLSY *Numeric Index* contains listings of all variables, arranged in reference number order, as they appear within each record type. Certain record types have been longitudinally constructed such that comparable variables across survey years are clustered together. Other record types are organized around a given topic or survey instrument. Information on the decision rules used to place a variable within a given record type can be found in the "Accessing NLS Variables by Record Type" section of this Guide. Narrative descriptions of the contents of each longitudinal and topical record type can be found in appendix A.

Tape Format: The following is an example using SAS to create an extract from EBCDIC or ASCII data:

```
OPTIONS  NOCENTER ;
           DATA ONE;
            /* THE FIRST DATA STEP READS THE FILE "COMMON."     */;
            /* IN THIS EXAMPLE A REFERENCE NUMBER IS USED AS   */;
            /* THE VARIABLE NAME.  HOWEVER NAMES SUCH AS ID FOR   */;
            /* R0000100 AND SEX FOR R0214800 COULD BE USED.    */;
            /* THE @N REPRESENTS THE COLUMN NUMBER FROM THE    */;
            /* NUMERIC INDEX.  THE 5. , 2. ETC. IS THE FORMAT  */;
            /* 'FMT' VALUE ALSO FROM THE NUMERIC INDEX.        */;

  /* NOTE 'RAW DATA' IS READ WITH INFILE AND INPUT STATEMENTS.*/;
  /* SEE SAS USER'S GUIDE.                                     */;

DATA ONE;
INFILE INCOM;
INPUT @1  R0000100   5. @54   R0214700   2.
      @56  R0214800   2. @162  R1890300   2.;
    /*  LABELS ARE OPTIONAL                      */;
LABEL R0000100 = 'PUBLIC ID'; LABEL R0214700 = 'RACE ETHNIC';
LABEL R0214800 = 'SEX'; LABEL R1890300 = 'REASON NOT INTERVIEWED 85';

DATA TWO;
```

```
/* THE SECOND DATA STEP READS THE FILE "KEYVARS"               */;
INFILE INKEY;
INPUT @1 R0000100 5. @14 R0215300 2. @100  R0406700 2.
@153  R0645800 3. @219  R0897300 3.  @304  R1145800 3.
@372  R1521000 3. @441  R1891700 3.    ;

DATA THREE;
 /* THE THIRD DATA STEP READS THE FILE "ALCOHOL"               */;
INFILE INALC;  .
INPUT @1 R0000100 5. @26 R0781100  2. @50 R1023600 2.
     @72 R1392900 2. @92 R1776400  2. ;
DATA OUT.EXTDAT(KEEP=R0000100 R0214700 R0214800 R0215300 R0406700 R0645800
   R0897300 R1145800 R1521000 R1891700 R0781100 R1023600 R1392900 R1776400);
MERGE ONE TWO THREE; BY R0000100 ;
/* THE FINAL DATA STEP MERGES THE FIRST THREE                 */;
/* FILES TO CREATE A SAS SYSTEM FILE.                         */;
/* THE NLS YOUTH COHORT HAS 12686 CASES. THIS                  */;
/* EXAMPLE USES A UNIVERSE RESTRICTOR BECAUSE                 */;
/* ONLY CASES INTERVIEWED IN 1985 ARE INCLUDED                */;
/* IN THE OUTPUT DATASET.                                     */;
MISSING A B C D E;
ARRAY ALL _ALL_;
DO OVER ALL ;
   IF ALL = -5 THEN ALL = .A ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -4 THEN ALL = .B ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -3 THEN ALL = .C ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -2 THEN ALL = .D ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -1 THEN ALL = .E ;           END;
IF R1890300 < 0 THEN OUTPUT OUT.EXTDAT;
PROC CONTENTS POSITION HISTORY DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;

PROC MEANS N NMISS MIN MAX SUM MEAN VAR MAXDEC=4 DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;
```

Standardized Coding Conventions: In order to facilitate data processing, standardized coding conventions have been utilized. Information on coding including nonresponse categories is provided within the "Codebook Item Descriptions" discussion (Section 2.4).

Original Cohorts

File Structure: Each Original Cohort data set includes the cumulative record for that cohort up through the current release. The latest release of the Mature Women, for example, includes all data from the 1967-1989 surveys. At each new release date for a given cohort, the data tape is revised to include not only data from the additional survey but also corrections to any errors found in earlier waves. One logical record will contain all data accumulated for a given respondent. The length of each record is determined by the number of variables for each respondent which is constant for a given release. Thus, every release of the Mature Women cohort, for example, will consist of 5,083 fixed-length records. Users should assume that the logical record size will approximate 20,000 to 32,000 for each of the Original Cohorts.

Variable Attributes: To facilitate data retrieval, each variable, with the exception of split variables such as income and sampling weight, has a uniform length of four characters or bytes. Variable numbers (Vbl#) have been assigned to identify the relative location of each variable within a record. When additional variables are added to subsequent tape releases, each is assigned a new variable number. Variable numbers, once assigned, will not be changed unless it is necessary to do so to correct an error. Thus, the physical location or absolute address of a given variable can be determined very simply from this information:

Variable Location = (X-1) * 4 + 1 where X is the variable number

Variable numbers necessary to calculate the location of each variable are presented within each cohort's codebook, numeric and KWIC index. Additional information on variable locations within the Original Cohort data sets can be found in Section 2.4, "Accessing NLS Variables by Codebook".

Tape Format: Several alternative tape formats are available to accommodate a wide variety of computer processing installations. The standard options, identified on the NLS tape order form, involve various combinations of alternative tape recording and coding techniques.

The following FORTRAN example, which is applicable only to the EBCDIC option, illustrates the advantages of fixed length variables identified by variable numbers:

```
      REAL*4  X(1500)
      READ (2,1)  X
   1  FORMAT  (15(100F4.0))
      IF (X(530) .LE. 0.) GO TO 10
      RATIO = (X(119) +X(1485)) / X(530)
      C RATIO INVOLVES VBL#'S 119,1485, AND 530
  10  CONTINUE
```

The following is a SAS example:

```
    DATA;  INFILE ININ;
    INPUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP)
    (@93 4*4. @129 4. @397 4.)
    FILE OUTOUT;
    PUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP) (@1 6*4.);
```

Standardized Coding Conventions: To facilitate data processing, the following standard coding conventions have been utilized with Original Cohort data.

1. The *only* characters that occur on the tapes are: -, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
2. All values are represented as integers. Some variables, e.g., 'Hourly Rate of Pay', may have an implied decimal, but no fractions occur.
3. Codes are padded with high-order zeroes.
4. Negative codes are indicated by a minus sign (-) in the leftmost byte.

An apparent contradiction to the fixed-length rule is the fact that some variables have values that require more than four characters. To accommodate these "split" variables, two contiguous variable locations are used to contain the data. Split variables include sampling weight (seven characters), multiple entries such as fringe benefits or health questions, or monetary values.

In a split variable, the leftmost location contains the thousands portion of the value; the rightmost location contains the remainder. When the value is negative, both "subvariables" contain a minus sign. To illustrate, if variable numbers 57 and 58 identify a split income variable, then INCOME = 1000

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* X(57) + X(58) would determine the true value of the variable. The table below illustrates how representative values are coded as split and as nonsplit variables.

Table 4.2 Representation of Some Typical Values Encoded in EBCDIC

Value	Split Variables		Nonsplit Variables
	X(I)	X(I + 1)	X(I)
0	0000	0000	0000
8	0000	0008	0008
1000	0001	0000	1000
1234	0001	0234	1234
22333	0022	0333	must be split
345678	0345	0678	must be split
-1	-000	-001	-001
-235	-000	-235	-235
-2345	-002	-345	must be split
-98765	-098	-765	must be split

The floating point binary option is strongly recommended for those researchers whose computer installations are compatible with the IBM operating system. Users will find this option particularly attractive because it presents a core image of the data.

The following FORTRAN example uses floating binary data:

```
            REAL*4  X(1300), NA, DK
            NA = -(16.**10)
            DK = -512000.
            READ (2,1) X
         1  FORMAT (13 (100A4))
C    'A'  FORMAT IS ESSENTIAL IN FORTRAN
```

```
         IF (X(17) .EQ. NA .OR. X(17) .EQ. DK) GO TO 10
         IF (X(17) .NE. 0) ANSWER = X(223) / X(17)
 10      CONTINUE
```

The following is a PL/I example using floating point data:

```
DCL   TAPEIN FILE RECORD INPUT;
DCL   X(1300), NA, DK   FLOAT DECIMAL(6);
NA = -(16**10);
DK = -512000;
RD:  READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (X);
IF X(17) = NA | X(17)=DK THEN GO TO RD;
IF X(17) = 0 THEN ANSWER = X(223)/X(17);
```

The following is a SAS floating point example:

```
DATA; INFILE ININ;
INPUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP)
(@93 4*RB4. @129 RB4. @397 RB4.);
FILE OUTOUT;
PUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP) (@1
6*RB4.);
```

In the floating point binary option, there are no split variables, because none are needed. However, due to the fact that there is only one version of the documentation, there will be references to split variables. These should be ignored by those who have ordered the floating point binary option. In this version of the tape, the second variable location in such cases will contain hexadecimal 40404040.

Information on coding including nonresponse categories and multiple responses is presented within "Codebook Item Descriptions", Section 2.4. One method of unpacking responses coded in a geometric progression is presented below.

Unpacking Multiple Entries: Responses to multiple entry questions found in surveys of the four Original Cohorts are coded in a geometric progression to conserve space on the tape. Variables such as 'Method of Seeking Employment', 'Method of Finding Current or Last Job', 'Type of Financial Aid Received', 'Type of Child Care Arrangement', and numerous health-related questions have been formatted in this way since the surveys began. Multiple entry items are identified by a asterisk under the source code box in the questionnaire and by a special detailed codeblock in the documentation.

Example: Codes for the variable, Reference # 4561. 'Fringe Benefits Made Available to R by Current Employer, 1976 (mark all that apply)', range from 1 (the respondent reported only one such benefit, "medical insurance") to 259 (the respondent reported "medical insurance", "life insurance", and "paid sick leave") to 1023 (the respondent reported that s/he had access to all of the benefits listed).

Solution: Although there are several different ways to sort out which respondent has positive answers on which components, the following provides one such approach. Todd Idson and Bill LeBlanc, in their work on employer size and turnover based on data from the NLS of Young Men, wrote the following SAS program to "unpack" or create dichotomous "yes-no" variables from such fringe benefit data. The program statements listed below can, of course, be modified by the user to include the expanded set of fringe benefits available in later survey years as well as to unpack other multiple entry variables by extending the dummy, the counter, and the number of variables to agree with total number of responses listed in the codeblock in the documentation. This program assumes an unedited NLS tape in fixed format.

This program unpacks fringe benefits from the variable "fringe". It creates 10 (dichotomous) dummy variables indicating the presence or absence of each of the 10 benefits. Each dummy is set to missing if fringe is missing (coded at -999). Note that the variables are created in reverse order from the codeblock, i.e., MEDICAL is code 1 on the tape and FRINGE10 in the program.

```
TITLE1 'FRINGE BENEFITS';
 DATA BENEFITS; INFILE IN;
 INPUT FRINGE 18985-18988;
   *TAPE POSITION FOR THE 1976 YOUNG MEN;
   LABEL FRINGE10 = 'MEDICAL'
         FRINGE9  = 'LIFE INS'
         FRINGE8  = 'RETIRE'
         FRINGE7  = 'TRNG'
         FRINGE6  = 'PROF SH'
         FRINGE5  = 'STOCK'
         FRINGE4  = 'FRE MEAL'
         FRINGE3  = 'FRE MERC'
         FRINGE2  = 'PD SICK'
         FRINGE1  = 'PD VAC';
   ARRAY DUMMY(10) FRINGE1-FRINGE10;
   I=0;
   DO COUNTER=512, 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1;
    I+1;
    IF COUNTER <= FRINGE THEN DO;
       DUMMY(I) = 1;
       FRINGE = FRINGE - COUNTER;
    END;
    ELSE DUMMY(I)=0;
    IF FRINGE = -999 THEN DUMMY(I) = .;
         *OMIT TO SET DUMMY=0 IF MV;
    END;        DROP I FRINGE;
PROC MEANS;   VAR FRINGE1-FRINGE10;
TITLE2 'PROPORTION OF (NONMISSING)
 RESPONDENTS HAVING EACH BENEFIT';
```

APPENDICES

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Appendix A
NLSY RECORD TYPES 1979-1992

File Name: **ALCOHOL** ALCOHOL USE 1982-1985, 1988 & 1989

File Description: This file contains the variables relating to each respondent's consumption of alcohol in the last month, how frequently it was used, quantity consumed, and whether such consumption has impacted school work or job performance. The 1988 survey included questions on relatives of the respondent who were problem drinkers including length of time the respondent resided with such relatives. The 1989 survey collected information on the extent to which the use of alcohol interfered, during the past year, with various aspects of the respondent's life. Alcohol questions, fielded during 1992, can be found in the DRUGS record type.

Sources of Data: The "Alcohol Use" sections of the 1982-1985, 1988 and 1989 questionnaires.

Related Records: See also the DRUGS, ILLEGAL, and FAMBKGN files for data on alcohol use and the various birth record files for drug and alcohol use during pregnancy information.

File Name: **ASSETS** ASSETS 1985-1990 & 1992

File Description: This file identifies the asset information collected during the 1985-1990 and 1992 surveys, e.g., types of and total market value of property owned by the respondent (e.g., real estate, farm, business), the value of other assets including vehicles and savings accounts, as well as the total amount of debts owed including mortgages, back taxes and debts over $500.

Sources of Data: The "Assets & Income" sections of the 1985-1990 and 1992 questionnaires.

Related Records: See also the INCOME file.

File Name: **ATTINFLN** ATTITUDE OF INFLUENTIAL PERSON TOWARDS R'S DECISIONS 1979

File Description: This file contains the discrete set of nine variables dealing with the attitude of the most influential person in each respondent's life toward certain key career, occupational, residence, and childbearing decisions.

Sources of Data: The "On Significant Others" section of the 1979 questionnaire.

Related Records: See the ATTITUDE file for self-esteem, Rotter's locus of control variables, the Pearlin mastery series, etc.

File Name:	**ATTITUDE** ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK, SELF, TRADITIONAL ROLES, AIDS 1979-1984, 1987, 1988, & 1992
File Description:	This file contains an assortment of variables from the various survey years dealing with each respondent's knowledge of the world of work, perceived problems in getting a good job, the Rotter internal-external locus of control scale, the Pearlin mastery series, the CESD questions, respondent's attitudes toward women and work, occupational aspirations, work commitment, future expectations about marriage, education and employment, and knowledge of AIDS.
Sources of Data:	The "World of Work", "Rotter Scale", "Family Attitudes", "Aspirations & Expectations", "AIDS Knowledge" sections of the 1979-1984, 1987-1988 questionnaires, and the "Health" section of the 1992 questionnaire.
Related Records:	See also the ATTJBOFR and ATTINFLN files.

File Name:	**ATTJBOFR** ATTITUDES TOWARD HYPOTHETICAL JOB OFFERS 1979
File Description:	This file contains a select number of questions dealing with whether respondents would accept various hypothetical job offers to work at certain jobs at varying pay rates, e.g., would the respondent accept a full-time job making hamburgers at $2.50 or $3.50 or $5.00 an hour.
Sources of Data:	The "On Jobs/Pay" section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name:	**BIRTHR85** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1985
File Description:	This file contains an update to the pregnancy/live birth record, contraceptive use in past month, expected next birth, wantedness information, a menarche and first intercourse update, residence of biological and non-biological children, pre-natal care, illnesses and well baby care, infant feeding practices, and child visitation practices of the absent parent.
Sources of Data:	The "Fertility" section of the 1985 questionnaire.
Related Records:	CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1986-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name:	**BIRTHR86** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1986
File Description:	This file contains an update to the pregnancy/live birth record, contraceptive methods and use, expected next birth, a wantedness update, visitation practices of parent not living in the same household, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal health care, infant feeding practices, and illnesses and well baby care.
Sources of Data:	The "Fertility" section of the 1986 questionnaire including the confidential abortion supplement.
Related Records:	CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name:	**BIRTHR87** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1987
File Description:	This file contains an update for all live births since the date of last interview including information on usual living arrangements of biological children.
Sources of Data:	The "Fertility" section of the 1987 questionnaire.
Related Records:	CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name:	**BIRTHR88** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1988
File Description:	This file contains a two-year update to the pregnancy/live birth record, usual living arrangements for biological and non-biological children, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household as the child, expected next birth and wantedness information, contraceptive methods and use, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal care, use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and cocaine during pregnancy, illnesses and well baby care, and infant feeding practices.
Sources of Data:	The "Fertility" section of the 1988 questionnaire including the confidential abortion supplement.
Related Records:	CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **BIRTHR89** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1989

File Description: This file contains an update for all live births since the date of last interview including information on usual living arrangements of biological children.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" section of the 1989 questionnaire.

Related Records: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **BIRTHR90** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1990

File Description: This file contains a two-year update to the pregnancy/live birth record, usual living arrangements for biological and non-biological children, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household as the child, expected next birth and wantedness information, contraceptive methods and use, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal care, use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and cocaine during pregnancy, illnesses and well baby care, and infant feeding practices.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" section of the 1990 questionnaire including the confidential abortion supplement.

Related Records: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **BIRTHR91** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1991

File Description: This file contains an update for all live births since the date of last interview including information on usual living arrangements of biological children.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" section of the 1991 questionnaire.

Related Records: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

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File Name: **BIRTHR92** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1992

File Description: This file contains a two-year update to the pregnancy/live birth record, verification of information previously collected on biological and non-biological children, usual living arrangements for biological and non-biological children, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household as the child, expected next birth and wantedness information, contraceptive methods and use, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal care, use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and cocaine during pregnancy, illnesses and well baby care, and infant feeding practices.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" section of the 1992 questionnaire including the confidential abortion supplement.

Related Records: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **BIRTHREC** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1982-1984

File Description: This file contains a complete retrospective on all pregnancies for female respondents and all live births for male respondents, including ideal/expected number of children, dates of birth, death, sex, and current residence for all live births, dates of all pregnancy losses, as well as current and retrospective contraceptive use. In addition, data for 1983 and 1984 contain information on age at first intercourse, pre-natal health care, infant feeding practices while the 1984 survey data includes a confidential abortion report, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household with child, and information on sex education course attended by respondent.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" sections of the 1982, 1983, and 1984 questionnaires, the 1984 confidential abortion card, and the 1983 *Fertilty Supplement*.

Related Records: CHILDREN, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **BTWNJOBS** PERIOD WHEN R WAS NOT WORKING OR IN THE MILITARY 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains information on what the respondent was doing during the time periods when s/he was not employed or in the military, e.g., information on weeks not working, weeks spent looking for work, and reason not looking for work. This information is available for up to six periods for each survey year.

Sources of Data: The various questionnaire sections entitled "On Periods When R Not Working or in Military'.

File Name: **CHILDCAR** CHILD CARE 1982-1986, 1988 & 1992

File Description: This file contains, for the 1982-85 survey years, information on location and types of child care utilized and types of child care expenses incurred over the past four weeks for certain children whose mothers were employed, in school, or in training. The 1986 and 1988 questionnaires collected similar information from all mothers including a first three years of life retrospective for all biological children. The 1992 gathered information on child care arrangements used during the first three years of life. The 1989 survey contained one question, asked of employed respondents, regarding the impact of child care problems on their employment situation.

Sources of Data: The "Child Care" sections of the 1982-1986, 1988, and 1992 questionnaires and the "Fertility" section of the 1987 and 1989 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: CRFBIO, CRFNBIO, MXXVAR, GOVJOBS, GOVTRAIN, and TIMEUSE.

File Name: **CHILDREN** FERTILE 1979-1981

File Description: This file contains the limited number of fertility questions that were asked during the 1979-1981 surveys. Included are data on dates of birth for each live birth, number of children wanted/expected, ideal family size, and when next child is expected.

Sources of Data: The "Fertility" sections of the 1979-1981 questionnaires.

Related Records: BIRTHREC, the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files, and FERTILE.

File Name: **COMMON** COMMON DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

File Description: This file contains commonly used variables from several survey years. Included are: (1) each respondent's identification number, sample type, race, sex, and date of birth; (2) identification numbers/relationship codes of other youth in the same household who were interviewed in 1979; (3) the household identification number; (4) interview-specific information including reason for non-interview, week numbers of interview date and of last interview, etc.; as well as (5) various employment status variables.

Sources of Data: The variables listed in COMMON are a composite of assigned codes, created variables, and information from the 1978 screener or yearly questionnaires.

File Name: **CPS** CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains *Current Population Survey* variables that establish current labor force status, i.e., activity during most of survey week (employed, unemployed, out of the labor force). Included are job characteristics, global job satisfaction, and hours worked per week for current/most recent job, job search behavior for those unemployed, and plans to seek employment for those out of the labor force.

Sources of Data: The "Current Labor Force Status - CPS Questions" sections of each survey instrument.

Related Records: See also the KEYVARS and JOBINFO files for created employment variables and the MXXVAR files for additional CPS variables.

File Name: **CRFBIO** CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

File Description: This file contains information from the *Children's Record Form*, an interviewing aid used in the 1985-1992 surveys to: (1) enumerate all biological children; (2) provide identifying information on each child, e.g., an identification number, date of birth, sex, deceased/adopted status; and (3) identify missing health care and feeding practice information which needed to be gathered in the current survey.

Sources of Data: The *Children's Record Forms* (CRF).

File Name: **CRFNBIO** CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR NONBIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

File Description: This file contains information from the *Children's Record Form*, an interviewing aid which was used in the 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys to: (1) enumerate all non-biological children; and (2) provide identifying information on each child, e.g., an identification number, date of birth, sex, deceased/adopted status.

Sources of Data: The *Children's Record Forms* (CRF).

File Name: **DGRECERT** DEGREES AND CERTIFICATIONS 1979-1984 & 1988-1992

File Description: This file contains information from the 1979-1984 and 1988-1992 surveys on the types of college degrees, other certificates and licenses (including driver's license) that respondents received prior to the first interview and since last interview.

Sources of Data: The "Other Training" and "Regular Schooling" sections of the 1979-1984, 1988-1992 questionnaires.

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File Name: DRUGS DRUG USE 1984, 1988, & 1992

File Description: This file contains responses to the special set of drug questions which were asked in the 1984, 1988, and 1992 surveys. Included is information on age at first use and extent of use of such substances as cigarettes, marijuana/hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, heroin, and other drugs, a monthly retrospective look at respondents' use of marijuana/hashish during 1979-1984, and use of such substances on the job. The 1992 variables relating to alcohol use are located in the DRUGS record type.

Sources of Data: The "Drugs" section of the 1984 and 1988 questionnaires and the 1988 and 1992 *Drug Use Supplement.*

Related Records: See also the ALCOHOL and ILLEGAL files for questions on alcohol and marijuana use as well as drug dealing. The various birth record files contain variables on cigarette, alcohol, and other drug use during pregnancy.

File Name: FAMBKGN FAMILY BACKGROUND 1979-1990

File Description: This file contains the extensive family background information gathered in the 1979 survey: country/state of respondent's birth; identification of persons with whom the respondent lived at age 14; birthplace, education, work experience of respondent's mother and father; racial/ethnic origin; periods of time residing with parents, etc. Also included in this file are: the religious affiliation and attendance questions asked in 1979 and 1982; the 1979, 1980, and 1982 residential mobility questions; identification of the language used in the administration of the household interview forms for each survey year; the detailed set of childhood residence questions asked during the 1988 survey; and the special set of immigration questions collected during 1990 on aspects of the respondent's first and most recent entry into the U.S.

Sources of Data: Various sections from the 1979-87 questionnaires including the "Family Background" and "Residence" sections as well as the *Household Interview Forms.* The 1988 data were collected from the "Childhood Residence" section of the survey instrument and the accompanying *Childhood Residence Calendar.* The 1990 immigration information was collected using the "Immigration" section of the questionnaire.

File Name: **FERTILE** SUPPLEMENTAL FERTILITY FILE

File Description: A file of constructed and edited fertility variables including: (1) revisions to dates of birth, gender, and usual living arrangements for all respondents' children; (2) other constructed variables commonly used in fertility research, i.e., beginning and ending dates of marriages, age at first marriage, at first birth, spacing between births, and between marriage and first birth, etc.; and (3) a variable evaluating the consistency of the longitudinal fertility record.

Sources of Data: Entirely created variables based on the 1982-1992 fertility data and 1979-1992 marriage data.

Related Records: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, and the 1985-1992 BIRTHRXX files.

File Name: **GOVJOBS** GOVERNMENT JOBS - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1987

File Description: This file contains information on up to five government-sponsored jobs (i.e., CETA/JTPA, WIN) in which a respondent was employed. Included is information on each job's occupational code, types of training services (job counseling, GED preparation, OJT, classroom training, skill training) provided, types of supportive services (child care, health care, transportation) received, as well as job placement information.

Sources of Data: The "Jobs" section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1987 *Employer Supplements*.

Related Records: See also the JOBINFO and PERIODNW files.

File Name: **GOVTRAIN** GOVERNMENT TRAINING 1979-1987

File Description: This file contains information on up to two government training programs in which a respondent was enrolled since the last interview. Included is information on the name of the government training sponsor, current enrollment status, dates/hours of participation, periods of nonparticipation, whether the program was part of a CETA/JTPA or WIN affiliated program, type of occupational/OJT training received, types of training services provided (job counseling, GED preparation, classroom training, skills training, etc.), various supportive services received, and income/rate of pay received during participation.

Sources of Data: The "On Government Training" sections of each questionnaire.

Related Records: See also the TRAINING and GOVJOBS files.

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File Name:	**HEALTH** HEALTH 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains information on the presence of health conditions preventing or limiting labor market activity including, for select survey years, the specific types of health conditions, their causes, and parts of the body affected. The 1988-1990 and 1992 questions on work-related injuries including the type of injury and its impact on employment and the 1989, 1990, and 1992 source of health/hospitalization insurance variables are located in the this record type.
Sources of Data:	The "On Health" sections of each questionnaire.
Related Records:	See also ALCOHOL, DRUGS, as well as the several birth record files for pre-natal, neo-natal, and infant health and health-related issues.

File Name:	**HHRECORD** HOUSEHOLD RECORD 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains yearly information for up to 15 household members currently living in the respondent's household including each person's sex, relationship to respondent, age, highest grade completed, and work experience in past year. The household enumeration is completed during the household interview.
Sources of Data:	The various versions of the *Household Interview Forms.*
Related Records:	The specific version of the household record form administered to a given respondent can be found in the MXXVAR files for each survey year; the language in which the household record form was administered is in the FAMBKGN file; and income variables from the household record form are found in INCOME.

File Name:	**ILLEGAL** ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES AND REPORTED POLICE CONTACTS 1980
File Description:	This file contains information on respondents' participation in and income from various delinquent and criminal activities such as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery, and reported contacts with the criminal justice system.
Sources of Data:	The "Delinquency and Drugs" and "Reported Police Contacts" sections of the 1980 questionnaire as well as the confidential questionnaire supplement *Form J.*
Related Records:	The ALCOHOL and DRUGS files.

File Name: INCOME INCOME & ASSETS 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains information on income received in the past calendar year from various sources including: (1) earned income of the respondent and spouse from such sources as military service, wages and salary, farm or own business; (2) monthly income amounts received by the respondent and spouse from UC, AFDC, food stamps, and other public assistance; (3) sources of income for other family members; and (4) other components of the computed variable 'Total Net Family Income'.

Sources of Data: The "Income" sections of each questionnaire and the income questions of the various *Household Interview Forms*.

Related Records: See also the ASSETS, KEYVARS, and SCHOOL files.

File Name: INTRMK INTERVIEWER REMARKS 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains interview-specific and interviewer comment information including the dates and length of each interview, type of interview (personal or telephone), whether the interview was conducted with a proxy, a record of the attempts made to locate each respondent, language used to conduct the interview, various interviewer remarks on respondent's race, attitude, understanding of the questions, presence of anyone else during the interview, as well as interviewer identification codes.

Sources of Data: The "Interviewer Remarks" section of each questionnaire.

Related Records: See also the various MXXVAR files.

File Name:	**JOBFIND** JOB SEARCH AND JOB FINDING 1981, 1982, 1986, & 1987
File Description:	This file contains information on: (1) the job search methods (state or private employment offices, classified ads in the newspapers, friends and relatives, labor unions, etc.) used by unemployed respondents to find employment; (2) the success of the various methods; (3) reason for nonacceptance of any job offers obtained; and (4) rate of pay for the job offer. The reference period differs for the survey years with the 1981 questions directed towards job search methods utilized in the past four weeks, the 1982 questions towards the most recent job obtained, the 1986 questions detailing the methods used in each of the past 12 months and the 1987 series gathering information on the methods used each month (for up to six months) during the least recent period not employed.
Source of Data:	The "Job Search" section of the 1981 questionnaire; the "Job Finding" section of the 1982 questionnaire; and the "On Periods When R Not Working or in Military" section of the 1986 and 1987 questionnaires.
Related Records:	M79VAR - M92VAR for methods of seeking employment in past four weeks (CPS series).

File Name:	**JOBINFO** JOB INFORMATION - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains information on the jobs each respondent held since the date of last interview including start-stop dates of employment, hours worked, reason left job and job characteristics (e.g., occupation, class of worker, rate of pay, wages set by collective bargaining for up to five jobs held). A series of tenure variables reflecting the total tenure in weeks accumulated for each of up to five employers were added for each year to the NLSY data release beginning in 1991.
Sources of Data:	The "Jobs" section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1992 *Employer Supplements*.

File Name:	**JOBS** EMPLOYMENT 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains select variables relating to: (1) jobs held since last interview; and (2) whether those jobs were part of a cooperative work study program, college work study program, or some type of government-sponsored job held since the last interview.
Sources of Data:	The "On Jobs" sections of each questionnaire.

File Name: **JOBSB478** LAST JOB LASTING 2 WEEKS OR MORE 1979

File Description: This file contains the 12 variables asked in the 1979 survey dealing with characteristics of the job in which the respondent last worked for two or more consecutive weeks. Included is information on date last worked, occupation and industry codes of job, class of worker, and whether the job was a government job or in private business.

Sources of Data: The "On Last Job Lasting Two Weeks or More" section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name: **JOBSCHL** WORK EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO 11/1/78 - 1979 SURVEY

File Description: This file contains a limited number of variables on respondent's work experience prior to the 1979 interview. Information on weeks and hours worked in 1975, 1976, and 1977 as well as characteristics of the first job a respondent held after s/he left school including dates of employment, industry/occupation, pay rate, hours worked, and reason left first job is provided.

Sources of Data: The "On Work Experience Prior to January 1, 1978" section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name: **KEYVARS** CREATED KEY VARIABLES 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains the yearly *KEY* variables as well as other summary variables that have been created by the Center from raw data. They encompass a wide range of employment, military, education, income, poverty status, local labor market unemployment rate, and various other geographic-related variables.

Sources of Data: The variables on this file are all created variables with the exception of the "Type of Residence" variables which are derived from the *Household Interview Forms*.

Related Records: This file contains the primary longitudinal (all main file) created variables. Other constructed variables can be found in JOBINFO, the supplemental FERTILE file as well as the special NLSY geocode, workhistory, and child data files.

File Name:	**LASTINFO** INFORMATION COLLECTED AT LAST INTERVIEW 1980-1992
File Description:	This file contains key information on the respondent which was collected at the last interview (e.g., dates of last interview, marital status, number of children, high school completion status, names of previous employers, etc.). These data appear on the *Information Sheet* which is used by the interviewers to route the respondent through the survey.
Sources of Data:	The *Information Sheet* for each survey year. Note: Data that appear on the interviewer's *Information Sheet* occur in the codebook following the main survey variables.

File Name:	**MARRIAGE** MARITAL HISTORY 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains: (1) the respondent's marital status at each survey date, changes in marital status since last interview, and dates of each marital status change; and (2) information on respondent's spouse such as birth/death dates, occupation, educational attainment, labor force status, religious affiliation, and health limitations. The 1988 and 1992 interviews included questions on marital attitudes and dating experiences of those not currently married.
Sources of Data:	The "Marital History" and "Fertility" sections of the questionnaires.
Related Records:	Additional marital history variables can be found in the FERTILE, KEYVARS, and ATTITUDE files.

File Name:	**MILITARY** MILITARY 1980-1992
File Description:	This file contains information on respondents' enlistment intentions, attitudes toward the military, dates of military service/reserve duty, branch of service, military occupation, pay grade and income, education and training received, and reasons left military or reenlisted.
Sources of Data:	The "Military" sections of the 1980-1992 questionnaires.
Related Records:	See KEYVARS and the M79VAR file for additional 1979 military variables.

File Name: **PERIODNW** PERIODS NOT WORKING - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1992

File Description: This file contains detailed information on the time periods a respondent was with a job but not working (up to four periods) and reasons for not working for each of five jobs held during the survey year.

Sources of Data: The "Jobs" section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1992 *Employer Supplements*.

File Name: **PROFILES** *ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APTITUDE BATTERY (ASVAB)* 1980

File Description: This file contains all of the variables from the 1980 administration of the *ASVAB* including individual respondent scores, scale scores, and standard errors for each of the ten *ASVAB* test sections. Also provided is respondent sampling weight, high school graduate status, characteristics of the test administration for each respondent, and two AFQT percentile scores.

Sources of Data: The *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)*.

Related Records: All ASVAB administration variables are located within the PROFILES file. See also the SCHLSURV file for aptitude and intelligence scores and the SCHOOL file for other education-specific variables.

File Name: **SCHLSURV** SCHOOL SURVEY

File Description: This file contains all data generated from the 1979 survey of last secondary school attended. It includes: (1) respondent-specific information on school enrollment status, highest grade attended, remedial classes taken, and scores/percentiles/grade levels for various intelligence and aptitude tests; and (2) school-specific information including data on the school's total enrollment, the school's grading system, types of curricula offered, dropout rate, student body composition, and staffing characteristics.

Sources of Data: Data were collected with the "School Questionnaire" and the "Student's School Record Information" form, copies of which can be found in the *High School Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation.*

Related Records: The TRANSURV file contains respondent-specific information on high school coursework.

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File Name:	**SCHOOL** REGULAR SCHOOLING 1979-1992
File Description:	This file contains information on each respondent's school enrollment status, i.e., whether s/he is currently enrolled in school, the highest grade attended or completed, type of high school curriculum, attainment of a high school diploma or GED, major field of study in college, and a variety of other college-related variables.
Sources of Data:	The "Regular Schooling" section of each survey instrument.
Related Records:	The INCOME file contains the total amount of educational benefits in the past calendar year.

File Name:	**TIMEUSE** TIME SPENT WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, TRAINING, ETC. 1981
File Description:	This file contains responses to the special set of questions asked in the 1981 survey about each respondent's use of time during the past seven days, e.g., how much time was spent working, commuting, attending school or various training programs, sleeping, watching TV, caring for children or completing household chores.
Sources of Data:	The six "Time Spent" sections of the 1981 questionnaire.

File Name:	**TRAINING** OTHER TRAINING 1979-1986, 1988-1992
File Description:	This file contains information on up to four types of vocational/technical training in which a respondent was enrolled since the last interview. Included is information on dates of enrollment and completion, type of school, completion status, and any subsequent training received. Recent surveys have collected data on the usefulness of the training acquired for the respondent's job, whether participation was necessary to obtain a promotion, and the benefits of each training program in terms of actually getting a promotion or obtaining a different job.
Sources of Data:	The "Other Training" sections of each questionnaire.
Related Records:	See also the GOVTRAIN file.

File Name:	**TRANSURV** TRANSCRIPT SURVEY
File Description:	This file contains information collected from the transcript survey which was administered during 1980, 1981 and 1983 to civilian NLSY respondents. Data are available for up to 64 courses taken by each surveyed respondent including information on high school subject, final grade, source of the final grade, and credit received.
Sources of Data:	The separate "Transcript Coding Sheet", a copy of which can be found in the *High School Transcript Survey: Overview & Documentation*.
Related Records:	The M81VAR file contains additional transcript survey variables. The SCHLSURV file contains additional school-specific information on enrollment, grading system, and type of curricula offered.

Appendix B

NLSY DICTIONARY OF ACCEPTABLE KEYWORDS

KEY	
1ST JOB	
1ST MARRIAGE	
1ST PREGNANCY	
2ND MARRIAGE	
2ND PREGNANCY	
35	
ABORTION	SEE PREGNANCY LOSS
ABSENT	
AFDC	SEE FOOD STAMPS, INCOME, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SSI, WELFARE
AGE	
AGE 14	
AGE 35	
AIR FORCE	
ALCOHOL	
ALIMONY	
AMNIOCENTESIS	SEE PREGNANCY, SONOGRAM
ARMED FORCES	SEE ASVAB, MILITARY, RANK, VEAP, VETERAN BENEFITS
ARMY	
ASSETS	SEE AUTOMOBILE, FARM, HOUSE, MARKET VALUE, POVERTY STATUS, PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, SAVINGS
ASSISTANCE	
ASVAB	SEE PROFILES
ATTENDED	SEE GRADE ATTENDED
ATTENDING	SEE CURRENT SCHOOL, ENROLLED, GRADE ATTENDING
ATTITUDE	SEE DISLIKED MOST, LIKED MOST, ROTTER SCALE
ATTITUDES	
AUTOMOBILE	SEE ASSETS, MARKET VALUE
BARGAINING	SEE EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION, UNION
BENEFITS	
BEST JOB	
BIRTH	

BIRTHPLACE	
BIRTHS	
BOOKS	SEE LIBRARY, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPER
BREASTFEEDING	SEE FOOD, FORMULA FEEDING
BUSINESS	SEE ASSETS, DEBTS, FARM, INCOME, REAL ESTATE
CERTIFICATE	SEE COLLEGE DEGREE, FIELD OF STUDY
CHILD CARE	SEE CHILDREN
CHILD SUPPORT	SEE INCOME
CHILDREN	SEE CHILD, CHILD CARE, DEPENDENTS
CIGARETTE	SEE CIGARETTES, DRUG USE, PREGNANCY, SMOKING
CIGARETTES	SEE CIGARETTE, DRUG USE, PREGNANCY, SMOKING
CLASS OF WORKER	
COAST GUARD	
COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE DEGREE, FIELD OF STUDY
COLLEGE DEGREE	SEE CERTIFICATE, EDUCATIONAL, FIELD OF STUDY, GRADUATE, GRADUATED
COMMERCIAL	
CONTACT	
CONTRACEPTION	
CORRECTIONAL	SEE ILLEGAL ACTIVITY, INSTITUTION
COUNSELING	
COUNSELORS	
CPS ITEM	
CURRENT JOB	
CURRENT SCHOOL	SEE ATTENDING
CURRICULUM	SEE FIELD OF STUDY, HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECT
DAYS PER WEEK	SEE CHILD CARE, EMPLOYMENT
DEBTS	SEE ASSETS
DEPENDENT	
DEPENDENTS	SEE CHILD, CHILDREN, FAMILY
DESIRED	
DIPLOMA	SEE GED

DISABILITY	SEE HEALTH, LIMIT, LIMITATIONS
DISCRIMINATION	SEE ATTITUDE
DISLIKED MOST	SEE ATTITUDE
DIVORCE	
DRINKING	
DRUG USE	SEE ALCOHOL
DUNCAN INDEX	SEE OCCUPATION
EDUCATION	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE, COLLEGE DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, FIELD OF STUDY, GRADE ATTENDED, GRADE ATTENDING, GRADE COMPLETED, GRADUATE, GRADUATED, HIGH SCHOOL, SCHOOL SURVEY, TRAINING
EDUCATIONAL	
EMPLOYED	SEE WORKING
EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION	SEE UNION
EMPLOYER	SEE JOB OFFER, JOB SEARCH, METHOD OF FINDING, PLAN TO SEEK
EMPLOYERS	SEE JOB OFFER, JOB SEARCH, METHOD OF FINDING, PLAN TO SEEK
EMPLOYMENT	SEE DAYS PER WEEK, FULL-TIME, HOURS, HOURS PER WEEK, WEEKS WORKED, 35
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEE FULL-TIME, OUT OF LABOR FORCE, WEEKS WORKED
ENROLLED	SEE ATTENDED, CURRENT SCHOOL, ENROLLMENT, ENROLLMENT STATUS, GRADE ATTENDING
ENROLLMENT	SEE ENROLLED
ENROLLMENT STATUS	SEE ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT, FULL-TIME, GRADE ATTENDING
ETHNIC	SEE RACIAL
EXPECTED	
EXPELLED	
FACULTY	SEE TEACHER, TEACHERS
FAMILY	
FARM	SEE ASSETS, BUSINESS, REAL ESTATE, INCOME,RESIDENCE
FATHER	SEE MOTHER, PARENTS, STEPFATHER, STEPMOTHER
FIELD OF STUDY	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE DEGREE, CURRICULUM
FINANCIAL AID	

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FOOD	SEE BREASTFEEDING, FORMULA FEEDING
FOOD STAMPS	SEE AFDC, INCOME, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SSI, WELFARE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE	
FORMULA FEEDING	
FULL-TIME	SEE EMPLOYMENT, ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT STATUS, HOURS PER WEEK, HOURS WORKED, PART-TIME, 35
GED	SEE DIPLOMA
GOVT PROGRAM	
GRADE 9	
GRADE ATTENDED	SEE ATTENDED, COLLEGE DEGREE, GRADE COMPLETED, GRADUATE
GRADE ATTENDING	SEE EDUCATIONAL, ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT STATUS
GRADE COMPLETED	SEE COLLEGE DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, GRADE ATTENDED, GRADE ATTENDING, GRADUATE, GRADUATED
GRADES 9-12	
GRADUATE	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL,GRAD ATTENDED, GRADE COMPLETED, GRADUATED, HIGH SCHOOL
GRADUATED	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, GRADE ATTENDED, GRADE COMPLETED, GRADUATE, HIGH SCHOOL
GRANDMOTHER	SEE CHILD CARE
HEALTH	SEE DISABILITY, LIMIT, LIMITATIONS
HEIGHT	SEE WEIGHT
HIGH SCHOOL	SEE CURRICULUM, GRADE ATTENDED, GRADE ATTENDING, GRADE COMPLETED, GRADUATE, GRADUATED, HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECT, SCHOOL SURVEY
HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECT	SEE CURRICULUM
HOSPITAL	SEE ILL, PREGNANCY
HOURS	
HOURS PER DAY	SEE OVERTIME
HOURS PER WEEK	SEE OVERTIME
HOURS WORKED	SEE FULL-TIME, OVERTIME, PART-TIME, WEEKS WORKED
HOUSE	SEE ASSETS
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	

HOUSEWORK	SEE TIME USE
HUSBAND	SEE SPOUSE
ID	SEE IDENTIFICATION CODE
IDENTIFICATION CODE	SEE ID
ILL	SEE ILLNESS
ILLEGAL ACTIVITY	
ILLNESS	SEE ILL
IMMUNIZATION	
IMMUNIZATIONS	
INCOME	SEE RATE OF PAY, RENT, WAGES
INCORPORATED	
INDUSTRY	SEE OCCUPATION
INFO SHEET	
INSTITUTION	SEE CORRECTIONAL
INT REMARKS	
INTERVIEW DATE	
INTERVIEW LENGTH	
IQ	
JAN 1978	
JOB CHARACTERISTICS	
JOB OFFER	
JOB OFFERS	
JOB SATISFACTION	
JOB SEARCH	SEE METHOD OF FINDING, PLAN TO SEEK, WEEKS UNEMPLOYED
JOBS	
KNOWLEDGE	
LABOR MARKET	
LAYOFF	
LEISURE	
LIBRARY	SEE BOOKS, SCHOOL SURVEY
LICENSE	
LIKED MOST	SEE ATTITUDE

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LIMIT	SEE HEALTH, LIMITATIONS
LIMITATIONS	SEE HEALTH, LIMIT
LOCATION	SEE RESIDENCE, SMSA
LOOKING FOR WORK	
MAGAZINES	SEE BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS
MARINES	
MARITAL STATUS	
MARKET VALUE	SEE ASSETS, AUTOMOBILE, HOUSE, PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE
MARRIAGE	
MARRIAGES	
MEASLES	SEE IMMUNIZATION
MEDICAL	
MENSTRUAL PERIOD	SEE AGE, SEX, SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
METHOD OF FINDING	SEE JOB SEARCH
MILITARY	
MILK	
MORTGAGES	
MOST RECENT COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE, COLLEGE DEGREE, SCHOOL SURVEY
MOST RECENT JOB	
MOTHER	SEE FATHER, PARENTS, STEPFATHER, STEPMOTHER
MOVE	
NATIONAL GUARD	
NATIONALITY	
NAVY	
NEW JOB	
NEWSPAPERS	
NONINTERVIEW	
OCCUPATION	SEE DUNCAN INDEX
OJT	
OLF	
ORIGIN	
OUT OF LABOR FORCE	SEE EMPLOYMENT STATUS, WEEKS OLF

OVERTIME	SEE HOURS, HOURS PER DAY, HOURS PER WEEK, HOURS WORKED,
PARENTS	SEE FATHER, MOTHER
PART-TIME	SEE EMPLOYMENT, ENROLLMENT STATUS, FULL-TIME, HOURS PER WEEK,HOURS WORKED,35
PARTNER	
PENSION	SEE INCOME, RETIREMENT, SOCIAL SECURITY
PLAN TO SEEK	SEE JOB SEARCH
PLANT CLOSED	
POLICE	
POVERTY STATUS	SEE ASSETS
PREGNANCY	SEE PREGNANT
PREGNANCY LOSS	
PREGNANT	SEE PREGNANCY
PROBATION	SEE ILLEGAL ACTIVITY
PROFILES	SEE ASVAB
PROMOTION	
PROPERTY	SEE ASSETS, AUTOMOBILE, HOUSE, MARKET VALUE, REAL ESTATE, RENT
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	SEE FOOD STAMPS, SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE, WORKERS COMP
RACE	SEE ETHNIC, RACIAL
RACIAL	SEE ETHNIC
RANK	SEE ARMED FORCES
RATE OF PAY	SEE INCOME
RE-ENLISTMENT	
REAL ESTATE	SEE ASSETS, BUSINESS, FARM, HOUSE, INCOME, MARKET VALUE, PROPERTY, RENT
RELIGION	
RELIGIOUS	
RENT	SEE HOMEOWNER, HOUSE, INCOME, PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE
RESERVES	
RESIDENCE	SEE LOCATION, SMSA
RESPONSIBILITY	

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RETIREMENT	SEE PENSION, SOCIAL SECURITY
RETURNED TO SCHOOL	
ROTC	
ROTTER SCALE	SEE ATTITUDE
SAMPLING WEIGHT	
SAVINGS	SEE ASSETS
SCHOOL SURVEY	SEE HIGH SCHOOL, LIBRARY, RECENT COLLEGE
SEEKING	SEE JOB SEARCH, PLAN TO SEEK
SELF-EMPLOYED	
SELF-ESTEEM	
SEPARATION	
SEX	
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	SEE AGE, MENSTRUAL PERIOD,SEX
SIBLING	SEE SIBLINGS
SIBLINGS	SEE SIBLINGS
SMOKING	
SMSA	SEE LOCATION, RESIDENCE
SOCIABILITY	
SOCIAL SECURITY	
SONOGRAM	SEE AMNIOCENTESIS, PREGNANCY
SPONSOR	SEE GOVT PROGRAM
SPONSORED	
SPOUSE	SEE HUSBAND, WIFE
SSI	SEE INCOME, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SOCIAL SECURITY
STEPFATHER	SEE FATHER
STEPMOTHER	SEE MOTHER
SUMMER	
SURVEY WEEK	
SUSPENDED	
TEACHER	SEE FACULTY,TEACHERS
TEACHERS	SEE FACULTY,TEACHER
TECH	

TECHNICAL	SEE OCCUPATIONAL,TRAINING,VOCATIONAL
TIME	
TIME USE	
TRAINING	SEE TECHNICAL,VOCATIONAL
TRANSCRIPT SURVEY	
TRANSPORTATION	
TRAVEL	
TUITION	
UC BENEFITS	
UNEMPLOYED	SEE EMPLOYMENT STATUS, WEEKS UNEMPLOYED
UNEMPLOYMENT	
UNION	SEE BARGAINING, EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATION
VEAP	SEE ARMED FORCES
VEHICLES	SEA ASSETS,AUTOMOBILE
VETERAN BENEFITS	SEE ARMED FORCES
VOCATIONAL	
WAGES	SEE INCOME, OVERTIME PAY, RATE OF PAY
WEEKS NOT WORKING	SEE WEEKS UNEMPLOYED
WEEKS OLF	SEE OUT OF LABOR FORCE
WEEKS UNEMPLOYED	SEE UNEMPLOYED, WEEKS NOT WORKING
WEEKS WORKED	
WEIGHT	SEE HEIGHT, PREGNANCY
WELFARE	SEE AFDC, FOOD STAMPS, INCOME, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SSI
WELL BABY CARE	SEE ILL, ILLNESS
WIFE	SEE SPOUSE
WORK COMMITMENT	
WORK-STUDY	
WORKERS COMP	SEE INCOME
WORKING	SEE EMPLOYED
WORLD OF WORK	

Appendix C

ORIGINAL COHORT

DICTIONARY OF ACCEPTABLE KEYWORDS

ABSENT	
ADA	
AFDC	
AGE	
AGE_14	
AGE_15	
AGE_30	
AGE_34	
AGE_35	
AGE_50	
ALCOHOL_USE	SEE SMOKING
ALIMONY	
ALTERNATIVE_JOB	
AMOUNT_OF_FATIGUE	
ANSWERED	
ANSWERS	
APARTMENT	
ARMED_FORCES	SEE DRAFT, RANK, VETERAN_COMPENSATION
ASSETS	SEE AUTOMOBILE, BONDS, DEBT, FARM, HOUSE, LIABILITY, MARKET_VALUE, MUTUAL_FUNDS, POVERTY_STATUS, PROPERTY, REAL_ESTATE, SAVINGS, SAVINGS_BONDS, STOCKS
ASSISTANCE	
ATTENDED	SEE GRADE_ATTENDED
ATTENDING	SEE CURRENT_SCHOOL, ENROLLED, GRADE_ATTENDING
ATTITUDE	SEE COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, DISLIKED_MOST, JOB_ATTACHMENT, LIKED_MOST, MOTIVATION, ROTTER_SCALE
ATTITUDES	
AUTOMOBILE	SEE ASSETS, MARKET_VALUE, NET_VALUE
BENEFITS	
BEST_JOB	
BIRTH	
BIRTHPLACE	
BONDS	SEE ASSETS, SAVINGS_BONDS

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BOOKS	SEE CULTURAL_EXPOSURE, LIBRARY, LIBRARY_CARD, READING_MATERIAL
BOSE	
CENSUS_BUREAU	
CENSUS_DIVISION	SEE LOCATION, RESIDENCE
CERTIFICATE	SEE COLLEGE_DEGREE, FIELD_OF_STUDY
CHILD	SEE CHILDREN, DEPENDENTS, FAMILY_MEMBERS, FIRST_CHILD
CHILD_CARE	SEE CHILDREN, FAMILY_MEMBERS
CHILDREN	SEE CHILD_CARE, DEPENDENTS, FAMILY_MEMBERS, FIRST_CHILD
CLASS_OF_WORKER	
COGNITIVE_FUNCTIONING	
COLLECTIVE_BARGAINING	SEE EMPLOYEE_ASSOCIATION, UNION
COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE_DEGREE, FIELD_OF_STUDY, RETURN_TO_COLLEGE
COLLEGE_DEGREE	SEE CERTIFICATE, EDUCATIONAL, FIELD_OF_STUDY, GRADUATE, GRADUATED
COLLEGE_SURVEY	SEE COLLEGE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, FIRST_COLLEGE, INTERVENING_COLLEGE, MOST_RECENT_COLLEGE, SCHOOL_QUALITY
COLLEGES	
COMMERCIAL	
COMMITMENT_TO_WORK	SEE ATTITUDE, JOB_ATTACHMENT, MOTIVATION
COMMUNITY_SERVICES	
COMPANY_TRAINING	SEE OCCUPATIONAL, ON_THE_JOB_TRAINING, TECHNICAL, TRAINING, VOCATIONAL
COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS	SEE EMPLOYERS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB
CONTACT	
CORRECTIONAL_INSTITUTION	
COUNSELING	SEE GUIDANCE
COUNSELORS	
CULTURAL_EXPOSURE	SEE BOOKS, LIBRARY_CARD, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, READING_MATERIAL
CURRENT_JOB_XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91
CURRENT_OR_LAST_DUAL_JOB	
CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91
CURRENT_SCHOOL	
CURRICULUM	SEE FIELD_OF_STUDY, HIGH_SCHOOL_SUBJECT, TYPING_OR_SHORTHAND
DAYS_PER_WEEK	SEE CHILD_CARE, EMPLOYMENT

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DEATH	
DEBT	SEE ASSETS, LIABILITY
DEPENDENTS	SEE CHILD, CHILDREN, FAMILY, FAMILY_MEMBERS
DESIRE	
DESIRED	SEE AGE_30, OCCUPATION_DESIRED
DIFFERENT_AREA	SEE HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER, MIGRANT_STATUS, MIGRATION_PATTERN, RESIDENCE
DIPLOMA	
DISABILITY	SEE FUNCTIONAL_LIMITATIONS, HEALTH, LIMIT, LIMITATIONS
DISCRIMINATION	SEE ATTITUDE, WOMEN_WORKING
DISLIKED_MOST	SEE ATTITUDE
DISTRICT_WIDE	
DIVORCE	
DRAFT	SEE ARMED_FORCES
DUAL_JOB	
DUAL_JOBS	
DUNCAN	
DUNCAN_INDEX	SEE OCCUPATION, OCCUPATION_DESIRED, OCCUPATIONAL
EDUCATION	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, ELEMENTARY, FIELD_OF_STUDY, GRADE_ATTENDED, GRADE_ATTENDING, GRADE_COMPLETED, GRADUATE, GRADUATED, HIGH_SCHOOL, LAST_YEAR_IN_HIGH_SCHOOL, SCHOOL_QUALITY, SCHOOL_SURVEY, TRAINING
EDUCATIONAL	
ELEMENTARY	
EMPLOYEE_ASSOCIATION	SEE COLLECTIVE_BARGAINING, UNION
EMPLOYER	SEE COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB, JOB_OFFER, JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_FINDING, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, PLAN_TO_SEEK
EMPLOYERS	SEE COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB, JOB_OFFER, JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_FINDING, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, PLAN_TO_SEEK
EMPLOYMENT	SEE DAYS_PER_WEEK, FULL-TIME, HOURS, HOURS_PER_WEEK, HOURS_WORKED WEEKS_WORKED, 35
EMPLOYMENT_STATUS	SEE EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_RECODE, FULL-TIME, LABOR_FORCE_STATUS, WEEKS_WORKED

EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_RECODE	SEE LABOR_FORCE_STATUS
ENROLLED	SEE CURRENT_SCHOOL, ENROLLMENT, ENROLLMENT_STATUS, GRADE_ATTENDING
ENROLLMENT	SEE ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT_STATUS
ENROLLMENT_STATUS	SEE ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT, FULL-TIME, GRADE_ATTENDING, OUT_OF_SCHOOL
ESTATE	
EXPECTED	SEE PLANS
EXPELLED	
EXPENDITURE_PER_PUPIL	
EXPENSES	
EXTRA-CURRICULAR	
F.A.P. 67	SEE POVERTY_STATUS
FACULTY	SEE TEACHER
FAMILY	
FAMILY_MEMBER	SEE FAMILY_MEMBERS
FAMILY_MEMBERS	SEE CHILD, CHILDREN, FAMILY_MEMBER, FATHER, FIRST_CHILD, HUSBAND, MARITAL_STATUS, MOTHER, PARENTS, SIBLINGS, WIFE
FARM	SEE RESIDENCE
FATHER	SEE HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD, PARENTS
FIELD_OF_STUDY	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, CURRICULUM
FINANCIAL_AID	
FINANCIAL_POSITION	
FIRST_COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, COLLEGE_SURVEY, SCHOOL_QUALITY
FIRST_JOB	
FIVE_YEARS	
FOOD_STAMPS	
FOREIGN_LANGUAGE	
FULL-TIME	SEE EMPLOYMENT, ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT_STATUS, HOURS_PER_WEEK, HOURS_WORKED, PART-TIME, 35
FUNCTIONAL_LIMITATIONS	SEE DISABILITY, HEALTH, LIMIT, LIMITATIONS
GED	
GED_SCORE	SEE JOB_FAMILY, JOB_LEVEL, OCCUPATION, SVP_SCORE
GOAL	SEE OCCUPATION_DESIRED, PLANS

GRADE_ATTENDED	SEE COLLEGE_DEGREE,GRADE_COMPLETED, GRADUATE, EDUCATIONAL
GRADE_ATTENDING	SEE ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT_STATUS
GRADE_COMPLETED	SEE COLLEGE_DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, GRADE_ATTENDED, GRADE_ATTENDING, GRADUATE GRADUATED
GRADUATE	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, GRADE_ATTENDED, GRADE_COMPLETED, GRADUATED, HIGH_SCHOOL
GRADUATED	SEE CERTIFICATE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, EDUCATIONAL, GRADE_ATTENDED, GRADE_COMPLETED, GRADUATE, HIGH_SCHOOL
GRANDFATHER	
GRANDMOTHER	
GUIDANCE	SEE COUNSELING
HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD	SEE FATHER, MOTHER, PARENTS
HEALTH	SEE DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL_LIMITATIONS, LIMIT, LIMITATIONS
HEIGHT	
HELPING	
HELPING_OTHERS	
HIGH_SCHOOL	SEE CURRICULUM, GRADE_ATTENDED, GRADE_ATTENDING, GRADE_COMPLETED, GRADUATE, GRADUATED, HIGH_SCHOOL_SUBJECT, RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL, SCHOOL_QUALITY, SCHOOL_SURVEY
HIGH_SCHOOL_SUBJECT	SEE CURRICULUM, TYPING_OR_SHORTHAND
HOMEWORK	
HOURLY	
HOURS	
HOURS_PER_DAY	SEE OVERTIME
HOURS_PER_WEEK	SEE OVERTIME
HOURS_WORKED	SEE FULL-TIME, OVERTIME, PART-TIME, WEEKS_WORKED
HOUSE	
HOUSEHOLD	
HOUSEHOLD_CHORES	
HOUSEHOLD_RECORD	
HOUSEHOLD_SCREENER	
HOUSEWORK	SEE NONMARKET_ACTIVITY

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HUSBAND	
HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER	SEE DIFFERENT_AREA, JOB_ATTACHMENT, SAME_AREA
IDENTIFICATION	
IDENTIFICATION_CODE	
INCOME	SEE RATE_OF_PAY, RENT, WAGE_RATE, WAGES
INDEX_OF_DEMAND	
INDUSTRY	
INFLUENCE	
INSURANCE	
INSTITUTION	
INTERFERE	
INTERFIRM	SEE COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS, EMPLOYERS, HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER, INTERVENING_JOB, JOB_ATTACHMENT, JOB_OFFER, JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_FINDING, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, NONMOBILE_WORKERS, PLAN_TO_SEEK
INTERRUPTION	SEE RETURN_TO_COLLEGE, RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL, RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL
INTERVENING_COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, COLLEGE_SURVEY, SCHOOL_QUALITY
INTERVENING_JOB	SEE COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS, EMPLOYERS, INTERFIRM, MOST_RECENT_JOB
INTERVENING_JOBS	SEE COMPARATIVE_JOB_STATUS, EMPLOYERS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB
INTERVIEW_ASSESSMENT	
INTERVIEW_DATE	
INTERVIEW_LENGTH	
INTERVIEW_METHOD	
INTERVIEW_STATUS	
INTRAFIRM	
IQ_CATEGORY	
IQ_SCORE	
IQ_TEST_NAME	
JOB	
JOB_ATTACHMENT	SEE ATTITUDE, COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER
JOB_BEFORE_CURRENT_JOB_66	
JOB_BEFORE_CURRENT_JOB_70	
JOB_CHARACTERISTICS	

JOB_FAMILY	SEE JOB_LEVEL, OCCUPATION, SVP_SCORE
JOB_LEVEL	SEE GED_SCORE, JOB_FAMILY, OCCUPATION, SVP_SCORE
JOB_PACE	
JOB_PRESSURES	
JOB_SATISFACTION	
JOB_SEARCH	SEE METHOD_OF_FINDING, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, PLAN_TO_SEEK, SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT, WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED
JOB_SUPERVISION	
JOBS	
KNOWLEDGE	
LABOR_FORCE	
LABOR_FORCE_STATUS	SEE EMPLOYMENT_STATUS, EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_RECODE, WEEKS_IN_LABOR_FORCE, WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE
LABOR_MARKET	
LAST_INT	
LAST_JOB	SEE MOST_RECENT_JOB
LAST_YEAR_IN_HIGH_SCHOOL	
LAYOFF	
LEISURE	
LIABILITY	SEE DEBT
LIBRARY	SEE BOOKS, COLLEGE_SURVEY, SCHOOL_SURVEY
LIBRARY_CARD	SEE CULTURAL_EXPOSURE, READING_MATERIAL
LIKED_MOST	SEE ATTITUDE
LIMIT	SEE FUNCTIONAL_LIMITATIONS, HEALTH, LIMITATIONS
LIMITATIONS	SEE FUNCTIONAL_LIMITATIONS, HEALTH, LIMIT
LIVING_TOGETHER	
LOCATE	
LOCATION	SEE CENSUS_DIVISION, MIGRANT_STATUS, MIGRATION_PATTERN, RESIDENCE, SMSA
LONGEST_JOB	
LOSS_OF_CURRENT_JOB	
MAGAZINES	SEE CULTURAL_EXPOSURE, READING_MATERIAL
MARITAL_STATUS	

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MARKET_VALUE	SEE ASSETS, AUTOMOBILE, HOUSE, NET_VALUE, PROPERTY, REAL_ESTATE
MARRIAGE	
MARRIAGES	
MEDICAID	
MEDICAL	
MEDICAL_CARE	
MEDICAL_INSURANCE	
METHOD_OF_FINDING	SEE JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_SEEKING
METHOD_OF_SEEKING	SEE JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_FINDING
MIGRANT_STATUS	SEE LOCATION, MIGRATION_PATTERN, RESIDENCE, SMSA
MILITARY	
MORTALITY	
MORTGAGES	
MOST_RECENT_COLLEGE	SEE COLLEGE, COLLEGE_DEGREE, COLLEGE_SURVEY, SCHOOL_QUALITY
MOST_RECENT_JOB	
MOTHER	SEE HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD, PARENTS
MOTIVATION	SEE ATTITUDE, COMMITMENT_TO_WORK, JOB_ATTACHMENT, ROTTER_SCALE
MOVE	
MOVED_BACKWARD	
MUTUAL_FUNDS	
NATIONALITY	
NEWSPAPERS	
NONINTERVIEW	
NONMARKET_ACTIVITY	SEE HOUSEWORK
NONMOBILE_WORKERS	SEE SAME_AREA
NOT EMPLD XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91
OCCUPATION	SEE BOSE INDEX, DUNCAN INDEX, GED_SCORE, JOB_FAMILY, JOB_LEVEL, OCCUPATION_DESIRED, OCCUPATIONAL, SVP_SCORE
OCCUPATION_DESIRED	SEE GOAL
OCCUPATIONAL	SEE TRAINING
OLF	
OLF XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91

1114 1115

ON_THE_JOB	
ON_THE_JOB_TRAINING	SEE COMPANY_TRAINING, OCCUPATIONAL, TECHNICAL, TENURE, TRAINING, VOCATIONAL
OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE	SEE EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_RECODE, LABOR_FORCE_STATUS, OLF XX, WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE
OUT_OF_SCHOOL	SEE ENROLLED, ENROLLMENT_STATUS, INTERRUPTION, RETURN_TO_COLLEGE, RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL, RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL
OVERTIME	SEE HOURS, HOURS_PER_DAY, HOURS_PER_WEEK, HOURS_WORKED, OVERTIME_PAY
OVERTIME_PAY	SEE OVERTIME, RATE_OF_PAY, WAGE_RATE, WAGES
PARENTS	SEE FATHER, HEAD_OF_HOUSEHOLD, MOTHER
PART-TIME	SEE EMPLOYMENT, ENROLLMENT_STATUS, FULL-TIME, HOURS_PER_WEEK, HOURS_WORKED, 35
PARTNER	
PENSION	SEE INCOME, RETIREMENT, SOCIAL_SECURITY
PLAN_TO_SEEK	SEE JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_SEEKING
PLANS	SEE GOAL, OCCUPATION_DESIRED
POVERTY_STATUS	
PROBATION	
PROGRESSED	
PROMOTION	
PROPERTY	SEE ASSETS, AUTOMOBILE, HOUSE, MARKET_VALUE, REAL_ESTATE, RENT
PUBLIC_ASSISTANCE	SEE FOOD_STAMPS, SOCIAL_SECURITY, UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION, WELFARE, WORKMEN_COMPENSATION
RACE	SEE NON-WHITE, SPANISH_AMERICAN
RANK	SEE ARMED_FORCES
RATE_OF_PAY	SEE INCOME, OVERTIME_PAY, WAGE_RATE, WAGES
READING_MATERIAL	SEE CULTURAL_EXPOSURE, LIBRARY_CARD, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS
REAL_ESTATE	SEE ASSETS, DEBT, FARM, HOUSE, LIABILITY, MARKET_VALUE, PROPERTY, RENT
RELIGION	
RENT	SEE HOMEOWNER, HOUSE, INCOME, PROPERTY, REAL_ESTATE
RESIDENCE	SEE CENSUS_DIVISION, LOCATION, MIGRANT_STATUS, MIGRATION_PATTERN, SMSA
RESPONSIBILITY	
RESTRICTIONS	
RETIRED	SEE RETIREMENT
RETIREMENT	SEE PENSION, SOCIAL_SECURITY

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RETURN_TO_COLLEGE	SEE INTERRUPTION, OUT_OF SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL, RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL
RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL	SEE INTERRUPTION, OUT_OF SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL, RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL
RETURN_TO_SCHOOL	SEE INTERRUPTION, OUT_OF_SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_COLLEGE, RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL,
RETURNED_TO_SCHOOL	SEE INTERRUPTION, RETURN_TO_COLLEGE, RETURN_TO_HIGH_SCHOOL, RETURN_TO_SCHOOL
ROTTER_SCALE	SEE ATTITUDE
ROUND_TRIP	SEE TRAVEL
SAME_AREA	SEE HYPOTHETICAL_JOB_OFFER, NONMOBILE_WORKERS
SAMPLING_WEIGHT	
SAVINGS	SEE ASSETS, SAVINGS_BONDS
SAVINGS_BONDS	SEE ASSETS, SAVINGS
SCHOOL_QUALITY	SEE SCHOOL_SURVEY
SCHOOL_SURVEY	
SEEK	SEE JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, PLAN_TO_SEEK, SEEKING
SEEKING	SEE JOB_SEARCH, METHOD_OF_SEEKING, PLAN_TO_SEEK, SEEK
SELF-EMPLOYED	
SEPARATION	
SERVICES	
SEX	
SIBLING	SEE FAMILY_MEMBERS, SIBLINGS
SIBLINGS	SEE FAMILY_MEMBERS, SIBLING
SMOKING	
SMSA	SEE LOCATION, RESIDENCE
SOCIAL_SECURITY	
SOCIAL_SUPPORT	
SPANISH_AMERICAN	
SPELL_NOT_WORKING	SEE SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT, WEEKS_NOT_WORKING, WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE, WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED
SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT	SEE JOB_SEARCH, WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED
SPONSOR	
SSI	
STOCKS	SEE ASSETS
STUDY	

SUMMER	
SURVEY_WEEK	
SURVEY_WEEK_XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91
SUSPENDED	
SVP_SCORE	SEE GED_SCORE, JOB_FAMILY, JOB_LEVEL, OCCUPATION
TEACHER	SEE FACULTY, TEACHERS
TEACHERS	SEE FACULTY, TEACHER
TEACHING	SEE HOURLY_RATE_OF_PAY
TECHNICAL	SEE COMPANY_TRAINING, OCCUPATIONAL, ON_THE_JOB_TRAINING, TRAINING, VOCATIONAL
TENURE	SEE 6_OR_MORE_MONTHS
TRAINING	SEE COMPANY_TRAINING, OCCUPATIONAL, ON_THE_JOB_TRAINING, TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL
TRANSPORTATION	
TRAVEL	SEE ROUND_TRIP
TUITION	
TYPING_OR_SHORTHAND	SEE CURRICULUM, HIGH_SCHOOL_SUBJECT
UNEMPLOYED	SEE EMPLOYMENT_STATUS, EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_RECODE, SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYED XX, WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED
UNEMPLOYED XX	FOR EACH SURVEY YEAR 66 THRU 91
UNEMPLOYMENT	
UNEMPLOYMENT_COMPENSATION	
UNION	SEE COLLECTIVE_BARGAINING, EMPLOYEE_ASSOCIATION
VETERAN_BENEFITS	
VETERAN_COMPENSATION	
VOCATIONAL	
VOLUNTEER	
WAGES	SEE INCOME, OVERTIME_PAY, RATE_OF_PAY, WAGE_RATE
WEEKS_IN_LABOR_FORCE	SEE WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE
WEEKS_NOT_WORKING	SEE SPELL_NOT_WORKING, SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT, WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE, WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED
WEEKS_OLF	SEE WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE
WEEKS_OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE	SEE OLF XX, OUT_OF_LABOR_FORCE, WEEKS_NOT_WORKING, WEEKS_OLF
WEEKS_UNEMPLOYED	SEE SPELLS_OF_UNEMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED XX, WEEKS_NOT_WORKING

WEEKS_WORKED	
WEIGHT	
WELFARE	SEE FOOD_STAMPS, PUBLIC_ASSISTANCE
WIFE	
WOMEN_WORKING	SEE ATTITUDE
WORK_SCHEDULE	
WORKMEN_COMPENSATION	
YOUTH	
1ST_JOB	
2_OR_MORE	
35	
5_YEARS	
6_OR_MORE_MONTHS	

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Appendix D
NLSY GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Active Force

An umbrella term used to refer to the regular Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force branches of the Armed Forces as a group. The Reserve and Guard components are not included.

AFQT

See Armed Forces Qualification Test

AFSC

See Air Force Specialty Codes

Air Force Specialty Codes

An alphanumeric jobs/skills classification system for the Air Force and Air Force Reserves that describes the specific job a person is trained for or assigned to in those branches of the military. (See also DOD-3-Digit.)

Annuities

See Pensions

Armed Forces Qualifications Test

The AFQT determines general aptitude for enlistment in the Armed Forces. Two methodologies of calculating AFQT, developed by the U.S. Department of Defense, have been used to produce two AFQT variables in the NLSY: R6182. (AFQT80) and R6183. (AFQT89). R6182. is the AFQT percentile score created from the procedures in use in 1980 and consists of the sum of the number of correct scores for the following sections of the ASVAB: arithmetic reasoning + word knowledge + paragraph comprehension + 1/2 (numerical operations). R6183. is the AFQT percentile score created from new procedures established in 1989 to replace the 1980 AFQT creation procedure and is created in the following manner: (1) compute a Verbal composite score by summing the word knowledge and paragraph comprehension raw scores; (2) convert subtest raw scores to standard scores for Verbal, math knowledge, and arithmetic reasoning; (3) multiply Verbal by 2; (4) sum the standard scores for Verbal, math knowledge, and arithmetic reasoning; and (5) convert the summed standard score to a percentile. See Addendum to Attachment 106 for tables used to convert raw scores to standard scores and percentiles.

Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery

The *ASVAB* is a vocational aptitude test that determines areas of competency in the following ten areas: general science, arithmetic reasoning, word knowledge, paragraph comprehension, numerical operations, coding speed, auto and shop information, mathematics knowledge, mechanical comprehension, and electronics information. The *ASVAB* was administered to over 94% of the NLSY in order to establish new norms for the population of potential enlistees. The *ASVAB* is used by the Department of Defense (DOD) researchers to improve the ways training and duty assignments are made for those who enter the Armed Forces. It is also used by vocational guidance counselors to assess vocational interest and preparation of students. Standardized scale scores and standard errors are available for each section.

ASVAB

See Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery

Bonus

See Tips

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CETA

See Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

Cohort

A cohort is a group sharing similar characteristics at a particular point. The cohort selected for the NLSY includes 12,686 youth who were age 14-21 on December 31, 1978 (born between January 1957 and December 1964), either civilians residing in the 50 United States (11,406 sample members) or non-civilians on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces in September 1978 and born between Janaury 1957 and December 1961 (1,280 sample members).

Commissions

See Tips

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

Originally enacted in 1973, CETA superseded the Manpower Development and Training Act of the 1960s. CETA was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and was designed to provide employment and training opportunities for the economically disadvantaged, under-employed, and unemployed. Under its several titles, CETA provided a variety of services including classroom and on-the-job training, work experience, subsidized jobs with public and private sectors, basic education, and support services such as counseling. The various programs were planned and operated by state and local governments with Federal funding and oversight. CETA legislation expired in the fall of 1982 and was replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA.)

CPS

See Current Population Survey

Current Population Survey

Monthly interviews conducted by the Bureau of the Census with a scientifically selected sample of households in several hundred sample areas throughout the U.S. The primary purpose of the *CPS* is to collect up-to-date information about the number of persons in the country who are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force in a specific survey week. The *CPS* is the source of the monthly official unemployment rate figures. CPS questions included in the NLSY surveys are the same as the *CPS* questions used to determine employment status and are administered as closely as possible to the method used by the Bureau of Census so that findings are comparable.

Delayed Entry Program

A program that allows a person to enlist in the military and then report for active duty at a later time (as many as 365 days later.) Individuals enlisting through this program are sworn into their military branch on two occasions: once at the time that they enlist through DEP and a second time when they actually begin active duty. DEP enlistees do not always report for active duty and can be guaranteed, in writing, the type of training and the location that they want.

DEP

See Delayed Entry Program

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

This occupational directory was developed by the Department of Labor as a comprehensive classification system for occupations. The individual occupations are identified by the 1970 9-digit DOT codes. It was used to code NLSY respondents' 1979 current occupation only.

DOD-3-Digit

An occupation code using the 1977 Department of Defense 3-Digit Enlisted Occupational Classification System. This numeric coding scheme standardizes the occupational coding across all branches of the military.

DOT

See Dictionary of Occupational Titles

DU

See Dwelling Unit

Duncan Index

An ordinal measure of socioeconomic status that assigns a two-digit prestige score to the Census occupation codes. The index scores are based on education and income distribution ratings and range from 0 to 97. (See Otis Dudley Duncan. "A Socioeconomic Index for all Occupations." In: *Occupations and Social Status*, Reiss, Jr., A.J., et.al., New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1961.

Dwelling Unit

A single room, or group of rooms, that is intended for separate living quarters. To be considered a separate dwelling unit, it must have either a separate entrance or complete kitchen facilities (stove, sink with piped water, and refrigerator) for the sole use of the household.

ED

See Enumeration Districts

Educational Tuition Assistance Program

The educational benefit package for the Armed Forces Reserves. It is comparable to VEAP.

Employed

See Labor Force and Employment Status

Employer Flap

A cover page for the *Employer Supplement* listing employer name and codes to signify that the job for this employer was government sponsored. Used for the 1979 interview only, it is the same as the first page of the Employer Supplement in later years.

Employer Supplement

The *Employer Supplement* is an addition to the youth cohort survey instrument. One supplement is completed for each employer a respondent has had since the date of the last interview. The 1979 interview incorporated five columns in Section 10 of the survey instrument; each column is equivalent to one *Employer Supplement*.

Employment Status Recode

ESR is a variable created from information collected on employment status and provides a standardized employment status code for the sample for each survey year.

Enumeration Districts

Enumeration districts (ED) are areas used in the geographic control of enumeration activities by the Census Bureau. An ED is the territory assigned to a single enumerator to cover during a census count.

Environmental Variables

County and state codes are assigned for all geographic locations according to the *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS-5.)* The codes for the respondent's current residence at each interview date are then matched with the 1972, 1977, 1983, and 1988 City and County Data Books (depending on survey year) to obtain characteristics of the county such as population size, crime statistics, industrial diversification, etc. (see specific survey year). These data are available to researchers willing to insure their confidentiality.

ESR

See Employment Status Recode

Estates

Regular or periodic income received from estates or trusts.

ETAP

See Educational Tuition Assistance Program

GED

See General Educational Development Test

General Educational Development Test

A certificate that is considered by some to be an equivalent to a high school diploma obtained as a result of taking the General Educational Development Test or GED. The test provides a valid means of measuring the educational proficiency of individuals taking the test in comparison with high school graduates.

Geocode

Geographic codes established by the *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)* of the National Bureau of Standards. They provide a standardized code for matching the NLS data with the City and County Data Books used. The state codes are a two-digit numeric code ranging from 01 (Alabama) to 56 (Wyoming) inclusive of a code for Washington, D.C.; there are some gaps for possible later additions. The SMSA geocode is a four-digit numeric code identifying each SMSA. They are arranged in alphabetical order beginning with 0040 (Abilene, Texas) and ending with 9320 (Youngstown/Warren, Ohio.) The counties within each state are listed in alphabetical order, with some gaps, beginning with 001 and using almost exclusively odd numbers to allow for additions.

Gross Income

Gross income for all non-farm businesses and professions is defined as all monies received from the sale of goods or for services rendered, as well as the amount of net inventory increase. It does not include proceeds from the sale of capital items such as land, buildings, and machinery. For farms, it is defined as all monies received from the sale of farm products, government subsidies on crops and soil conservation, and income from rental of equipment. It does not include the value of any farm products (such as food and fuel) used by the family or proceeds from the sale of land, buildings, or machinery.

Household Screener

The survey administered in late 1978 to the initial sample of households to locate eligible respondents for the NLSY civilian sample. Approximately 75,000 households were screened to identify eligible respondents based on age, sex, ethnicity, and poverty status.

I

An abbreviation for interviewer.

ICD

See International Classification of Diseases

Individual Quarters (IQ)

A term used to describe non-dwelling unit, noninstitutional living quarters.

Industry Census Code

A 3-digit numeric code from the Industrial Classification System used by the Bureau of the Census to assign codes to industries. The 1970 system consists of 215 industry categories arranged into 12 major groups. It was developed within the framework of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC.) All industries in all years for the youth cohort were coded using the 1970 codes. Beginning with the 1982 interview, the industry of the respondent's current or last job was also coded using the 1980 codes.

Info Sheet

An Information Sheet is provided to the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) interviewers which lists pertinent informational items about the respondent that were collected during the previous interview. Info sheet items include date of birth, marital status, date of last interview, etc. The interviewers refer to it during the course of the interview in order to ascertain possible updates.

Int

An abbreviation for interview.

Int Check

Interviewer check questions are used during the course of the interview to check the sample universe and denote the skip pattern for a particular set of questions. The interviewer codes the question based on previous responses or direct observation, without asking the respondent.

Interest on Savings and U.S. Savings Bonds

Includes interest accrued from savings accounts even if the money has been withdrawn. It does not include interest on unredeemed U.S. Savings Bonds; if the bonds were cashed, only the difference between the amount received and the original cost is considered.

International Classification of Diseases

The ICD is a coding system for diseases, injuries, and causes of deaths as adopted by the World Health Assembly. The coding system used is defined in the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, 1975, with some minor modifications.

Job Corps

Established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and continued under Title IV of CETA in 1973, Job Corps is a skills/training program designed to assist economically disadvantaged youth who need and can benefit from an intensive educational and vocational training program in order to become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. The program is operated in a residential group setting.

Job Training Partnership Act

Legislation enacted in the fall of 1982 which authorized federal funds for employment and training. It superseded CETA and placed administrative control with the state in cooperation with local governments. The emphasis is on private sector participation in training, without subsidies for the training of participants.

JTPA

See Job Training Partnership Act

Labor Force and Employment Status

All respondents who were either employed or unemployed during the survey are defined as being in the labor force. The employed and unemployed are defined as follows:

Employed - All respondents who during the survey week were either (1) at work--those who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (2) with a job but not at work--those who did not work and were not looking for work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed - All respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and (1) either were looking or had looked for a job in the four-week period prior to the survey; (2) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Out of the Labor Force (OLF) refers to all respondents who were neither employed or unemployed during the survey week.

Longitudinal Study

The NLSY is a longitudinal study that follows the same age cohort of youth (age 14-21 on December 31, 1978) over an extended period of time. The study began in 1979, and personal interviews have been conducted each year with respondents; however, the 1987 survey was administered by telephone.

Manpower Development and Training Act

Legislation initially enacted in 1962 and amended in 1963, 1965, 1966, and 1968 to combat poverty by providing various employment assistance and employment training for the unemployed and the under-employed. It was subsequently replaced by CETA.

MDTA

See Manpower Development and Training Act

Military Occupational Specialties

An alphanumeric jobs/skills classification system for Army, Army Reserves, Army National Guard, Marine Corps, and Marine Reserves that describes the specific job a person in those branches of the military is trained for or assigned to.

Military Pay Grades

A pay level classification system for military personnel, used by all branches of the military, that is associated with ranks. The ranks are enlisted (E), officer (O), and warrant officer (W.) There are nine enlisted grades, ten officer grades, and four warrant officer grades with 1 being the lowest grade. For example, an E-2 is the second lowest rank for enlisted personnel.

MOS

See Military Occupational Specialties

Net Income

The amount of income remaining after operating expenses are subtracted from the total or gross income.

Net Rental Income

Payments received from the rental of room(s), apartment(s), house(s), or any other real estate, after operating expenses are deducted.

Occupation Census Code

A 3-digit numeric code from the 1970 Occupational Classification System used by the Bureau of the Census to assign codes to occupations. It has 417 separate categories and is divided into 12 major groups. All occupations in all years for NLSY respondents were coded using the 1970 codes. Beginning with the 1982 interview, the occupation of respondents' current or last job was also coded using the 1980 codes.

OJT

See On-the-job Training Program

OLF

See Labor Force and Employment Status - Out of the Labor Force.

On-the-job Training Program

Includes institutional instruction in a work setting intended to enable an individual to learn a skill and/or qualify for a particular occupation through demonstration and practice. On-the-job training programs conducted under CETA refer to programs in which the government pays a portion of the employee's wages for a certain period of time, and the employer agrees to keep the employee after the training is completed. The subsidy pays the employer for the increased costs of hiring workers whose skill levels are lower than those of regular entry-level employees.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for all non-farm businesses are defined as the cost of utilities, annual depreciation of machinery and other business property, amount of net inventory decrease, wages and salaries paid to employees, cost of supplies and raw materials, business taxes, and interest on debts. For farms, they are defined as the cost of feed, tools, livestock purchases, wages to farm workers, and depreciation of equipment or buildings. It does not include capital expenditures such as purchase of land or machinery.

Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Inc. - OICA

Community-based programs designed to motivate, train, develop, and utilize the technical skills of community residents in a variety of vocational areas. The activities are aimed at easing local unemployment problems and to work with so called "unemployables" to enable them to become productive participants in industry.

Out of the Labor Force

See Labor Force and Employment Status

Pensions and Annuities

These include pension and retirement benefits such as federal employee, private employee, self-employed, and military retirement pensions. Benefits paid to survivors of the primary recipient of a pension are also included.

Primary Sampling Unit

A primary sampling unit (PSU) of the Census Bureau is composed of either a single county, a group of counties, or an SMSA and is based on population and area constraints. In certain special situations, state-defined units are termed "independent cities" or "parishes." In these instances, such units are used in the definition of PSU.

Profiles

The name given to describe the *ASVAB* test that was administered to 94% of the NLSY in the summer of 1980.

PSE

See Public Service Employment

PSU

See Primary Sampling Unit

Public Assistance

Commonly referred to as "welfare", public assistance refers principally to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC.) Other programs include General Assistance (local titles include Outdoor Relief, Direct Relief, and General Relief) and Emergency Assistance. Food stamps, clothing, free or reduced rent, public housing, or other non-monetary assistance are not included.

Public Service Employment

Authorized under Titles II and VI of CETA, PSE provides public service jobs, either through CETA or WIN, in areas where substantial or temporary service unemployment exists. PSE placements are in government positions or in jobs with private non-profit service organizations.

Ratings

An alphanumeric jobs/skills classification system for the Navy, Navy Reserves, Coast Guard, and Coast Guard Reserves that describes the specific job to which a person in those branches of the military is trained or assigned.

Regular Job

A full-time or part-time civilian job with a definite arrangement to work for pay (or profit) for a specific number of hours or days a month. It includes unpaid work on a family farm or for a family business.

Regular School

A school that provides credit toward an academic diploma or degree, such as an elementary school, junior high school, high school, college, or university, as contrasted with special schools that offer certificates rather than diplomas or degrees. Some courses at special schools or programs (such as technical schools, nursing programs, etc.) do provide credits that can be applied towards a regular academic diploma or degree. These programs are considered regular school.

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

A ten-item scale using four-point Likert forced-choice response to measure feelings of self-worth and competence taken from Rosenberg, M., *Society and the Adolescent Self-Image*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Rotter Scale or Internal-External Locus of Control Scale (Rotter 1966)

A set of statements designed to measure the attitudes of respondents about the degree to which they have control over their own lives.

Royalties

Income received from a percentage of gross sales from books, music, etc.

Sampling Weights

A numeric value calculated on the basis of each respondent's characteristics (sex, ethnicity, year of birth, sample type, and location.) The value is adjusted for differential probabilities of selection and attrition and allows for population estimates.

School Survey

A supplemental survey of the high schools of 8,736 respondents conducted in 1979-1980. The school survey collected information about the characteristics of the school (enrollment, library size, vocational programs, ethnic diversity of students and teachers, etc.), as well as, individual respondent characteristics (participation in remedial courses, aptitude and ability test scores, date last enrolled, etc.).

School to Work Transition Program

Authorized under Title III of CETA, the School to Work Transition Program includes a number of pilot projects designed to prepare youth to move smoothly from an educational setting to the work force. Specific goals of the program include helping dropouts obtain a GED while providing them with intensive vocational counseling and a job.

Selected Reserves

Umbrella term used to refer to both the Reserves and the Guard branches of the service.

SER - Jobs for Progress

SER (Service, Employment, and Redevelopment) is a private, non-profit, community-based manpower organization, headquartered in Los Angeles, that seeks to provide education and skills training and employment placement for the economically disadvantaged with primary emphasis on Hispanic Americans.

SMSA

See Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Social Security

Social Security benefits include disability, retirement, and survivors benefits, as well as, Black Lung payments made to coal miners, and payments made to retired railroad workers under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Special Pay Enlistment Bonus

A bonus of up to $3,000 ($2,500 for the Army) paid to encourage enlistment for a 4-year term of service in designated skills of the Armed Forces.

Special Pay Selective Re-Enlistment Bonus

A bonus paid for re-enlistment in critical military specialties that is available only during a [illegible] re-enlistment period between 21 months and 10 years of service. The maximum bonus is $12,000 ($15,000 for Navy nuclear power personnel) and is available only for the first re-enlistment in the Army.

SSI

See Supplemental Security Income

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

An SMSA of the Census Bureau consists of one or more entire counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the basis for defining an SMSA. SMSA boundaries may cross state lines as in the case of Washington, D.C.

Supplemental Security Income

A federal assistance program for aged, disabled, or blind persons whose income falls below a certain level. The program is administered through the Social Security Administration and replaced state welfare programs such as Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Aged, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

SWTP

See School to Work Transition Program

Tips, Commissions, Bonus

Any payments in addition to base wage or salary received as income. It does not include allowances or other monies received from other household member(s) for chores, etc. done around the home.

Transcript Survey

Sponsored by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education at the Ohio State University, the Transcript Survey was conducted during 1980-1983. Collected information includes courses, grades, credits, days absent, and rank in class.

UC Benefits

See Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Unemployed

See Labor Force and Employment Status

Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Payments made by state or local governments to help replace wages lost by a worker who was laid off from her/his job. It also includes payments from a union strike fund to union members for wages lost because of a strike.

Urban League

A non-profit community service organization that works to secure equal opportunities in all sectors of society for Black Americans and other minorities. It utilizes the disciplines of social work, economics, law, and business management to achieve its goals.

VEAP

See Veteran's Educational Assistance Program

Veteran Benefits

Benefits paid by the Veteran's Administration to former members of the Armed Forces for service or non-service related disabilities. It also includes educational benefits paid to veterans and any payments made to survivors of deceased veterans.

Veteran's Educational Assistance Program

Education assistance program for veterans whose active military service was contracted or began on or after January 1, 1977. VEAP replaced the GI Bill and provides that for every $1 contributed by the veteran, while on active duty, the government will provide $2, up to a maximum of $8,100, for educational costs.

Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

Federal/state programs authorized under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that provide a wide range of rehabilitation services for persons with physical and mental disabilities causing a substantial handicap to employment. The programs focus on the individual, their abilities, interests, and needs in order to enable them to pursue gainful employment.

Welfare

See Public Assistance

WIN

See Work Incentive Program

Work Experience Program

Generally operated through CETA or WIN, the Work Experience Program provides subsidized employment in the public sector and in private, non-profit agencies. The work situations are temporary and not expected to lead to more permanent employment. The program is intended to provide experience on a job, to develop occupational skills, good work habits, and to allow exposure to various occupational opportunities.

Work Incentive Program

Program authorized by the 1968 amendments to Title IV of the Social Security Act, WIN is designed to help recipients of AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) find jobs. This is the only government-sponsored training and employment program that serves welfare recipients exclusively. It also provides support services such as vocational counseling and child care.

Work-Study Programs

Government-sponsored programs designed to help eligible students finance their college education by providing part-time jobs, generally on campus.

Worker's Compensation or Worker's Comp

Payments made by private insurance companies, self-insured employers, or state funds financed under federal and state worker's compensation laws to persons injured in work-related accidents. It includes only payments from insurance companies when the premiums were paid by the employer, not the employee.

World of Work

The nine multiple-choice items that test the respondent's ability to determine the duties associated with selected occupations.

Young Adult Conservation Corps - YACC

Authorized under YEDPA, YACC is a government-sponsored program administered by the Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and the Interior Department. It recruits unemployed youth 16-23 years old to work for up to one year on conservation projects in parks, national forests, and recreation areas.

Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects - YCCIP

A government-sponsored program authorized by YEDPA as a part of CETA, YCCIP is designed to provide highly supervised employment, work experience, and skills training for unemployed youth 16-19 years old. The youth are employed on community-planned projects that produce tangible benefits to the community.

Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 - YEDPA

A major effort to employ youth and increase their future employability through coordination of existing employment and training projects and development of new and innovative approaches.

Youth Employment and Training Program - YETP

Government-sponsored projects that provide a variety of year-round training activities intended to enhance job prospects and career opportunities that will lead to unsubsidized employment. In order to participate in the program, youth must be aged 14-21 and in school or unemployed. Most participants are economically disadvantaged, but 10% may be from diverse economic backgrounds.

Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects - YIEPP

Authorized under YEDPA, YIEPP is a part of CETA and is designed to demonstrate or test various approaches that will guarantee jobs and training for economically disadvantaged youth 16-19 years old who are in school or are willing to return to school to complete their education.

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